FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 187

26 September 1986

JAPAN

- Japan Hopes for Gorbachev Visit in Jan or Apr 1987 C 1
  - Kuranari on Visit C 1
- Reportage on Kuranari's Activities at UN C 2
  - Meets ROK Foreign Minister C 2
  - Hosts Western Counterparts C 3
  - Bomb 'Hoax' Delays Departure C 3
- Chukaku-ha Claims Credit for Railway Sabotage [AFP] C 3
- UAE Petroleum Minister Meets With Nakasone C 4
- Finance Minister in Washington for IMF Talks C 4
- Defense Spending To Stay Below 1 Percent of GNP C 4
- Japan Loses Shipbuilding Orders to S. Korea C 5
- Reshuffle of Foreign Ministry Officials Announced C 5

NORTH KOREA

- KPA General on Soldiers Transferred to Construction D 1

SOUTH KOREA

- Chon Tu-hwan Resolved To Step Down in 1988 [CHUNGANG ILBO 22 Sep] E 1
- Soviet Official Hints at Olympics Participation E 3
- SRV, Other Olympic Officials Arrive in Seoul E 4
- Police Storm Campus; Not Using Teargas Near Games [AFP] E 5
- Foreign Minister's Activities at UN Reported E 5
  - Meets With Shultz [THE KOREA TIMES 25 Sep] E 5
  - Confers With UN Leaders E 6
- Kim Tae-chung Placed Under House Arrest 24 Sep [CHUNGANG ILBO 24 Sep] E 7

MONGOLIA

- PAP Reports Communique on Jaruzelski's Visit F 1

BURMA

- Foreign Minister Leaves for UN Session G 1
- Prime Minister Returns From Japan, Singapore G 1

CAMBODIA

- SRV's Truong Chinh Assures Heng Samrin of Support H 1
- PRACHEACHON on Expanding Socialist Trade System H 1
- VODK on Vietnam's Demand To Expel DK From UN H 3

LAOS

Political Campaigns Basically Completed in Paklai I 1
District Official on Draft Political Report I 1
District Party Session Studies Political Report I 2
Khamtai Siphandon Greets Bulgarian Army Day I 2

THAILAND

Official Says Most SRV Intruders Pushed Back [THE NATION 26 Sep] J 1
Ambassador to U.S. on Relations With Superpowers [THE NATION 25 Sep] J 1
Deputy Foreign Minister on Laos Border Trade J 2
Phichai on Cabinet Formation, Election Funds [BANGKOK POST 22 Sep] J 3
No-Confidence Motion Filed Against Minister [THE NATION 26 Sep] J 15

VIETNAM

Truong Chinh Seeks Political Report Suggestions K 1
NHAN DAN Comments on Reagan's UN Address [25 Sep] K 1
Thanh Oai District Party Organization Congress K 3

PHILIPPINES

Minister Says Aquino To Hold Polls Early 1987 [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 24 Sep] P 1
NSC Opinion Influential [THE MANILA JOURNAL 25 Sep] P 1
Minister Opposes Early Election [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 25 Sep] P 1
Minister Rejects Criticism of U.S. Loans P 2
Aquino Says U.S. Aid To Go to Rural Sector P 2
3 Armed Men Arrested on Aquino Route [AFP] P 3
Laurel Leaves for Visits to UN, South Korea [AFP] P 3
Military Denies U.S. Troops Combating Rebels [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 25 Sep] P 4
Enrile Says Insurgency Problem 'Really Alarming' [AFP] P 4
Says 'Balanced' Solution Needed P 5
Further Comments on Insurgency [KYODO] P 5
Enrile Rebukes Cardinal Sin's NPA Statement [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 25 Sep] P 6
Further on Enrile Criticism [BERNAMA] P 7
NAFP Upgrading Soldier Training, Benefits [THE MANILA JOURNAL 22 Sep] P 8
Political Groups Said Targets of Death Squads [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 25 Sep] P 11
NDF on Enrile's Efforts To Build Political Base [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 25 Sep] P 12
Mitra To Make 'Final Appeal' to Rebel Leaders P 13
Ocampo Says Prospects 'Dim' P 14
NPA Official on Marijuana Growth, Bayan 'Front' [VISAYAN HERALD 15 Sep] P 14
Balweg's Brother Comments on NPA-CPLA Split [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 23, 24 Sep] P 15
Meetings Between Government, MNLF, MILF Planned [THE MANILA TIMES 25 Sep] P 17

JAPAN HOPES FOR GORBACHEV VISIT IN JAN OR APR 1987

OW250843 Tokyo KYODO in English 0838 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 25 KYODO -- The Japanese Government hopes Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will come to Japan for a visit regardless of prospects of a summit between Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

Spokesman Yoshio Hatano was reacting to a statement by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in New York Wednesday that Gorbachev would like to visit Japan but can't fix the date because of uncertainty of the U.S.-Soviet summit. Shevardnadze made the statement in a meeting with Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari in New York, Hatano said.

"The two meetings are separate problems" Hatano said during a weekly briefing for foreign correspondents. "Japan hopes that in the near future the Soviet Union will respond to the Japanese proposal that Mr. Gorbachev visits Japan by the end of next January," Hatano said.

Hatano said Japan will not make the northern territorial issue a precondition to Gorbachev's Tokyo visit but Tokyo will raise the issue when Gorbachev comes to Japan.

Another Foreign Ministry official said the solution of the case of Nicholas Daniloff may lead to a Soviet proposal of the date for Gorbachev's Tokyo visit. Daniloff, an American journalist arrested by the Soviets and charged with espionage, has blocked the setting of date for the second U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

The official said if the Soviets propose the date for the Gorbachev visit by next month, Japan will be able to prepare for a visit will be in April because Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will be occupied with Diet deliberations in February and March, he said.

Kuranari on Visit

OW251445 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 25 Sep 86

[From the "News Center 9" program: political department reporter Yasuhiro Oi interview with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari in New York; time of interview not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Oi] Prior to the current Japan-USSR foreign ministerial talks, it was expected in some quarters that the Soviet side would set forth the specific date for General Secretary Gorbachev's visit to Japan. Now that the talks have concluded, Mr Foreign Minister, what is your view on this issue?

[Kuranari] As you may know, I had the same opinion at the beginning. However, in view of present U.S.-USSR relations, I expect that it would be rather difficult, at this stage, for the general secretary to pay a visit to Japan soon or to clearly indicate a date for his visit. After all, the negotiations between the United States and Soviet Union are an important factor. Frankly, it would be very difficult to decide on the date of the general secretary's visit to Japan without settling those problems. In my opinion, Mr Shevardnadze has stated his views in a very frank way.

[Oi] Don't you think that this means the visit will be put off or there will be less of a possibility for his visit to Japan?

[Kuranari] I think there is still sufficient possibility that his visit will take place. In my understanding, the general secretary wants to visit Japan.

[Oi] Another problem concerns the territorial issue. Mr Foreign Minister, you have once again reiterated Japan's basic position. However, the Soviet side replied that the situation would become further complicated if any precondition were to be brought up. What is the view of the Japanese side on this reply?

[Kuranari] In my view, it would not do for the Soviet Union to make a sudden change in its position, although nothing has been stated in detail. However, there were certainly remarks about the difficulty in paying the visit if there were certain preconditions.

[Oi] In regard to future negotiations, the Japanese side wants the visit to be made by the end of January. Will the negotiations with the Soviet side be carried on without any changes in this plan?

[Kuranari] I don't expect to change the plan at this moment. However, there is always the opposite party in the negotiations, and the ball is in their court now. They have explained that there would be [words indistinct] of the U.S.-USSR relations. In this connection, arrangements would be made and close contacts would be maintained through diplomatic channels, while taking into consideration the circumstances of both our side and the Soviet side. And we have explained that we would like the visit to occur in January. But, they have stated that it would be impossible to make the visit before the end of this year.

REPORTAGE ON KURANARI'S ACTIVITIES AT UN

Meets ROK Foreign Minister

OW251520 Tokyo KYODO in English 1456 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 25 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari Thursday renewed Tokyo's pledge to make efforts to meet a South Korean request for holding a bilateral ministerial meeting this year. "We will make as much effort as possible to call a ministerial meeting within this year," Kuranari told South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su in a meeting here. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone made a similiar pledge when he conferred with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in Seoul last week.

Officials quoted Choe as saying that the Nakasone-Chon meeting was a success because, for one thing, Japan promised South Korea to ease fingerprinting requirements for Korean and other foreigners living in Japan.

It was the second encounter between Kuranari and Choe, since September 10 when they had a meeting in Tokyo.

Kuranari was scheduled to confer later in the day with the foreign ministers of Oman, Poland, Jordan and Sri Lanka as well as with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. At the meeting with De Cuellar, Kuranari will tell him Japan endorses his reelection to a second five-year term of office, officials said. De Cuellar's term expires December 31.

Hosts Western Counterparts

OW250517 Tokyo KYODO in English 0502 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 24 KYODO -- Foreign ministers of seven leading industrial democracies discussed a wide range of global problems Wednesday and agreed on the need for significant, persistent dialogue with the Soviet Union. The foreign ministers also shared a view that their countries should not allow the Soviet Union and its East Bloc allies to take unilateral advantage of the West's efforts for dialogue with Moscow.

Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari hosted the informal meeting attended by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

Kuranari supported Shultz's efforts to resolve the touchy case of Nicholas Daniloff, an American journalist arrested by the Soviet Union on spy charges, and to establish stable East-West relations, sources said.

In summary, Kuranari told the group it is necessary to promote cooperation among the seven democracies to prevent international terrorism, including more frequent exchanges of information.

The foreign ministers also agreed that it is necessary to send a "strong political message" to South Africa opposing its racist policy through concerted action and that streamlining the U.N. machinery is indispensable for it to operate more efficiently.

Bomb 'Hoax' Delays Departure

OW260133 Tokyo KYODO in English 0104 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 25 KYODO -- A bomb hoax against Japan Air Lines Thursday delayed a Tokyo-bound flight which was scheduled to carry Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari home, Japanese officials said.

Officials speculated that the harrassment might be linked with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's remarks about American society on Monday, which in some interpretations were taken to imply that the average level of intelligence in the United States is lower than Japan because of the number of blacks, Puerto Ricans and Mexicans. The prime minister had been referring to educational standards.

JAL's reservation center here received a telephone call from a man saying he had placed a bomb which would go off in an hour. The JAL plane left John F. Kennedy Airport for Japan at 4:45 p.m., three hours and 15 minutes behind schedule after a search failed to reveal any explosives. Kuranari and his entourage were on board.

CHUKAKU-HA CLAIMS CREDIT FOR RAILWAY SABOTAGE

HK251041 Hong Kong AFP in English 1034 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Yokohama, Japan, Sept 25 (AFP) -- The urban guerrilla group Chukaku-ha claimed responsibility Thursday for acts of sabotage which paralyzed Japan National Railways (JNR) service in Tokyo and vicinity the previous day.

"Our revolutionary army rose in revolt Wednesday and dealt a heavy blow to the JNR privatization plan," the leftist group said in leaflets distributed in this city near Tokyo.

An estimated 1.15 million morning commuters were affected when communications and signal cables were servered by the bombs, bringing trains on several lines to a halt, railway spokesmen said.

Police said they were searching for the saboteurs whom they believed had taken the action to protest the planned privatization of money-losing, state-owned JNR next April 1.

UAE PETROLEUM MINISTER MEETS WITH NAKASONE

OW251345 Tokyo KYODO in English 1336 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 25 KYODO -- United Arab Emirates (UAE) Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Mani' ibn 'id al-'Utaybah Thursday called for a meeting of oil producers and consumers to stabilize international oil prices. Al-'Utaybah made the point 'as a personal idea' at his 50-minute meeting with Prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japanese offficials said.

Nakasone, however, appeared pessimistic about the idea, saying it is doubtful that the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would make such a proposal under its present circumstances, the officials said.

Al-'Utaybah said UAE presidet Zayid ibn Sultan Shaykh al-Nuhayyan hopes to visit Japan, to which Nakasone expressed his welcome, they said. The timing of the visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels, Nakasone was quoted as saying.

FINANCE MINISTER IN WASHINGTON FOR IMF TALKS

OW260251 Tokyo KYODO in English 0232 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Washington Sept. 25 KYODO -- Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa arrived in Washington Thursday night (EST) to attend a series of international monetary talks starting Friday in Washington. The international meetings include a meeting of the Group of Five (G-5) -- the U.S., West Germany, Japan, Britain and France -- and the annual joint meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Miyazawa will return to Japan October 2.

DEFENSE SPENDING TO STAY BELOW 1 PERCENT OF GNP

OW251119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 25 KYODO -- Japan's defense spending for fiscal 1986 will stay below 1 percent of its gross national product (GNP) partly helped by the yen's appreciation against the dollar, Defense Agency sources said Thursday. But the souces added it is certain that defense oulays will exceed the 1 percent GNP limit in fiscal 1987 starting next April. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone says he will try to hold Japan's defense spending below the ceiling which was set in 1976.

The government budgeted 3.34 trillion yen for national defense for fiscal 1986 or 0.993 percent of Japan's GNP projected for the year which began last April. But the sharp rise of the yen's exchange rates to the dollar has helped the Defense Agency slash its fuel and other costs by almost 30 billion yen, according to the sources. They said the exchange gain will make up for an extra cost of 3.32 billion yen the government plans to outlay in a supplementary budget for the average 2.31 percent pay raise for Defense Agency personnel for this year.

JAPAN LOSES SHIPBUILDING ORDERS TO S. KOREA

OW251217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 25 KYODO -- All orders for construction of mammoth tankers, issued in the world this year, have been snatched up by South Korean shipbuilders, with Japanese shipyards, once the No. 1 builder of tankers, winning not a single order, industry sources said Thursday. The sources said Japanese shipbuilders have lost competitive strength as a result of the sharp appreciation of the yen against the dollar.

Since the turn of the year, orders have been placed for construction of six tankers of 200,000 deadwieght tons or more, known as very large crude carriers (VLCC). In addition, about five VLCCS have been contracted for on an optional basis. All of these orders went to Hyundai Heavy Industry Co. and Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery Ltd., both of South Korea, the sources said. Two tankers were ordered by South Korean shipowners, but orders for the rest came from Hong Kong, Norwegian and other shipowners, which used to be major customers for Japanese shipbuilders.

Japan's major shipbuilders, excepting Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., have not yet received enough orders to keep their building berths filled throughout this year. But South Korean shipyards already have a sufficient backlog of orders to keep them busy until 1988, according to the sources.

Demand for tankers began to pick up this summer after a long interval against a backdrop of a prolonged global shipbuilding slump. But Japanese shipbuilders cannot compete with their South Korean counterparts as the rise in the yen's exchange value has made Japan's shipbuilding cost about 40 percent higher than that of South Korea. Because of the wise price gap, Japanese shipbuilders cannot receive orders even for smaller tankers of 140,000 to 150,000 tons.

Regarding tankers of 100,000 tons or so, they also face fierce competiton from Yugoslavian shipbuilders, the sources said. Under these circumstances, some shipbuilders are weighing at the advisability of building ships, ordered from them, at Taiwanese shipyards.

RESHUFFLE OF FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS ANNOUNCED

OW260449 Tokyo KYODO in English 0214 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO -- The government said Friday it will relocate four Foreign Ministry officials, including minister to China Kagechika Matano who was maned as new ambassador to Vietnam. The appointments will become effective next Monday, according to government officials.

Matano, 51, goes to Vietnam to take over a post which is now vacant. Matano has served as chief of the ministry's Northeast Asia Division, consul general in Atlanta, Georgia, and since December 1984, as minister to China.

Kunio Katakura, 52, current consul general in Vancouver, was named as ambassador to the United Arab Emirates to succeed Shuichi Nomiyama. Katakura worked as chief of the ministry's second Middle East division and as minister to Britain before taking the Vancouver post.

Yoichi Yamaguchi, 49, a member of the foreign minister's Secretariat, was named as ambassador to Madagascar to succeed Kazuhiko Furusawa. Yamaguchi previously served as counselor in France and chief of the Japan Foundation General Affairs Division.

Chusei Yamada, 55, currently a councilor in the minister's secretariat, will succeed Ryukichi Imai as representative ambassador for the Japanese delegation to the U.N. Conference of Disarmament. Yamada has served as Treaties Bureau Councillor, consul general in Hong Kong, and chief of the ministry's United Nations Bureau.

KPA GENERAL ON SOLDIERS TRANSFERRED TO CONSTRUCTION

SK250757 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Speech delivered by KPA Major General Yi Hong-sun at a press conference on 23 September at the People's Palace of Culture on the mobilization of the combined units, units of the KPA, and units of the Korean People's Security Forces for peaceful construction in accordance with the KPA Supreme Command's 5 September communique -- recorded]

[Text] I first would like to express deep thanks to you, the domestic and foreign reporters, for your participation in this press conference. During this press conference I will mention some of the problems related to the large-scale participation of soldiere from our People's Army in the peaceful construction of the country according to the important measure taken by the KPA Supreme Command.

As all of you well know, on 5 September the KPA Supreme Command took the important step of allowing the combined units and units of the KPA and the units of the Korean People's Security Forces to participate in the peaceful construction of the country in step with the nationwide movement to achieve ahead of schedule the grand prospective goals of socialist economic construction, construction which is now being carried out under our party's slogan, "Let us accelerate the march of the eighties in the manner in which the West Sea lockgate was built."

According to this measure, soldiers from the combined units, units of the KPA, and units of the People's Security Forces are now earnestly moving to various sites of socialist construction after leaving their frontline positions and outposts.

Our people greatly rejoice over the KPA Supreme Command's measure and fervently support and welcome it. Our people enthusiastically welcome the soldiers of the People's Army, who number approximately 150,000 and who are participating in peaceful construction according to the Supreme Command measure.

In particular, the people in many areas, including Kangwon Province, welcome, with kindred love, soldiers of the People's Army when they pass through their areas. The people in Sunchon, Sariwon, Taechon, and many other areas where large-scale construction projects are now underway fervently welcome the soldiers who have arrived in those areas.

On the other hand, those soldiers who have arrived at construction sites are vigorously accelerating preparations for construction projects with redoubled courage and with high morale, upholding the Supreme Command's communique.

Soldiers who are engaged in construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex are now registering great success in construction of the complex by pooling strength with the people there. The soldiers engaged in construction of the complex have already completed the foundation work of placing concrete and have initiated the work of building some plant buildings.

The soldiers engaged in construction of the Kumgangsan power plant have also initiated the work of building roads and waterways. The soldiers engaged in the construction of reclaimed tideland and salt ponds have also initiated the foundation work and are achieving success.

The soldiers engaged in construction of the Sariwon potassium fertilizer plant, Pyongyang Kwangbok Street, and the sports facilities in Nungnabol, Pyongyang have also initiated their construction work and are registering success in it.

Newspapers, news agencies, and broadcasting stations in many countries of the world have given extensive coverage to our KPA Supreme Command's measure concerning the mobilization of soldiers of the KPA for the peaceful construction of the country. They have highly praised our measure, saying that it will alleviate tension, promote peace, and vigorously accelerate socialist economic construction. They have also extensively reported the detailed content of our measure under the titles, "The KPRK Is Withdrawing Soldiers From the Frontline Area," "Soldiers of the KPA Are Participating in Peaceful Construction," and "The Decision of the KPA Supreme Command."

This is a great encouragement to the soldiers of our People's Army who are engaged in the peaceful construction of the country. Using the bold and important measure taken by the KPA Supreme Command to mobilize soldiers of the People's Army in the peaceful construction of the country as the occasion, we have become able to resolve many problems in accelerating our socialist construction.

Today, we are faced with the heavy but honorable task of accelerating the construction of major plants and successfully achieving the grand 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction.

With the mobilization of numerous young soldiers of the People's Army into the socialist construction sites according to the Supreme Command's measure, the road to resolving the urgent labor problem and fulfilling the grand tasks of socialist construction ahead of schedule has been widely opened. At the same time, the road to building more monumental edifices has also been opened. This is very significant in strengthening the country's economy and in improving the people's standard of living one step higher.

In particular, this measure is of significance not only in alleviating the tension prevailing in our country, but also in creating a favorable situation for achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We took this measure, proceeding from our desire to alleviate the tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula and to preserve peace there at any cost this year, in the year of international peace.

As you know well, early this year as a measure for peace we advanced a proposal banning large-scale military exercises in the North and South, and even small-scale military exercises during the period of dialogue. Last June, we also advanced a proposal to hold talks of military authorities between us, the United States, and South Korea as an important step to remove the present tense situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and to guarantee durable peace there and a proposal of peace for establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula.

All of these proposals reflect the unanimous desire and aspiration of our people and the peace-loving people of the world for peace on the Korean peninsula and have aroused full support and great repercussions internationally.

Under conditions in which peace on the Korean peninsula is still threatened due to the stand and attitude of the United States and the South Korean authorities, which runs counter to peace, this time we boldly took the active measure of withdrawing soldiers of our People's Army numbering some 150,000 from the frontline area and their outposts, mobilizing them for the peaceful construction of the country. At the same time, we advanced a new peace proposal calling for the United States and the South Korean side to institute peace measures similar to ours.

Originally, we intended to reduce [chukso] more troops of the KPA if even the slightest indication of the possibility of alleviation of tension in Korea appeared. However, as the United States and the South Korean authorities have continuously aggravated the situation on the Korean peninsula, we had to inevitably take the measure of letting soldiers of the People's Army participate in the peaceful construction of the country in full military uniform.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities clearly understand the real intent of our peaceful measure and take any measure conducive to the alleviation of tension, we are ready to take a greater advanced [chonjinjok] step. If this is realized, a mood of peace will prevail on the Korean peninsula and a favorable prospect for reunification will be opened.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should not try to continuously aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula by crying out the hackneyed theory of a threat of southward invasion but should instead take substantial [silchejok] measures guaranteeing peace and detente so they can show their sincerity to the peace-loving people of the world.

I express the expectation that by correctly understanding the real intent of the current measure of the KPA Supreme Command, all domestic and foreign reporters present here will pay deep attention to our people's struggle for peace and render active cooperation so the United States and South Korean authorities can take effective measures to guarantee substantial peace in Korea and provide favorable circumstances for the country's reunification.

Thank you very much.

CHON TU-HWAN RESOLVED TO STEP DOWN IN 1988

SK250947 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 22 Sep 86 pp 3, 4

["Exclusive interview" with ROK President Chon Tu-hwan by CHUNGANG ILBO editor in chief Kim Yong-hui at the Chongwadae, Seoul; date not given]

[Excerpts] Kim: Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to interview you, even though you must be very busy with various state affairs.

President Chon: I congratulate you on the 21st anniversary of the founding of CHUNGANG ILBO. [passage omitted]

Kim: You now have 1 and 1/2 years left in your term of office. Will you tell us your feelings at this point recalling the past 6 years?

President Chon: Before I was elected president 6 years ago, I had thought neither of the presidency nor of politics. Assuming the presidency was something far beyond my expectations, being forced upon me by the trend of history. But I have never had a night of peaceful sleep. Recalling the pain and difficulties I suffered and overcame with judgment and decisions, I feel that I have traversed a truly difficult path. However, I find myself worthy of living as the one responsible for the nation's affairs when I compare the dark situation of the country when I assumed office with the present state of the country.

We are now advancing along a new road to consolidate the democratic politics by achieving the first peaceful transfer of power in our history. [passage omitted]

Kim: What has been the most difficult time during your term of office?

President Chon: It was when the nation was faced with a crisis caused by the Aungsan bombing incident perpetrated by the North Korean puppets in October 1983. I had sensed the incident was a crime committed by North Korea when I received the report immediately after the incident. I could not repress my sorrow for having lost able leaders of the nation. My sorrow was even greater than my indignation. I was again keenly aware of how grave and important the responsibility of the president is. I truly respect our people for the patriotism and unity shown at that time.

Kim: In national affairs, which field do you think most difficult and on which do you concentrate your efforts?

President Chon: I may say it is in the economic field. As you recall, when I took the presidency, the nation's economy was gloomy. [passage omitted] However, the rate of inflation, which was 40 percent in 1980, stabilized in 1982 at 5 percent. The sector to which I paid special attention was the field of science and technology. I increased investment in this field and emphatically pushed ahead, fostering manpower for it. This year our economy is enjoying high growth, including an increase in exports and improved income and outgo in the international sector. This the resulting benefit of the so-called three-low trends. But I firmly believe that this is also the result of efforts to stabilize prices and promote technology. [passage omitted]

I also believe that the merits of Syngman Rhee during the founding of the nation and the achievements of former President Pak Chong-hui in the economic field should be affirmatively evaluated.

In connection with such evaluations, I wish to be evaluated as one whose greatest achievement was rooting democracy in our Constitution and developing democracy. I have made constant efforts to advance the autonomy and opening of our society, as well as our unity. I like to make it clear that I will fulfill the rights and missions of the president to systematize democracy during my remaining term of office.

Kim: During an interview held last summer, you stated that you felt most keenly the mission to consolidate democracy when the Rangoon incident look place. Do you think your resolve will result in democratization?

President Chon: I have passed many critical situations involving life and death, and I still believe that I am in such a situation. Thus, it is no exaggeration to say that I stand aloof from the question of life and death. I am also keenly aware that Chongwadae [the presidential residence] is the first target of the enemy. But I cannot always be strained by this. I survived the severe trial of the Rangoon bombing incident, and I know very well about the people's aspirations for the consolidation of democracy. Therefore, I renew my resolution to establish a tradition of the peaceful transfer of government in our country.

I believe that only when I leave Chongwadae amid the people's blessings after completing my term of office, and only when I engage in activities as a former president, can the tradition of democracy be correctly established in our country. This is a task our politics should achieve even before constitutional revision. However, to my regret, some politicians who have the responsibility for establishing a new tradition of democracy by creating such conditions are constantly destroying the atmosphere for this. [passage omitted]

Kim: What do you think about discussing the Constitution?

President Chon: When the ruling and opposition parties are actively discussing the draft plans for constitutional revision they advanced, the remarks I make as the president in being deeply involved in this issue may not be helpful.

As I revealed in my interview last summer, the issue of constitutional revision should be settled through discussion and negotiations based on agreement between the political parties, taking our realities into account. When the National Assembly works out an excellent draft for constitutional revision and recommends it to me, I will not oppose this plan. [passage omitted]

Kim: I feel that the remaining 1 and 1/2 years in your term of office will be a very important period not only for Your Excellency personally but also for the future of the nation. Please tell us your position on carrying out your work.

President Chon: I always keep in mind the words: Though rulers change, the nation and people are everlasting. I think the remaining 1 and 1/2 years are not a short period. During this period, one can accomplish great work for the nation's development and people's welfare. However, if one wastes time by thinking of one's own safety, the nation may fall into a serious crisis.

The peaceful transfer of power which I resolved to achieve during my term of office will be a new experience, unprecedented in our history. [passage omitted]

I would like to make my resolution clear once again that I will not neglect my responsibility and mission to the slightest degree even to the final moment of exiting the gates of Chongwadae.

Kim: Your Excellency has always stressed the responsibility and role of the press. What do you think of the press in our country now?

President Chon: I think the press' understanding and cooperation has served as a great force in attaining stability and development during the Fifth Republic. For this, I thank all journalists both as the president and personally. [passage omitted]

What I want the press to do, in this important time when the the nation's future is being decided, is to realize first what is best for the nation. In other words, I expect the press to remain faithful to its role of criticism and guidance while keenly realizing that we are seeking and closely reviewing the situation we are facing at home and abroad. In order to fulfill the role of a public instrument of society, reasonable judgment and a sense of balance should first be demonstrated. It is a matter of common sense in a democratic society that the press has the role of watching over and checking the government. However, mutual awareness and undersanding that both parties are working for the national interest are the prerequisites for such common sense. [passage omitted]

Kim: Some people are optimistic about the present situation our country is facing and the situation for the coming 2 or 3 years, while some are worried and concerned. What is Your Excellency's view?

President Chon: I would like to state again that our people have boundless potential and wisdom to overcome whatever difficulty may lie ahead by uniting their strength. Thanks to such potential and wisdom, we have attained the stability and development we have today. Thus, I believe everything will be all right in the future, too. [passage omitted]

The present problem, if there is one, is that there are still some who alienate the people from the government and who instigate disputes and unrest in society. There will be nothing to worry about if those who seek to destroy the harmony and stability of the nation and society, seeking their own interests or those of a faction, are removed from our society.

SOVIET OFFICIAL HINTS AT OLYMPICS PARTICIPATION

SK260548 Seoul YONHAP in English 0537 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 26 (YONHAP) -- A Soviet sports leader hinted a possibility here Friday that the Soviet Union will participate in the Seoul Olympics in 1988, although he circumvented a question as to whether Moscow would actually send a contingent to Seoul in 1988. Dr. Yacheslav Kiloskov, a member of the Soviet Union's National Olympic Committee (NOC), told a press conference that the Soviet soccer team is preparing to compete in the Olympic soccer preliminary competition which will begin in October.

Whether the Soviet Union will participate in the Seoul Olympic Games has been a matter of deep concern to world sports leaders. The Soviet Union, which boycotted the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984, has no diplomatic relations with South Korea and supports the South's archrival, North Korea.

Koloskov, concurrently the president of the International Football Federation (FIFA), also said that South Korea has prepared all, including security measures, that are needed to stage the Olympic soccer event in 1988. Koloskov said that he got a "very positive" impression from the facilities in soccer stadiums in five Korean cities he visited and security there was the "highest level." All the facilities were pretty good, except for some minor problems, whichu can be corrected by 1988, he said.

Kiloskov came here to inspect the facilities and operation in the Asiad soccer competition and Seoul's preparations for the 1988 Olympics.

Peter Velappan, secretary general of the Asian Football Confederation, was also on hand at the press meeting held at the Asiad main press center in Seoul.

Asked if all the countries of the world would participate in the Seoul Olympics, Kiloskov said "no problem." Koloskov said the youths of the Soviet Union are not different from youths in other countries and that the Soviet Union would come to Seoul in 1988 if the security measures would be as good as now. The Soviet Union had boycotted the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics for the excuse of security matters.

He said that the matter of participating in the Olympics will be decided by the Soviet NOC and his duty is to prepare the Soviet soccer team for the Olympics.

Koloskov and a FIFA team toured soccer venues in Seoul and four provincial cities of Taegu, Taejon, Kwangju and Pusan. Koloskov said he would submit a positive report on Korea's preparations for the Olympic soccer competition to the Soviet NOC. The FIFA vice president cited minor problems in amenities in stadiums in Kwangju and Taegu, such as lockrooms for athletes, medicine room, and press facilities, and that Korean officials promised him that they will settle all the problems pointed up by the FIFA team until the Olympic Games.

Koloskov said he was impressed by the keen interest in the Olympics by the Korean people and that he felt the Korean people would do their best to make the Olympics a success.

On the standard of soccer teams competing in the Seoul Asiad, the FIFA vice president said five countries — Saudi Arabia, Iraq, China, Japan and Korea -- are likely to compete for the first three places in the Asiad.

SRV, OTHER OLYMPIC OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN SEOUL

SK251115 Seoul YONHAP in English 1108 GMT 25 Sep 86

[All names as received]

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 25 (YONHAP) -- Taquanchien, president of the Vietnam National Olympic Committee (NOC), arrived in Seoul Thursday to attend the general meeting of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), Yi Ha-u, secretary general of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), said. He was accompanied by Hguen Van Thay, secretary general of the Vietnam OCA.

OCA general meeting was held here Thursday to elect the OCA president and vice presidents and to discuss other matters concering the operation of Asian Games.

According to Yi, two South Yemen OCA officials including M. Zaid, senior NOC vice president, and U.T. Haling, councilor of Burmese Embassy to Japan, flew into Seoul Wednesday for the OCA general meeting.

S. Medallal, Syrian NOC president and another NOC official came here Sept. 18 for the OCA meeting and Brunei sent two NOC officials, including vice president P.D.A. Haji Sept. 2 despite the national condolence over the death of Sultan's father.

Delegates from 27 other countries are now attending the ongoing Seoul Asian Games.

A 10-member delegation from Beijing City, the venue of next Asian Games, is now visiting Seoul to look around the Seoul Asian Games facilities and to observe the operation of the games.

POLICE STORM CAMPUS; NOT USING TEARGAS NEAR GAMES

HK241356 Hong Kong AFP in English 1318 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 24 (AFP) -- Police stormed a university campus here Wednesday and used tear gas to disperse about 150 students demonstrating against the Asian Games.

The students pelted riot police with half-bricks and molotov cocktails when they were prevented from leaving the campus, near the Olympic complex being used for the games, eye-witnesses said. The police charged the students and used tear-gas to break up the demonstration which had been called by radical student representatives from six Seoul universities, including Nam Taek-bum, a student leader who is sought by police for his anti-government activities.

Students claim the games are an improper use of state funds to promote the government's international image and have heightened tensions with the North.

Another demonstration Tuesday by about 500 students on the Dong-guk campus adjoining a hotel being used by foreign journalists, did not produce the same sort of violence. The police have been instructed to refrain from using tear-gas near any site associated with the games and they did not respond when Tuesday's demonstrators threw stones and molotov cocktails.

The Buddhist-sponsored Dong-guk University closed Tuesday, bringing to six the number of universities in Seoul which have suspended classes during the games.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES AT UN REPORTED

Meets With Shultz

SK250037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] New York (Special) -- Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz Tuesday (early Wednesday KST) agreed to strengthen joint surveillance against North Korea.

In the foreign ministers' talks held at the U.N. Plaza Hotel here, the two officials noted with concern the forward deployment of north Korean troops near the DMZ, the warming Pyongyang-Moscow ties and the growing possibility for a north Korean misadventure to mar the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

The ministers, in this context, agreed to step up joint efforts to block any malicious attempts by north Korea in the next two years during which period Seoul will host the Olympics and will see the first peaceful post-war transfer of power.

Korean sources quoted Minister Choe as explaining to Shultz about the internal political development concerning the constitutional amendment and Seoul's intention to get tough with any actions hindering order and stability in the ongoing process.

Shultz conveyed to Choe Washington's position that maintaining order is the responsibility of the government and that violence should be excluded in the process of democratic politics.

Choe briefed Shultz on the recent bombing incident at Kimpo International Airport in Seoul, and Shultz said that there was a need for the two countries to jointly counter terrorist acts.

The U.S. secretary, meanwhile, told Choe that the U.S. administration would convey to the Soviet Union Seoul's position to seek entry into the United Nations together with Pyongyang, whenever an opportunity rises.

As for bilateral trade issues, the two ministers agreed that they would handle those issues through close consultations, respecting each other's positions.

Shultz said that the U.S. administration positively took note of Korea's opening of its import markets.

Confers With UN Leaders

SK260307 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, Sept. 25 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su met separately with Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. secretary general, and Hamayun Rashid Chowdhury, president of the General Assembly, at the United Nations Thursday. They exchanged views about recent situations on North East Asia, including recent developments on and around Korean peninsula, inter-Korean dialogue and the 88 Summer Olympics scheduled to be held in Seoul.

In the meeting, Cuellar expressed regrets over the suspension of inter-Korean dialogue and promised that the United Nations will make continuous efforts and back up the earlier resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue and the peaceful resolution of Korean problem.

Choe explained to Cuellar that there is no possibility of reopening the suspended inter-Korean dialogue in near future but Korean Government is making an effort to reopen the existing channels of the inter-Korean dialogue. The inter-Korean dialogue has been suspended since the beginning of this year because of North Korea's controversial proposal for triparite military talks involving Pyongyang, Seoul and Washington, and its call for the withdrawal of anti-communism structure in South Korea.

Choe also briefed Cuellar on the inter-Korean sports talks in Lausanne, Switzerland. South Korean Government has urged Pyongyang to discard its absurd attitude and to participate in the Seoul Olympics, as Seoul is endeavoring to host the Olympics successfully, Choe said.

The international understanding, which the simultaneous entry of Seoul and Pyongyang into the United Nations would contribute to the lessening of tensions between the two Koreas, and the promotion of peaceful unification of Korean peninsula, has been ripe, Choe said, adding that Seoul therefore, will continue its efforts to materialize the simultaneous entry of the two Koreas into the world body.

The U.N. secretary general did not comment on the problem, however, sources said.

Choe also met with Chowdhury, president of the General Assembly and Bangladesh foreign minister, to discuss the promotion of friendly and cooperative relations between their two countries.

Earlier in the morning, Choe also met with French counterpart Jean Bernard Raimon, Indian counterpart P. Shiva Shanker. They also supported the Seoul's stand of peaceful unification and reaffirmed their position that inter-Korean dialogue should be reopened and the two Koreas should join the U.N. simultaneously.

KIM TAE-CHUNG PLACED UNDER HOUSE ARREST 24 SEP

SK260132 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 24 Sep 86 p 11

[Text] From 0725 to 2045 on 24 September, the Mapo police station, Seoul, placed Kim Tae-chung under house arrest. The police revealed that they took the measure of house protection to prevent Kim from attending a session of the joint committee on restoring freedom of speech. The session was held at the Seoulin Hotel at 0800 today.

Also, Kye Hun-che, vice chairman of the United Movement for National Unification and the Masses, was placed under house arrest from 0800 today for the same reason.

PAP REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON JARUZELSKI VISIT

LD241938 Warsaw PAP in English 1750 GMT 24 Sep 86

["Polish-Mongolian Joint Communique" (abridged version) -- PAP headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar Sept. 24 -- A Polish party and state delegation, led by PUWP CC First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski, paid an official friendly visit to the Mongolian People's Republic between September 22 and 24, 1986, at the invitation from the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Committee and the Presidium of the People's Great Hural.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh conducted talks in the spirit of full understanding and unity of views on all the subjects discussed. The two favourably assessed the state of bilateral relations and reviewed the prospects of their further development.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh stated with satisfaction that relations between PUWP and MPRP and between Poland and Mongolia continuously developed and deepened in the spirit of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the two states. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the favourable implementation of the provisions of the treaty and also over the arrangements made at the top level.

Close cooperation between PUWP and MPRP is a decisive factor of Polish-Mongolian relations.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh stated that in the recent years the two sides achieved further progress in the development of economic, scientific-technological cooperation. They stressed the great significance of the long-term programme of development of economic, scientific-technological cooperation between Poland and Mongolia till the year 2000.

The two leaders came out in favour of futher comprehensive development of Polish-Mongolian relations in all fields.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh stressed the determination of the two parties and states to consistently act for the benefit of consolidating the CEMA as an efficient mechanism of the socialist economic integrity.

Poland and Mongolia attach vital significance to the development and consolidation of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community states.

The two sides stressed the particular significance of the 27th CPSU Congress and documents passed in its course for the development of the theory and practice of socialism.

Poland and Mongolia will oppose with determination all moves by imperialism aiming to upset the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

The two expressed grave concern over the international situation aggravating through the fault of reactionary imperialist circles, the U.S. in particular, which developing the arms race on an unprecedented scale, of nuclear one above all, try to move it into outer space.

Poland and Mongolia fully support the Soviet peace policy, the programme to gradually liquidate nuclear and other mass annihilation weapons till the year 2000, proposals to establish a general system of international security and other Soviet disarmament initiatives.

The two sides emphasized the significance of the Soviet proposal to set up a world organisation for the peaceful use of outer space.

Mongolia expressed full support for the concept put forward by Wojciech Jaruzelski during the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly to make a study of various consequences of the militarization of outer space under the auspices of the U.N. secretary general.

The two leaders stressed the great significance of the appeal by the Budapest conference of the Political Consultative Commitee of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty directed to the NATO members and other European states.

Poland and Mongolia confirm their determination to act for the benefit of consolidating positive trends in international policy and readiness to cooperate in this process with all states and forces coming out in favour of the consolidation of peace, disarmament and return to detente in international relations. The sides emphasized the growing role of Non-aligned Movement as a significant factor in international relations and expressed approval for the results achieved during the top-level meeting of these states in Harare.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh stressed that unconditional observance of political and territorial realities shaped as a result of World War Two and Europe's post-war development provides a basis to preserve peace in Europe. Concern has been aroused by attempts by some circles in the west to undermine the post-war territorial and political order in Europe -- which is incompatible with the interests of detente, security and cooperation.

Mongolia highly holds Poland's activity for the benefit of consolidating peace, of resuming and deepening detente and averting threats of nuclear conflict in Europe and in the world.

The sides expressed concern over the persistence of hotbeds of conflicts and tensions resulting from the interference of imperialism in internal affairs of sovereign states on the Asian continent.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh once again expressed their support for new constructive Soviet initiatives put forward in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok.

The sides confirmed that the development of cooperation based on equal rights and mutual profit between states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean, irrespective of differences in their socio-political systems, will be conducive to the consolidation of peace and security all over the world.

Wojciech Jaruzelski reaffirmed Poland's support for the Mongolian proposal to establish a mechanism ruling out the use of force in relations between states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

The two sides supported peace initiatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, whose aim is to transform South-Eastern Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighbourhood and cooperation. They expressed support for the initiative put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to peacefully reunite Korea, to transform the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace free of nuclear weapons. The sides approved of the efforts by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan designed to normalize the situation around this country.

The two sides expressed support for establishing a nuclear-free zone in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean.

Poland and Mongolia welcome with satisfaction the results of the consultative meeting of representatives of parliaments of socialist Asian states in Ulaanbaatar which stressed the necessity to broaden relations of friendship and solidarity with developing states of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, including socialism-orientated states, and reaffirmed firm support for the just struggle of nations fighting against imperialist policy of aggression, for independence, social and economic progress, for the right of free and independent development, without external interference.

The sides expressed concern over the tension holding on in the Middle East as a consequence of the aggressive policy by the U.S. and Israel and reaffirmed their fundamental stand on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arabv territories nation to self-determination and to establishing its own state.

The sides confirmed inalterable solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan nation in defence of the achievements of the revolution and state sovereignty, for decreasing tension in this part of the world.

The sides firmly condemed aggressive moves by the racist regime in the Republic of South Africa against the independence and territorial integrity of "Front-Line States". They reaffirmed their full support for the national and liberation struggle of the Namibian nation led by SWAPO.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Jambyn Batmonh noted the growth of influence and presitige of the international communist and working class movement.

The sides unanimously stated that the present official visit opens a new stage in the development of bilateral relations.

Wojciech Jaruzelski extended an invitation to Jambyn Batmonh to pay an official visit of friendship to Poland. The invitation was received with gratitude.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UN SESSION

BK250401 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] A Burmese delegation headed by U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs, left Rangoon by air this morning for New York to attend the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly which opened on 16 September 1986.

Foreign minister U Ye Gaung and members of his delegation were seen off at the Rangoon Airport by U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister; Thura U Kyaw Htin, deputy prime minister and minister of defense; U Tint Swe, minister of industry-I; U Than Tin, minister of mines; U Khin Maung Gyi, minister of trade; U Kyaw Nyein, minister of education; responsible officials from the Burma Socialist Program Party Central Committee Headquarters, the People's Assembly Office, and the Foreign Ministry; the dean of the diplomatic corps and Pakistani ambassador to Burma, the U.S. ambassador to Burma, the charge d'affaires ad interim of the British Embassy; and the UNDP resident representative.

The foreign minister is accompanied by U Hla Myint U, director of the Foreign Ministry; U Thaung Tun, assistant director, and U Hla U, the minister's personal officer.

The Burmese permanent representative at the United Nations, U Maung Maung Gyi, will serve as alternate leader of the Burmese delegation. Members of the delegation are U Kyaw Sein Win and U Min Kyi, members of the People's Assembly; U Tin Pe, deputy permanent representative at the United Nations; U Hla Myint U, director of the Foreign Ministry; U Aye, first secretary of the Burmese Permanent Representative Office at the United Nations; U Myint Soe and U Than Aung, deputy directors of the Foreign Ministry; and U Thaung Tun, assistant director of the Foreign Ministry.

The delegation will have as advisers U Kyaw Myint, assistant director of the Foreign Ministry; U Myint Soe and U Tun Onn, second secretaries at the Burmese Permanent Representative Office at the United Nations; U Min Naing, third secretary; and U Hla U, the minister's personal officer.

Delegation members U Kyaw Sein and U Min Kyi, members of the People's Assembly; U Myint Soe and U Than Tun Aung, deputy directors of the Foreign Ministry; and U Kyaw Myint, assistant director of the Foreign Ministry left Rangoon for New York on 11 September.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM JAPAN, SINGAPORE

BK211434 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Excerpt] U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, who visited Japan at the invitation of Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, Japanese prime minister, and Singapore at the invitation of Mr Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of Singapore, returned to Rangoon by air at 1425 today.

Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha was received at Rangoon Airport by U Sein Lwin, joint general secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party and State Council secretary; Thura U Tun Tin, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and finance; members of the Council of Ministers; deputy ministers; military and civilian officials; Mr Afzul Mahmud, dean of the diplomatic corps in Burma and ambassador of Pakistan; Mr Thongchan Chotikasathian, Thai ambassador to Burma; Mr (Hiro Munita), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy; and Mr David Low, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Singapore Embassy. [passage omitted]

SRV'S TRUONG CHINH ASSURES HENG SAMRIN OF SUPPORT

BK240406 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State, recently expressed support for the message sent by Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State, to more than 60 countries attending the eighth conference of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare. In his message of support to Comrade Heng Samrin, Comrade Truong Chinh stressed: I would like to express full agreement with you in your assessment of the Nonaligned Movement and full support for the PRK's position regarding problems of the Nonaligned Movement in general and the Southeast Asia and Cambodia questions in particular at the summit conference in Harare.

I would like to assure you of the bonds of militant solidarity and the warm support of the Vietnamese party, government, and people for the just cause of the PRK and its correct position regarding the Cambodia question.

The SRV pledges to fight along with friendly countries to defeat the maneuver of bringing up arguments about the Cambodia question at the eighth summit and pledges to firmly maintain the resolutions of the sixth and seventh summits dealing with Cambodia's right to representation and the resolution of the seventh summit on Southeast Asia.

PRACHEACHON ON EXPANDING SOCIALIST TRADE SYSTEM

BK231212 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Sep 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Broadly Expanding the Socialist Trade System To Serve Production and People's Life More Effectively" -- date not given]

[Text] During the past few years, despite great efforts, the trade service has not yet met the requirements of the revolution. First, the work to build a socialist trade system started late. The organization and buying of various goods for the state is still weak, particularly the purchasing of foodstuffs which greatly affects production and people's life. Administering goods and material is still not firm. Taking bribes from private traders and sneaking state goods out for profits is widespread, particularly major goods. In some places, this has pushed up pricers causing hardship for those who produce the goods.

Besides essential tasks to perform -- because of our economic base has been ruined by the genocidal clique and cannot be quickly rebuilt or because of enemy destructive activities, and so on -- we still have shortcomings which have to be overcome. In the ideological sector, various levels of the trade service are not yet well aware of the directives and the policies of the party and state. The technical setup, the spirit of responsibility to resolutely serve production and peoples life, and thrift are still weak. Management is not yet firm and not yet directed toward localities. Apart from this, ethics, professional education, and the attitude of a number of cadres in the trade service are still weak.

The resolution of the fifth congress of party representatives stipulates that first of all it is urgent to strengthen the apparatus and widely expand the socialist trade system to various localities, get hold of the goods' sources, supply state goods directly to consumers, and conduct direct transactions between the state and peasants.

Based on this spirit, the trade sector should bring about changes in setting targets and in the quality of its service in order to link up production and consumption, industry and agriculture, to improve the people's life and make progress in production. Of absolute importance is the setting up of a socialist trade system in localities, including state trade establishments, various forms of collective sale and purchase, and depots, to enable the state to get hold of an increasing quantity of agricultural products, ensure goods circulation to people, serve production and people's needs more effectively, strengthen the relations between the state and peasants, and contribute to controlling markets and stabilizing prices.

In conformity with the state trade system, collective trade service and depots should organize women's associations in localities. They should actively take part in and facilitate the distribution of goods evenly and appropriately for the consumers' convenience, particularly in providing essential goods to peasants and in buying peasants' agricultural foodstuffs to gradually eliminate unnecessary middlemen. It is imperative to strengthen the control of goods and material and clearly separate administrative organization and control from business organization from central levels to the provinces, municipalities, districts, and wards while setting up an apparatus capable of managing and building a network to report to higher levels.

The setting up of a socialist trade system in rural and hilly areas should have the participation of women's associations in selecting people trusted by the masses to set up trade depots. In doing this, attention should be paid to the families of disabled combatants and those which have members taking part in national defense labor. These families should receive instruction about the principles of collective trade, setting up of depots, and be taught technical knowhow and their role to serve solidarity production groups well and at the same time to collect agricultural products and foodstuffs for selling back to the state.

Concerning industrial goods produced by state enterprises and handicrafts, the trade service should ensure their circulation and promote their production. In Phnom Penh in particular, it is necessary to further strengthen the activities of professional companies in order to have a firm control on markets, selling, and major goods. It is necessary to build and strengthen trade establishments in wards, particularly in areas densely populated by cadres and workers. At state industrial establishments with many workers, the state trade service should organize the selling of goods to the workers and provide guidance in organizing canteens and selling goods directly to workers. Further attention should be paid to serving people's life and providing essential goods at all time to workers in rubber plantations.

Apart from this, the trade service should constantly pay attention to educating and training cadres and personnel in their jobs to heighten their sense of responsibility, behavior, and spirit to serve to completely eliminate shortcomings, improper behavior with private traders such as releasing state goods for profit. In places where these phenomena exist, educational classes should be held at least once. There should be appropriate measures for dealing with corrupt and greedy people who collude with traders. These practices should be rooted out.

Implementing the above tasks well, the trade service will become a good and reliable provider, instrumental to production and people's life, and a fine supplier for people, thus answering the request of the revolution.

VODK ON VIETNAM'S DEMAND TO EXPEL DK FROM UN

BK250301 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 24 Sep 86

["Short article": "The Thief Crying 'Stop Thief' Maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors"]

[Text] In the last few days, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have shamelessly trumpeted their demand that the United Nations should expel Democratic Kampuchea from its seat at the United Nations.

This is the Hanoi Vietenamese enemy's thief crying stop thief trick. Everyone knows that Democratic Kampuchea has held the Democratic Kampuchean seat in the United Nations for a long time -- even before Vietnam itself was admitted to the United Nations. Democratic Kampuchea has always strictly respected the UN Charter, and has never committed aggression against anyone or destroyed peace and security in any region or any country. Therefore, there is no reason to expel Democratic Kampuchea from the United Nations.

As for Vietnam, it became a member of the United Nations in 1976, and shortly thereafter violated the UN Charter by sending hundreds of thousands of soldiers to brutally and savagely attack and occupy Cambodia at the end of 1978. This Vietnamese act of aggression in Cambodia blatantly violated Chapter 1, Article 4, Clause 4 of the UN Charter on international relations which prohibits threat or the use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity or the political independence of any country through any form which does not conform to the goals of the United Nations. Above and beyond this, the Vietnamese have massacred the Cambodian race, violated the Thai border, and openly sabotaged peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia. This, in turn, is a violation of Article 1, Chapter 1 of the UN Charter on defending world peace and security and opposing any act of aggression, and so on. Therefore, Vietnam has nothing to commend it as being worthy of membership of the United Nations. It should be expelled.

The Vietnamese enemies have raised this hue and cry despite the fact that they are the aggressors and expansionists in Cambodia, they are the criminal murderers massacring the Cambodian people, they are the destroyers of peace and security in Southeast Asia, and they are the violators of the basic principles of the UN Charter.

The desperate pleas of the Hanoi Vietnamese only draw laughter from the international community which is aware that at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, the world will denounce and condemn them even more. In the past, the Vietnamese have drawn condemnation from every quarter to the point that Nguyen Co Thach, Hanoi's foreign minister, no longer dares show his face in the conference hall of the United Nations. This year, people will further denounce and condemn the Vietnamese and unite in pressuring them to unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with the annual resolutions of the United Nations.

POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS BASICALLY COMPLETED IN PAKLAI

BK230958 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Party members and cadres of Paklai District [in Sayaboury Province] have basically completed studying and contributing opinions to the Draft Political Report to be submitted by the party Central Committee to the fourth party congress. Cadres and party members at the grass-roots level are enthusiastically studying the draft report and are expected to complete their study in the latter part of September. Comrade Vang Sai-gnadet, member of the party and administrative committees of Palai District, has given the following details to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] Political life campaigns were launched in mid-July by Paklai District to study and contribute opinions to the Draft Political Report of the 10th session of the 3d LPDR Central Committee to the forthcoming fourth party congress. We will be completing the second phase of the campaigns late this month. More than 2,000 cadres and party members from the district to the village level participated in the campaigns. We are continuing the third phase of the campaigns of at the grass-roots level.

As a result of the enthusiastic political life campaigns, our cadres and party members have profoundly understood the Draft Political Report and are unanimous with the party's line and determined to fulfill the plans for the second half of the current year and to score achievements to welcome the coming fourth party congress. [end recording].

After completing their study, cadres and party members and the leading cadres at all levels have unanimously set forth the direction for various local tasks, particularly for national defense, public security, and economic tasks. This was further disclosed by Comrade Vang Sai-gnadet. He said:

[Being recording] At present, the whole district is concentrating on rainy season work and contributing to all branches of work. Regarding economic work, improvement of our living conditions, and agricultural production, though the climate is not favorable, the movement of tending rice fields is more enthusiastic than in the past year. We are determined to raise our district's rice production from 327 kg per head in the past year to 393 kg this year. We will expand an additional 20 hectares of farm land and will try to persuade the peasants in two cantons -- Phakeo and Phalia -- who are engaging in upland crop cultivation to adopt other appropriate ways of making a living. At the same time, we are making use of all potentials in building irrigation systems in the two cantons in order to expand rice fields.

Regarding the collectivization of agriculture, we will strive to create conditions for the local agricultural cooperatives to expand from [words indistinct]. On forestry, we will transport 535 cubic metes of timber from the second field to the third field soon for export. At the same time, we have adopted plans to plant trees and preserve forests for some cantons.

Regarding trade, we will actively expand trade networks to cantons and map out plans for trade exchange with the central level and with Kentao and Boten Districts. [end recording].

DISTRICT OFFICIAL ON DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK231041 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, Sept 23 (KPL) -- "In order to fulfill the economic development tasks, solidarity and unity among all sectors of the socialist economy should be further consolidated and strengthened," said Boungnong Sisomblong, member of the Vientiane party committee and secretary of Hom District party committee, in connection with the draft of the political report to be presented at the forthcoming 4th party congress.

B. Sisomblong expressed full agreement with the party's line on national defence and economic development during the transitory period to socialism with emphasis on the development of agriculture as a basis for national industralization. With regard to light industry, he said he shared identifcal views with the government's introduction of the new method of economic management and the elimination of the one based on state subsidies.

"Hom District, which has been declared a heroic district by order of the party, will resolutely strive for self-sufficiency in food production within its own existing potentiality," he said, adding that the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship and the sense of collective mastership were of great importance to the achievement of the party and state's policy.

DISTRICT PARTY SESSION STUDIES POLITICAL REPORT

BK240407 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The 6-day eighth session of the party committee of Mai District, Phong Saly Province, closed on 11 September. The session was attended by a total of 60 party members from the grass roots throughout the district. At the session, the delegates joined in studying and sincerely contributing views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be submitted to the forthcoming fourth party congress.

Through study and discussion of the report, they came to understand good and weak points and then worked out measures to settle appropriately the remaining problems in carrying out their tasks in conformity with the party's line and policies in the new stage in order to promote and expand jointly the work in the economic, cultural, and social fields in their respective localities.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETS BULGARIAN ARMY DAY

BK231037 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 23 (KPL) -- Defence Minister Gen. Khamtai Siphandon on Sept. 19 sent a telegramme of greetings to Gen. Dobri Dzhurov, minister for national defence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the occasion of the 42nd founding anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army [BPA].

The telegramme said: "The People's Army and the people of Laos note with satisfaction the great achievements obtained by the army and people of Bulgaria in the development of the army and the building of a developed socialist Bulgaria.

"Under the talented leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] with Todor Zhivkov as general secretary, the PA has become the strong and modern revolutionary army, actively contributing to the strengthening of the socialist community and the forces of peace in the world.

"On this glorious occasion, I would like to wish the socialist relations of friendship between our two countries and armies further consolidation and development, and the BPA more successes in the implementation of the resolution of the 13th BCP congress."

OFFICIAL SAYS MOST SRV INTRUDERS PUSHED BACK

BK260135 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Thai troops have driven back most of the 50 Vietnamese soldiers who crossed the border into Thai territory in Buri Ram and occupied a strategic hill, a senior army official said yesterday.

Col Phoemsak Phuangsarot, the chief-of-staff of the Nakhon Ratchasima-based Suranari force, said one Vietnamese intruder was killed and two others wounded in the fighting. He said a Thai soldier was also wounded.

The Vietnamese, he said, had been entrenched on the so-called "Hill 538" which is about 400 metres inside Thailand, adjacent to the O Bok Pass where Khmer guerrillas have been active.

Col Phoemsak said about 6 to 10 Vietnamese intruders were believed to be still in hiding in the area.

"We cannot completely clear the hill right now because the intruders have planted numerous landmines in the area," he said.

He said the Thai forces will adopt "every possible measure" to flush out all the Vietnamese remnants from the place as soon as possible. The possibility of an air strike was under consideration, according to Col Phoemsak.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh yesterday denied that Vietnamese troops had violated Thai territory.

The official news agency SPK said that though Kampuchean forces "are eligible for hot pursuit (of the Khmer guerrillas) they, together with the Vietnamese army volunteers, have always restrained themselves to respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity."

The agency, monitored in Bangkok, accused Thailand of giving sanctuary to the guerrillas.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. ON RELATIONS WITH SUPERPOWERS

BK250043 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The new Thai ambassador-designate to the United States, Asa Sarasin, said yesterday he was concerned that Washington was creating problems for Southeast Asia which Moscow could exploit.

Asa told journalists here that Washington had seriously hurt Thailand's trade with bills subsidizing U.S. farm exports and authorizing special sugar sales to China.

The recent U.S. Farm Act subsidizing food exports was aimed at the European Community and Japan but hurt Thailand's rice exports, said Asa, who leaves for his new post tomorrow.

The Kremlin had tried to exploit the resulting discontent with offers to buy sugar Thailand cannot sell because of new U.S. subsidies for American exports, he said.

"(The Americans) are producing problems for the region while the other side is offering help," he said, adding that Moscow's presence in the area was not constructive.

"They can no longer act as in the past when there was no Soviet presence in the area. The Soviets are established in Cam Ranh Bay (in Vietnam) and they want countries in the area to give due recognition to this presence."

Asa, speaking at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand, also said he planned to mobilize the growing Thai community in the United States to help pressure Washington to avoid trade measures harmful to Thailand.

Asa said Thailand did not want trade problems to affect friendly political and military relations with the United States.

But, he said, he could not rule out cuts in military cooperation if that were necessary to signal the seriousness of Thailand's concern with trade problems.

Thailand faces Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and Laos. It buys most of its military equipment from the United States and its forces hold regular joint military exercises with U.S. troops.

Asa said Thailand needed "an early warning system" to detect damaging provisions in U.S. legislation in time to do something about them.

He said one of his first tasks would be to hire a professional lobbyist to improve the country's ability to protect itself from the effects of U.S. trade laws.

He said he recognized that some of the legislation had not been aimed at Thailand.

"These difficulties were not created by America, but by trade and budget deficits," he said. "The target was not Thailand, but the EEC and Japan."

Asa said Thailand will "have to accept the fact that the Americans are confronted with budget deficit problems and they will go on nevertheless."

He said Thailand's objective was "free and fair trade."

He admitted that Thailand did not have a strong bargaining position.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON LAOS BORDER TRADE

BK251130 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Second Lieutenant Praphat Limpaphan granted an interview to reporters on Laos' request for the opening of more border checkpoints to facilitate the direct trade between Thailand and Laos. The request was submitted to the government through the interior minister. The deputy foreign minister said:

[Begin recording] [Praphat] We want to open all checkpoints if they can be beneficial to trade between Thailand and Laos, particularly those which are situated near communities and are convenient for both sides. The Lao side must ensure that once a checkpoint is opened, our businessmen will be allowed to travel through it to conduct trade in specified areas inside Laos. Besides, we must be able to closely control all the checkpoints that will be opened.

[Unidentified report] What if they agree with the conditions we have proposed?

[Praphat] There will be no problem. If they will accept our conditions, we will try to comply with their request. Since we intend to open the border checkpoints for trade purposes, we must make sure that they are used for trade that benefits both countries. In so doing, we must also consider our national security. [end recording]

PHICHAI ON CABINET FORMATION, ELECTION FUNDS

BK220235 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Sep 86 pp 2,3

["Full Text" of "Exclusive" Interview given "over the weekend" by Democrat Party Leader Phichai Rattakun]

[Text] Let me speak on the general election on July 27, 1986, and the formation of the Prem V Government. As a result of the failure of the Prem IV Government to gain support from the House of Representatives to pass the second of the nine Royal Decrees, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon announced the dissolution of Parliament on the night of May 1, 1986.

The general election was set 90 days after the dissolution of Parliament. The date was set for July 27.

For the Democrats, we in the executive committee, especially the Democrat ministers in the Prem IV Government, had constantly discussed the situation of the country and the administration of the Prem IV Government.

We saw that the various situations indicated that Parliament would not be able to last four years.

For this reason, the Democrat ministers and myself, numbering nine people, tried to prepare the party for a possible election.

We expected that if there was a general election, the Democrats would be able to gain many more seats in the House of Representatives than in the previous general election.

This is because we have tried to work closely together for the past three to four years.

In the general election, the Democrats fielded 314 candidates nationwide.

In this election, we placed great emphasis on the Northeast and we were happy to have candidates from other parties with us, namely Prachuap Chaiyasan of Udon Thani, Thanet Iasakun of Nong Khai, who sent his son in as a candidate, and Somsak Karun of Rayong, for instance.

So we were confident we would gain MPs from every region of the country, more so than in the past.

For the 347 seats available, we fielded more candidates than any other party. Nevertheless, I personnally, before registering the candidates in each province, raised the problem of campaigning with the Democrat ministers.

On thing which I have raised all the time is how can we help our candidates.

I said before that we agreed to send 314 candidates. I have often said to the Democrat ministers that if we sent 300 candidates and the party helps each candidate with just 100,000 baht, the party would have to spend 30 million baht.

Where are we going to get this money? For me personally in 1983, at which time I was already the party leader, we fielded nationwide, if I remember correctly, 192 candidates. [paragraph as published]

Nevertheless in 1983, we spent a total of not more than 16 million baht, of which I spent about 12 million baht of my own funds and about another two million obtained from various friends, making it a total of about 14 million baht.

There were contributions from Lek Nana and Marut Bunnak, for instance.

Altogether, this amounted to nearly 16 million baht. This was our expenses for 1983.

In 1986, I told our people that if we only fielded 300 candidates and the party helped each candidate with 100,000 baht, then we would have to spend 30 million baht.

I told our people, especially the nine ministers, that I would probably not be able to find the money or carry the burden like I did in 1983; that is 12 million baht, again.

But I would try to help the party to the tune of about five million baht. This was not enough compared to the expenses of about 30 million baht.

I also told our friends that in distributing these funds we should as a matter of principle, consider giving resident MPs not more than 200,000 baht each.

For the new MPs, we should pay not more than 100,000 baht each. We believe that at that time there would be certain candidates who would probably not need financial help.

The next point is that as far as expenses in past election are concerned, we have never revealed details to anyone about how much individual candidates get.

Another point is that in the 1983 elections, I was the person who decided how much each candidate got and at what point they should get help.

The reason for this is that we did not have the money in our pockets (all the time). We needed to find the money while at the same time paying out money.

Because of this, the timing of the payments has to depend on the discretion of the party leader.

We didn't have time during the campaign to discuss this issue. At night I had to return to think: at this stage, which candidate should get money and how much. In sending funds to each candidate, I have documented evidence.

The Democrats gained 100 seats in the July 27 election. Before election day, I estimated that we would gain the most seats and would form the Government if we gained half the number in the House.

But we accepted the reality that we could not do this. Nevertheless, I and many others said while campaigning that even if we didn't get half, but gained the most seats, we would be the core in the formation of the Government.

We also said the leader of the party with the most seats should be prime minister.

Although this was all agreed before we went campaigning, it was disappointing to see that some candidates campaigned for individuals to be premier such as Gen Prem Tinsulanon, even though these candidates were party members.

But I understood their position because in their areas, praising Gen Prem as premier may be necessary to gain votes because in that particular province or region Gen Prem is highly popular.

I understood the desire of certain candidates in these provinces and region to speak in this fashion. But this was wrong and against the party's campaign policy, which we had agreed earlier.

I have always emphasised and warned that we should not focus on individuals but rather principles.

Before election day, I sent telegrams to all 314 candidates saying that once we find out the results, and they are elected, they should all travel to Bangkok by July 29 for a meeting.

Party regulations state that in the formation of a government, there must be agreement of the executive committee and all party MPs.

When we knew early on July 28 that we had gained 100 seats, I was ready for a meeting on July 29.

But on the evening of July 28, the leaders of the Chat Thai and Social Action [SAP] parties announced agreement to become the core in the formation of the new Government with Gen Prem as premier.

The next day, when our meeting was to have taken place, not all of our MPs were present because, some of them told me later, they had to go out and thank the people.

So on July 28, we had an unofficial discussion on what we should do next even though we had a quorum (70 to 80 persons).

This meeting agreed that the Democrats would be the core and should move to form the Government.

The meeting also set up a working group consisting of myself as chairman, Banyat Banthatthan, Marut Bunnak, Wira Musikaphong and Khunthong Phuphiuduan.

In other words, this meant the party leader would have to try to become the next premier even though the Chat Thai and the SAP had said they would be the core with Gen Prem as premier.

In our talks with the Chat Thai and the SAP, I did not negotiate myself but gave the responsibility to each member of the working group.

I must say that I felt uneasy about negotiations on the formation of this Government because the period after July 29, about one week, was one of intense pressure; that of pressuring the Democratic to sign a letter to the President of Parliament accepting Gen Prem as premier.

I remember that at that time the Chat Thai, the SAP, Ruam Thai, Ratsadon and many others had sent letters supporting Gen Prem as premier.

But I refused at that time to sign such a letter to the President of Parliament.

I cannot remember the exact date, but I think it was on August 2 or 3, I was invited to meet one general at a house he rented to discuss government business.

When I arrived, a major general was there (to welcome me) and was told that the general had not yet arrived.

When I sat down for a period, the general arrived.

But before he arrived, I discovered that at the table where I was sitting was a file which the major general told me contained a letter to the President of Parliament. They wanted me to sign the letter as leader of the Democrats.

I opened the file and read the letter before the general arrived. The way the letter was written, the content, was undignified.

The major general said the other parties had signed this letter and asked that I sign it as well.

I felt very uneasy and pressured, but since this general had arrived and said that other parties had signed it, I told him that I could sign this letter but wanted to study it first.

I took the file home without signing it. The next day I invited Banyat Banthathan, Marut Bunnak and Wire Musikaphong (who were with Mr Phichai at the general's rented home the day before) and told them I felt very uneasy. I had thought about this all night and decided that we should not sign.

If we agreed that Gen Prem become premier, then we should also get 17 Cabinet seats and be responsible for five ministeries (Interior, Agriculture, Industry, Education, Science.)

I said that if we signed the letter, we would not be able to achieve all the objectives we had set and said all along, namely 17 Cabinet posts and five ministries.

If we signed the letter, our bargaining position would be weakened. Even though other parties had signed letters supporting Gen Prem as prime minister, we were confident Gen Prem could not form a government without the cooperation of the Democrats.

The democrats were in a good position if we did not rush. But if we signed, our bargaining power would drop immediately.

This is what I said to Mr Marut and Mr Banyat. Both of them, particularly Mr Banyat, agreed with me.

So we had another meeting and informed the members. The MPs complained that we had met too often but I told them of the obstacle we were facing.

I told them of the invitation to the general's house and that the way things were handled was like an attempt to force me to sign -- something I could not do.

I was happy that Mr Banyat agreed that we should not sign the letter until we were guaranteed 17 Cabinet posts and the five ministries.

But the pressure from the Chat Thai and Social Action was steadily increasing.

In this instance, Mr Banyat, Mr Marut and Mr Wira tried to negotiate for the five ministries.

But the two other parties remained steadfast. Chat Thai's Banhan Silapa-arch was adamant that he wanted Agriculture because he had been responsible for this ministry before.

As far as Interior was concerned, the Premier had told us through his men that he wanted this ministry for his man.

This left Agriculture, which we had to get.

If I remember correctly, after discussions with the executive committee and MPs, I was asked to sign the letter. I agreed, but changed the wording of the letter dated August 3.

On August 4 and 5, there was movement among parties which had heard they would not be in the Government such as the United Democratic, Progressive and Muan Chon. They sent a letter to the President of Parliament proposing my name as premier.

On August 5, when His Majesty the King was scheduled to visit Khao Changok to open the Chunlachomklao Royal Military Academy, there was intense pressure, especially amid reports from various contacts of Gen Prem that the President of Parliament wanted an audience with His Majesty that evening.

After he received the letter from the other parties supporting me as premier, the President contacted me, asking for my views.

I said I needed copies of the proposals. Altogether, these parties plus the Democrats only commanded about 150 seats, not even half the number of the House and not enough to form the Government.

The Democrats had another executive committee and MP's meeting on that day. I told the meeting that other parties had proposed my name as premier but the meeting agreed that we should draft a second letter reaffirming the previous letter supporting Gen Prem as premier to the President.

That night, after the President's audience with the King, Gen Prem was declared prime minister.

After the August 5 meeting, in which it was reaffirmed many times that we should endorse Gen Prem as the premier, I knew that our bargaining power needed to secure 17 Cabinet posts and five ministries had dissipated.

The reason (the party decided to support Gen Prem) is that in the party, about 60 MPs are newcomers or those from other parties, and only about 30 to 40 resident MPs.

The MPs wanted to be government MPs, but they did not realise that by agreeing to this, not only would we not be able to follow our policies, but our bargaining power would be greatly reduced.

I emphasised this point over and over again during the meeting.

But we were told to take this path and what we feared became reality after I signed the second letter to the President on August 5.

We definitely lost out when we gained only 16 seats but this was the result of the pressure from our own MPs for me to agree to these conditions, even though I tried to persuade them to take our time.

I could see that if I did not sign that letter supporting Gen Prem as premier, and even though he was declared premier, he could not not form the Government if we look at the figures.

After August 5, our working group continued to try to gain the five ministries and 16 Cabinet posts without success.

I tried to contact the general but instead sent Mr Marut, Mr Banyat and Mr Wira to negotiate because if I went by myself I would have to make the decision there and then.

I told the three not to agree to anything without consulting me first.

When they told me, after exhaustive negotiations, that we would get 16 Cabinet seats and four ministries, I told them that as far as the ministries were concerned there was no longer a chance, and we could forget about this problem.

But they still had to fight for 17 Cabinet posts.

This is because we won 100 seats. If we accept 16, we would lose out according to the six to one basis.

Just think, when we got 100 seats, and using the six to one formula, we should be given 17 and not 16 seats.

I told these three we had to get 17 seats, and if we didn't, I wouldn't accept it even if the party decided to. I told them I would refuse to accept.

If the premier refused to give the Democratic 17 Cabinet posts, I was prepared to pull out of the coalition Government.

This is the ultimatum I have [given] the three so they could use it in their negotiations with the major general, the Chat Thai and the SAP.

On August 8, the general called me, asking me what was the problem that would make the Democrats pull out.

I told this general that really, the Democrats had agreed to almost everything. Up to this point, the ministries were concerned, I understood that the Premier wanted Interior and that the party would accept the four ministries.

But I told the general that if I or the Democrats did not get 17 Cabinet posts, we would pull out and not join the coalition.

The general told me to take it easy, not to make such a decision and that he would take care of things. He asked me to send him the list.

This list contained the names we had prepared during the executive committee meetings and MPs in case we had to submit names for Cabinet posts.

Let me refer back to party regulations which state that in the formation of the government or the executive committee, the meeting must consider the representatives of each region in submitting a list of Cabinet post names.

In doing so, we needed to consider a number of principles.

The first is the number of MPs. Let's take the Northeast, which has 28 MPs.

Under the six-to-one formula, the Northeast should get four seats, but they would lose out by gaining only four Cabinet seats. If they were given five seats, they exceeded their limit by two seats.

So it was agreed that the Northeast would get four seats. In the North there are 10 MPs so there should be two ministers. In the South there are 36 MPs and they should get six Cabinet seats. But since Mr Chuan Likphai was made House Speaker, this amounts to a ministerial post, and the southern quota was five seats.

In the Central Region there are 24 MPs, not including the party leader, and this gives them four seats.

The meeting agreed that in considering those from the regions who would become ministers, the North would get two, the Northeast two, the Central Region two and the South five seats. This altogether makes 15. With the party leader included this makes 16.

But the Prime Minister and we agreed that in proposing names for Cabinet posts, like in 1983, the party should submit more names than those which we should gain so the Premier could study the list and options.

This was agreed in 1983, when we gained nine ministerial seats out of a list of 15. This time, if we got a quote of 16, we should send in 25 names.

I assure you that when the general called me on August 8, I told him we should get 17 seats. He told me not to worry. He would negotiate and take care of the matter and just send the list to him.

The next day, I sent the list of 25 names which we had selected. In this list, mention was made of the region which each person comes from, his qualifications, expertise, educational background and seniority.

In the afternoon of August 9, I received a telephone call from the Premier. I was happy thinking that we had succeeded. I was thinking that this general had probably met with Premier that morning and negotiated 17 seats for the Democrats.

The Premier asked to meet me at Si Sao Thevet. I went there with Mr Banyat, Mr Marut, Mr Wira and Samphan Thongsamak.

But when we got there I told the Premier that we no longer considered the Interior Ministry an issue but were concerned about Cabinet posts and asked that he give us 17 seats.

The Premier replied immediately that if the Democrats insisted on 17 Cabinet posts, he would reconsider himself. I emphasise, if the Democrats remain adamant on 17 Cabinet posts, he would reconsider himself.

All five of us heard this. I wasn't sure and I asked the Premier what did he mean by "reconsider himself".

The Premier said clearly: "I would inform His Majesty the King that I resign and not accept the post of prime minister because I cannot form a government."

This is what he said he meant by "reconsider myself."

I tell you frankly that the five of us were surprised. We did not think the Premier would give us this ultimatum.

I told him that we would like time to consider the matter. We left his home and went to the party headquarters. I think that in the hearts of the persons who were with me they were surprised and that we should accept.

But for me, after calculating the possibilities, the Premier would not be able to form a government, and if he felt he should resign, we should let him do so. He was not in a position to form a government.

I still felt that even if the Premier issued this ultimatum, or threw this bomb, it was too bad and we have to look out for the interests of the party and the nation.

I can't help it if the Premier wants to resign. Nevertheless, we could not reach agreement at the party headquarters and each left for home.

That night, when I was thinking at home, I decided that the next day on August 10, I would meet the working group and tell them that if the Premier refused to give us 17, we could not join the Government.

Early in August, Mr Marut and Mr Wira called my son (Phichit), asking him to meet me to talk me into accepting the Premier's proposals.

Since the Prime Minister insisted on giving us 16 seats and that if we turned down the request he would resign, Mr Marut and Mr Wira argued that we should not insist.

They then telephoned my son to convey to me that they did not object to the 16 seats because the Premier had threatened to resign if we insisted on 17 seats.

Personally, I still believe this was a political problem, it was of party interest and national benefit.

I think that we, the party members, had made a mistake from the beginning in trying to be a coalition partner without realising that the lack of bargaining power would put us in a disadvantageous position in negotiations.

And that was true. When I learnt from my son that Mr Marut and Mr Wira had telephoned him, requesting me to agree, I realised then that since the working team had agreed to it, I had to agree.

I then told my son to telephone them, telling them I would immediately see the Prime Minister. Don't forget, this is important. That day was August 10. When two of the working team members had agreed to the Premier's request...and if they wanted me to agree, then I agree and told them that I would bring the message to the Prime Minister that we were no longer insisting on 17 seats.

I told my son to immediately contact the Sisao Thevt residence to convey a message that I would go to see the Prime Minister to inform him of our decision about the Cabinet seats.

I remember that it was in the afternoon of August 10 that I met Gen Prem. The talk lasted about 15 minutes. I informed him that the day before we had requested 17 Cabinet seats and that if we insisted he would resign.

We had made up our minds and that we had no objection to only 16 seats offered by the Prime Minister.

This is the point why some people questioned why I went to see the Premier alone without other working team members.

The Prime Minister then called the major general, who was his aide and was present at the meeting, to pen a file which contained the list of 25 Democrat nominees which I presented to the general on August 8.

The general had told me to send the list, promising to help negotiate for the Democrats, but he had not been successful.

The Prime Minister asked me a few questions on certain nominees, but please allow me not to mention the names.

I requested the Premier to firstly give priority in considering the list to the representatives of each region of MPs....Two for the North, four for the Northeast, four for the Central Plains and five for the South.

Secondly, I requested the Premier to consider the capability of each nominee. I gave a slight suggestion, but the final decision depended on the Prime Minister.

Thirdly, which was most important of all... The northeast and Central Region factions had proposed the nominees through votes. The Central Region proposed seven names for four Cabinet seats. The person who received the highest votes was Marut Bunnak Followed by Gen Han (Linanon) and Dr Suphachai Phanitchaphak, who received equal support.

Dr. Phichit Rattakun came fourth, followed by Chaloemphan Siwikon, Decho Sawananon and Anek Thapsuwan, a Samut Sakhon MP.

The Northeastern faction also proposed seven names for four Cabinet seats available for the group.

Prachuap Chaiyasan received the most support from the Northeast faction, followed by Wichit Saengthong, Watcharin Ketawandi, Sombun Chiramakon, Anong Tongsiri and Manasak Inthrakomarasut.

There was no voting for nominations of Southern and Northern factions. They proposed the list of persons for the Cabinet posts.

Now you see that two first-time MPs have become Cabinet ministers. The first person is Wichit Saengthong from the Northeast, who has never been an MP before, and his appointment came from the vote in a party meeting.

Prachuap Chaiyasan, although he used to be a Chat Thai MP, was a first-time MP for the Democrats. He received the highest vote supporting him to become a Cabinet member.

For the Central Region faction, you'll see that Dr Suphachai, who has never been an MP before, was also nominated as a Cabinet minister.

Dr Phichit Rattakun is a two-time MP -- First from a by-election and second from the general election. Mr Chaleomphan was elected for the first time in this election and so was Mr Declto. Mr Anek was elected for the fourth time. The names of the latter persons had also been forwarded to the Premier for selection.

In summary, the Prime Minister finally selected the 16 persons who are now in the present Cabinet.

This has caused a number of Democrat members to feel unhappy because they also had hopes of being appointed. What happened after that is what all has been made public.

The ugly incident after the formation of the Government is beyond my ability to handle. I insisted that I have followed the party's resolution and done my best for the party interests.

I don't know what's going to happen next. But I think that since I have done my best, the party MPs and those concerned should thoroughly think about their actions to prevent the party's reputation from being further damaged.

But before I finish, I'd like to add a little more about the party's financial matters.

We have 18-19 members handling the party's administrative expenses. We have monthly expenses of about 100,000 baht. This includes salaries, water, electricity and telephone bills, for example.

This comes from the monthly donations from party MPs and ministers. Four persons are authorised to make payments for these administrative expenses, but the payment in cheques can be made only with the signatures of at least two of the four.

Apart from myself, the persons who can authorise administrative expenses include the secretary general, the accountant and the director.

The party's accounts are audited every year for informing party members countrywide.

For payments of financial assistance for candidates, we however, cannot explain in detail how much we give to each candidate because payments are under my jurisdiction, as they were in the 1983 election.

In this year's general elections, 31 million baht was paid to assist candidates.

We gave the assistance on a regional basis and I cannot reveal how much we gave to each individual candidate.

The party gave 3.9 million baht to the Central Region candidates, 11.5 million baht to the Northeastern candidates, 6.54 million baht to the Northern candidates and six million baht to the Southern candidates.

The party's total financial contributions, therefore, amounted to 27.94 million baht for the 314 candidates countrywide.

Some candidates did not receive any financial support from the party. For example, Chuan Likphai and his two running mates in Trang Province, Mr Banyat and Mr Wira, Prachuap Chaiyasan and a number of others in Udon Thani Province.

I am the only person who has jurisdiction on how much the party should give to help each candidate.

The rest of the expenses went to the running of the party's election centre which amounted to 2.7 million baht, the poll evaluation in the Northeast which amounted to 40,000 baht, poll observations centres and the three surveys in Bangkok, 70,100 baht, the campaign via television, T-shirts and the printing of publications, 690,855 baht, and money transfer fees to candidates in the provinces 33,992.55 baht.

Altogether, election expenses amounted to 31.3 million baht. Where did the money come from? It came from our friends and from several of us who put the money into the pool.

Three million baht came from Chaloemphan Siwikon, two million baht from Wira Musikaphong, one million from Lek Nana, one million from Marut Bunnak, one million baht from Prachuap Chaiyasan, one million baht from Lt-Col Sanan Khachonprasat, 500,000 baht from Gen Han Linanon, 400,000 baht from Prida Kanoknak, 200,000 baht from Samphan Loetnuwat, 100,000 baht from Thawin Chantaraprasong.

There are several non-party members who have received my requests for financial assistance and had agreed to have their identities known to a limited number of persons in the executive committee.

They include Chaleo Yuwitthaya, the producer of Krating Daeng tonic. Mr Chaleo contributed 2.9 million baht.

Mr Chaleo provided additional assistance directly to a number of candidates.

Another person who gave help was former party member Sanong Toochinda, who is a close friend of mine. He gave one million baht.

The next person who gave money to the Democrat Party after my request was Prasit Kanchanawat. His contribution was one million baht.

Pol Lt Chan Manutham sent another one million baht to me without any request. Chuan Rattanarak gave 300,000 baht, Wirachai Wanitkun gave 100,000 baht.

The contributions provided by these people fell 15 million baht short of the actual expenses in the election.

This 15 million baht was made up from my own contributions, from loans I drew from banks and from friends who requested anonymity.

To be exact, I raised altogether 14,893,927 baht with my own money, from loans and from friends. [all figures on party expenditures and income as published]

These was the income and expenses in this election. I'd like to say that the expenses in this election, the 1983 election and the 1976 election when I was the election campaign director was all under my responsibility and control.

I think I have put on the record all the information. I believe the people who closely follow the work of the Democrat Party and myself as a politician and a businessman must agree that I have no bad record about money.

I have frequently said that I may not be intelligent enough and may even be foolish, but I am not corrupt.

I have an ideology to make the best out of my work and I will continue to work with honesty and fairness.

What's going to happen will depend on the facts which will eventually unfold and the understanding from party members and MPs on the problem.

I will not retaliate and seek vengeance against those who have committed unpleasant acts against me.

I believe that every Democrat will think about the party every "real politician" wants to be a member.

I'm proud to be part of the party for 30 years and have a chance to contribute for its progress. There's still a lot of work awaiting us.

I hope to see every one of us does their best for the party's progress and to make it a party that the people can depend on.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION FILED AGAINST MINISTER

BK260720 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Sep 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Opposition leaders yesterday filed a no-confidence motion against Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro on the Burmese log scandal and lobbied with House Speaker Chuan Likphai for an early censure debate.

An opposition MP told THE NATION that the anti-government leaders meet Chuan in the afternoon to put forward the request. Chuan promised he would try to arrange for a House debate on the issue at the earliest possible date but added that it could not be held until the House started the debate on the Budget Bill for the next fiscal year on October 3.

Asked about the issue, Chuan said that he would call a special House session for the no-confidence debate. He added it would probably be held within two weeks.

"I don't think we can debate on the motion next week because next Wednesday (October 1) we are scheduled to sit in a special session to deliberate on the Budget Bill; on the following day we will have a weekly session; and on Friday the Senate will go into session," he told THE NATION. [passage omitted]

TRUONG CHINH SEEKS POLITICAL REPORT SUGGESTIONS

OW251643 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 25 -- The Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front met here on Sept. 24-25 to contribute suggestions to the draft political report and the draft amendments to the party statute of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) which will be presented to the upcoming 6th party congress.

The meeting was honoured by the call of General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee and President of the State Council Truong Chinh.

Addressing the audience, Truong Ching said that deeply conscious that revolution is a cause of the masses, the Communist Party of Vietnam has encouraged the entire people and Armed Forces, all political parties, social and mass organizations across the country to contribute their suggestions to the draft political report of the CPV Central Committee to be presented to the 6th national party congress.

As master of the country, the population is quite able to suggest to the party even in the process of working out its line and policy, Truong Chinh stressed.

The participants in the meeting made frank, practical and concrete suggestions in all aspects of life.

Prominently present at the meeting were Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; Hoang Quoc Viet, honourable president of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; and Le Quang Dao, secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S UN ADDRESS

BK251303 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Sep 86

[NHAN DAN 25 September commentary: "The U.S.' Irresponsible Attitude Toward the Destination of Nations"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan on Monday delivered a speech at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly. Listening to his address, one cannot find out anything really significant to the consolidation of world peace and security besides rhetoric. On the contrary, it disappointed the world public as the U.S. attitude remains negative.

The U.S. attitude is shown for the two primary important questions of disarmament namely the halt of nuclear tests and non-militarization of outer space. The U.S. President linked the question of moratorium on nuclear tests with the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons. He advocated only the limitation not the halt of nuclear tests. To justify, the United States refused also to follow the Soviet example to unilaterally halt nuclear tests in the past 14 months. The U.S. President arrogantly said that the United States has relied on nuclear deterrence and that U.S. nuclear tests are necessary for peace. What a strange logic!

The United States disarms nuclear weapons by strengthening and modernizing them while the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests is a threat and U.S. nuclear tests are for peace.

On the militarization of outer space, the U.S. President sticked to its "star wars" program. The new thing he proposed is to urge the Soviet Union to approve the SDI ideology and together with the United States to carry out research, manufacture, and test new weapons and after a period of time, if no agreement is reached, each side would freely deploy the strategic defense system. This means that the United States continues to carry out SDI manufacture and test space weapons, bringing the nuclear arms race to a new dangerous stage despite the principle agreed upon in Geneva on banning space militarization.

Everyone knows that the Soviet Union has proposed the stars peace program instead of "stars war" program, that the Soviet Union advocated the cooperation aimed at using space for peaceful purposes while the United States wants to cooperate with the Soviet Union in militarizing the outer space.

In his address, the U.S. President dealt with regional conflicts and the world economic problems. The U.S. stand on these problems remained unchanged. The U.S. President distorted the real situation in many regions, slandered the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba, and interfered in the internal affairs and independence, of several countries such as the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the PRK, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Nicaragua, and so on.

What is the cause of regional conflicts? It stems from the policy of the U.S.-led imperialist forces who collude with international reactionaries against the movement for national independence and national liberation and prevent the revolution and progress in all regions.

The so-called 3-point peace process aimed at solving regional conflicts cannot help cover the U.S. policy of state terrorism and its ambitions of dictating its will to other nations. The chief executive of the Washington administraton has completely brushed aside the urgent demands of the developing countries and nonaligned countries for a new world economic order. Nearly 1 year has passed since the first Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva. While the Soviet Union has repeatedly put forth important initiatives and taken realistic acts in preserving peace and achieving disarmament, the United States has not taken any positive acts in that sense as stated by public opinion.

Due to the U.S. lack of good will, all negotiations on nuclear disarmament and disarmament in Geneva and Vienna have not yet reached any concrete agreement. More than ever, in this international year of peace, the aspirations for peace and security of all nations become more urgent.

All nations demand that the Washington administration follow the Soviet example and seriously carry out its commitment. It is time the United States discard its obsolete and dangerous way of thinking, fully realize its responsibility toward mankind, and respond to the earnest desire of all nations including the American people.

THANH OAI DISTRICT PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

BK241725 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The party organization of Thanh Oai District, Ha Son Binh Province, recently held its 15th congress. In this congress, the participants correctly assessed the achievements and scrupulously and profoundly reviewed the shortcomings, deficiencies, and failures of the party organization in the past 3 years.

In the past 3 years since the 14th congress, overcoming many difficulties and with daringness, dynamism, and creativity the district party organization and people have struggled and achieved considerable successes in all fields. Agricultural production in the district has been concentrated, stepped up, and developed a step further. The total volume of grain production has increased by an average of 3.5 percent. Rice has increased by 11 percent. The productivity in rice and other subsidiary food crops such as corn, potatoes, peanuts, sweet potatoes has all increased as compared to the previous years.

The district has begun perfecting the contractual system and has applied product contracts widely in various trades and sectors and in animal raising. Noteworthy was that in the past 3 years, being aware of its export potential, Thanh Oai District has boldly applied specific policies such as systems of production investment, insurance for workers manufacturing exports goods, and building specialized crop cultivation areas for export and other areas specializing in export handicraft items. It has created its own strengths in the field of export.

Owing to its exports, within a short period, the district has brought about considerable profits such as importing 500 metric tons of nitrogenous fertilizer and many other staple goods to support production and life. Consequently, export has been stepped up and workers in the district have become eager to produce export goods.

However, in the past 3 years, Thanh Oai District has also developed some shortcomings which must be overcome immediately.

In agricultural production, the cultivated area remains small. The total volume of grain production has not reached the norm set at the last congress. The areas of subsidiary food crops and winter crop have never been at a high level. The planting of crops has never been on schedule. There still are nonspecific contracts made in agricultural cooperatives at different levels. Various stations, companies and service shops in the district have not met the requirements of production.

On the basis of the objectively noted facts of achievements and shortcomings, the Thanh Oai District party organization has formulated its guidelines and tasks for 1987-88 and until 1990. The agricultural development guidelines of Thanh Oai District in the future are to concentrate on developing production with emphasis on grain and food products and export goods, and on continually building more material bases in support of agriculture and other sectors. In this connection, Thanh Oai District will immediately focus on enhancing the leadership and effectiveness of the party committees, subgroups, and bases.

MINISTER SAYS AQUINO TO HOLD POLLS EARLY 1987

HK241310 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 24 Sep 86 p 2

[Excerpts] Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said yesterday that President Aquino will not renege on her promise to hold elections in early 1987.

Gonzales made the assurance to reporters shortly before attending the National Security Council meeting at the Executive House.

Gonzales' statement in effect answered categorically Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile who had earlier demanded the early holding of elections to solve the "problems of leadership and national instability.

However, Gonzales said, the possible synchronization of the presidential and local elections depends on the constitutional provision on the matter by the Constitutional Commission. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, former Sen Arturo Tolentino yesterday said a "no presidential election" provision in the new constitution may "plunge the country into disorder and even revolution."

Tolentino maintained that the present governmemt, being revolutionary, is not based on popular mandate.

NSC Opinion Influential

HK251511 Manila THE MANILA JOURNAL in English 25 Sep 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The holding of national and local elections after the draft charter has been ratified in a plebiscite, as announced by President Aquino in the United States, will be influenced by the recommendations of the National Security Council [NSC].

The NSC may also decide against the advisability of holding elections next year should the insurgency problem become "critical."

However, no information was available yesterday as to what the term "critical" means, but the NSC is expected to define it once the Council is fully organized.

Most members of the Cabinet, though, support the President's announcement. [passage omitted]

Minister Opposes Early Election

HK251455 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 25 Sep 86 p 2

[By Romy Tangbawan]

[Text] Public Works and Highways Minister Rogaciano Mercado yesterday opposed Defense Minister Enrile's proposal for an early presidential election, saying it is "unwarranted and inimical" to the normalization process.

Enrile earlier proposed that an early presidential poll will solve the question of leadership and bring about political stability.

Mercado said presidential polls at this stage will only "emphasize our political infirmities and set back current programs for economic recovery."

He said the country is just emerging from bruising and hotly-contested presidential election.

"What guarantees do we have that the defeated presidential aspirants will not create new difficulties and resentments which will escalate the conflicts between our people and deepen our divisions?" he asked.

Mercado, who is identified with the nationalist bloc in the Aquino Cabinet, also warned against "undue American pressures to influence basic Philippine positions."

"While we are indebted to the United States support, we are not blind to the fact that American foreign policy backed up the Marcos regime for 20 years and was co-author of our economic debacles," he stressed.

MINISTER REJECTS CRITICISM OF U.S. LOANS

HK250747 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Macedo says that it is not important whether the loans received and pledged to President Aquino by the Americans are new or old grants. This was the minister's reply to a query stating that the $150 million Economic Support Fund is an old rental obligation of the United States for their military bases here. It is also claimed the $200 million grant for medical supplies that has arrived in the country is part of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. bases agreement. Maceda said what was important was that this assistance has been released by the American Government because it believes in the new government of President Aquino.

[Begin Maceda recording in English] This comes from some sour-graping loyalist sectors. Whether it is new or old, the fact is that under Marcos they refused to release it, and it had to take the installation of Cory Aquino to effect its release. Whether it's new or old, as long as it comes in and as long as the farmers and the rural residents get a piece of that money, then that's all we're concerned with. [end recording]

AQUINO SAYS U.S. AID TO GO TO RURAL SECTOR

HK250203 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] President Aquino said yesterday [24 September] in San Francisco that if the bill appropriating $200 million aid to the Philippines now pending approval by the United States Senate is finally enacted into law, her government would use the amount for the economic development of the Philippines' rural sector. She made the remarks at an open forum following her speech at a luncheon given in her honor by the Commonwealth Club World Affairs Council and the Asia Foundation at the Hilton Hotel in San Francisco. The president said two-thirds of the Philippines' population are in the rural areas where unemployment and underemployment rates are as high as 70 percent.

3 ARMED MEN ARRESTED ON AQUINO ROUTE

HK251323 Hong Kong AFP in English 1310 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 25 (AFP) -- Police arrested three armed men along the motorcade route of President Corazon Aquino who returned from a 10-day visit to the United States Thursday. They found the men with two pistols and an automatic rifle in a car parked along the route due to be taken by Mrs. Aquino, police told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. The weapons were unlicensed, they added.

Police identified the men as bodyguards of Luis "Chavit" Singson, a former governor of Ilocos Sur Province, the northern home region of Ferdinand Marcos, Mrs. Aquino's deposed predecessor who was ousted in February. Mr. Singson was said to be attending a conference in the area.

The official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said the men were arrested because their car was suspiciously parked in a position allowing them to ambush Mrs. Aquino's car. But police said they were being investigated for possessing firearms without a license and were not suspected of planning to ambush Mrs. Aquino.

LAUREL LEAVES FOR VISIT TO UN, SOUTH KOREA

HK260401 Hong Kong AFP in English 0351 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 26 (AFP) -- Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel left here Friday for New York to attend the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly, the Foreign Ministry said.

Mr. Laurel will meet Saturday at the United Nations with other foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and will also address the Group of 77 in his first appearance before the world body, spokeswoman Rora Tolentino said.

Mr. Laurel would also seek support for three Filipinos who are candidates to key UN posts, she said. These are Supreme Court Justice Florentino Feliciano for the International Law Commission, Chief Auditor Teofisto Guingona for the U.N. Board of Auditors, and former Economic Planning Minister Vicente Valdepenas, a candidate for Secretary-General of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

She added that in case U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar decided to give up his post, Manila could announce the candidacy of U.N. Undersecretary Rafael Salas to replace him.

After the General Assembly meeting, Mr. Laurel will visit South Korea at the head of Philippine delegation.

MILITARY DENIES U.S. TROOPS COMBATING REBELS

HK251233 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 25 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Lito Mangaser]

[Text] The military yesterday denied that American troops were helping government troops fight communist rebels in the field.

An AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE report from Baguio City quoted a ranking Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] official who cited four instances in which U.S. combat troops took part in field operations against the New People's Army.

"There are no U.S. troops or any other foreign troops operating in the Philippines against the insurgents," Brig. Gen. Luis San Andres, Armed Forces spokesman, told the 'CHRONICLE.'

Stressing that the country's 17-year-old insurgency was an "internal problem," he said the New AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] was "more than capable" to contain the New People's Army, and that it "does not need the participation of any foreign combat troops to win the anti-terrorist campaign."

He also said that the military "supports and abides" by President Aquino's policy to solve the insurgency problem "by Filipinos in a Filipino way."

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile declined to comment, but he was reported to have been told by Maj. Gen. Eduardo Ermita, AFP Deputy Chief of Staff who met with him yesterday afternoon, that the CPE official could be referring to a group of American soldiers who went to Northern Luzon sometime ago to look for cadavers of American casualties in the Second World War.

"It is not true that the American troops were there to help in the government's counter-insurgency operations," Eduardo Pangilinan, Enrile's press relations officer quoted Ermita telling the defense chief.

Ignacio Capigsan, said to be the CPP's acting secretary general was reported to have cited a wire agency at least four occasions of U.S. troops taking part in anti-insurgency operations.

ENRILE SAYS INSURGENCY PROBLEM 'REALLY ALARMING'

HK251007 Hong Kong AFP in English 0953 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Sept 25 (AFP) -- The communist insurgency in the Philippines countryside was "really alarming," Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said here Thursday. The growth of rebel forces was steady and the military was suffering losses from continued attacks by the New People's Army (NPA), Mr Enrile told a group of businessmen.

"The situation is really alarming," he said. "Out in the countryside, the NPA has come down. They are imposing taxes to landowners. They keep raiding our military and police establishments.

"They even go [into] the classrooms every now and then to lecture to young students about the virtues of their future system," he said.

Referring to the steady growth of the NPA, Mr Enrile said "If we do not address the situation now, and we postpone this, I'm a little afraid that by the end of this decade we will be reaching a point of irreversibility." Asked by reporters what he meant by "irreversibility," Mr Enrile said that insurgents "will be fighting a conventional war, no longer a guerrilla war. It will be a stalemate."

The military said Tuesday that 729 guerrillas, 569 soldiers and 525 civilians were killed in fighting this year -- an average of seven people a day. Last year the military said 15 people here killed daily. [passage omitted]

"By all indications, if the rate of growth will continue, they will have in their ranks, the equivalent of two and a half to three full divisions that will confront our military organization," Mr Enrile said.

"Dissidence... shall only prosper or fail based on the criterion of political legitimacy," he said, proposing to test the validity of the Communist Party of the Phillippines' (CPP) struggle in an election.

"There could be a more peaceful means to determine the validity and legitimacy of the contending forces in our nation. One option is to test such forces... in a free and open electoral contest," he said.

Says 'Balanced' Solution Needed

HK251139 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today emphatically urged the administration to formulate concrete political, economic, and social solutions to settle the communist threat in the country. Enrile announced that these solutions, supplemented by a military solution, would be able to settle the insurgency problem and attain national unity and cooperation. He expressed anxiety regarding the triumph of the communist insurgents if the government continues to take a soft approach in dealing with them.

[Begin Enrile recording] Now, if the intention of our leaders and of our chiefs is that we stop fighting, then say so and we can hold up the red flag, uh, the white flag. If that is what they want. But what we are saying is that, if possible, let us use economic solutions, political solutions, social solutions, and at the same time, integrate military efforts in order to arrive at a balanced effort. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Further Comments on Insurgency

OW251027 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Sept. 25 KYODO -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Thursday warned that the communist-led insurgency will reach a "point of irreversibility" by the end of the decade if the government does not stop the "steady growth" of the rebel forces. Speaking to members of the Manila Rotary Club who are mostly businessmen, Enrile said that he did not want to sound alarmist.

"Based on their present rate of growth, if we do not address the situation now and we postpone this, I am a little afraid that by the end of this decade we will be reaching a point of irreversibility," he said in answer to a question about the communist timetable for taking over the country. "That is precisely the reason why we are asking that we must now address this problem at this time, not later, because the growth is steady and we are suffering losses," he said.

Enrile said that the insurgency problem should not only be dealt with in terms of men and material. "You must deal with the problem in terms of the psychological, political impact on a nation and a people."

He said that if the growth of the New People's Army (NPA) continues, the rebel forces may increase to between two-and-half to three divisions, about 25,000 to 30,000 fully-armed guerrillas. [passage omitted]

Enrile indicated his impatience with the government's indecision in resolving the 17-year-old insurgency. He said the people realize the "gravity of the (insurgency) problem." He also said that "some politicians," whom he did not name, are "playing footsie with the leftists while they pay lip service to our democratic ideals." [passage omitted]

Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel Ramos, who was also present at the club meeting, told the businessmen that the military has been adopting a policy of "all-out force with all-out friendship" in answer to a question if he favored a mailed fist policy against the insurgents. "We have more than amply exhibited and proven our friendship," Ramos replied with a smile, indicating that the military is ready to use "all-out force." [passage omitted]

ENRILE REBUKES CARDINAL SIN'S NPA STATEMENT

HK251353 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 25 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By Bing Fomento]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has taken a new target in his tirade against communist insurgents -- Jaime Cardinal Sin and other members of the Catholic church.

Enrile took pot shots at the Cardinal and other clergymen for allegedly thinking the rebels could easily be won over to the government side just because Ferdinand Marcos is gone.

The defense chief was reacting to a statement made earlier by Cardinal Sin in Lisbon, Portugal, that the so-called communists in the Philippines are "the rebels who were forced to do so by the regime of Mr Marcos."

"Now (with the ouster of Mr Marcos) they (NPA rebels) are coming down from the mountains," Sin was quoted by a wire dispatch as saying.

In a speech before members of the Rotary Club of Lucena City the other day, however, Enrile said such a rosy picture of a rebel exodus to the government side is not true.

"Why do they keep on fighting the government despite the ouster of the old leadership and despite the ascension to power of President Aquino?" Enrile asked.

"That should be a clear question to each and everyone of us -- why do they continue to fight the government," said Enrile, adding some leaders of the country and some leaders of the church are making the serious mistake of thinking that the communists are merely being misled in their ways.

"If we do not learn from the history of our people and avoid the mistakes that we have committed in the past, I'm a little unsure whether we shall not commit the same mistakes again. I do hope that we will not commit the same mistakes again," Enrile said.

Further on Enrile Criticism

BK250612 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0558 GMT 25 Sep 86

[By Zainoor Sulaiman]

[Text] Manila, Sept 25 (BERNAMA) -- Philippine Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has lashed out at some church leaders for minimising the insurgency problem, saying that a similar mistake was committed by former President Ferdinand Marcos.

He told the Rotary Club of Lucena after visiting troops at Camp Nakar in southern Luzon Wednesday that some Filipinos, including some members of the clergy, are "making the equally serious mistake of thinking that the communists are do-gooders who have merely been misled in their ways." He said Marcos had also dismissed the insurgents as "a bunch of bandits roaming the countryside." But now, the insurgents have grown and pose a serious threat to the country.

Enrile said if the communists are really do-gooders, as claimed, then "why do they continue to fight the government despite the ouster of the old leadership and despite the ascension of President Corazon Aquino into power."

He also said that terrorism, subversion and dissidence did not thrive in a vacuum but grew in a community where there was fear, apathy, indifference and disunity among the people.

He said a division of the house was now needed to determine those who would want to side with the underground movement and those who would want their present government to continue.

He said the peace talks between the government and the rebels were being used by the communists to further consolidate their forces, adding that any delay in the talks would be disadvantageous to the government. The communists have "every time in the world to delay the talks because time is one luxury that they can afford," he added.

Experience shows that no negotiations with the communists have ever succeeded, Enrile said, adding that the communists in other countries had used these talks to bolster their positions against the government.

The strategy of the communists in the current peace talks, he said, was characteristic of the political style of the Marxist-Leninist movement because when it came time to go to the bargaining table, they do "not care about the value of sincerity, fairness, or truth. For them everything that contributes to the revolution -- cheating, bluffing or doubletalk -- is acceptable."

NAFP UPGRADING SOLDIER TRAINING, BENEFITS

HK250113 Manila THE MANILA JOURNAL in English 22 Sep 86 pp 1, 11

[By Max T. Ramos]

[Text] By the end of the third day of the February Revolution, Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP chief of staff, declared the birth of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines [NAFP] "to be run according to the best traditions and standards of the military profession."

It is to become, after Revolution, the backbone of national stability and security.

The long fight for reforms in the military arm of the government was coming to an end.

The dream to be able to wear once again the uniform with pride and dignity had become a reality.

The seed of discontent that germinated into a Revolution grew to shore up the desired program of realigning organizational strategies, achieve maximum operation effectiveness and make the New Armed Forces of the Philippines more capable of ensuring peace, security and prosperity of the country.

Today, six months after that glorious February Revolution, the implementation of a program that would make the New Armed Forces of the Philippines a modern disciplined force, began to crystallize, but not without experiencing the pains and labors of giving birth to new directions, in the process decimate the remnants of the repressive two decades of misrule under the bygone Marcos era.

Quoting General Ramos, now the chief of staff of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines:

"We started from inside the black hole in terms of resources, in terms of assets."

And to pursue the new program for the military?

There are three broad objectives which General Ramos has set:

— Upgrade the operational effectiveness of the NAFP.
— Restore and re-enforce the credibility of the NAFP.
— Improve the disciplines and enhance the morale and welfare of the men in uniform.

In addition, the NAFP established programs to internalize reforms and enhance professionalism in the military and police services, and especially, preempt the disadvantages political influences carry. To improve the quality of the Filipino soldiers by: 1. Retraining; 2. Higher initial entry standards; 3. Better immediate support for his moral and welfare needs.

— Strengthen the NAFP's frontline posture by further reducing headquarters and garrison personnel in order to provide tactical commands and units in the field with a larger share of personnel, funds, and material resources, as compared to the past.

— Delineate the division of responsibility and authority by clearly defining the different aspects of military work.

-- Reinforce civil-military operations.

The NAFP has also embarked on a value formation program for all military personnel -- a new effort at forming values, internalization and enrichment of spiritual, moral, as well as nationalistic values in the soldier in order to make him conscious of his social and moral responsibilities as the people's protector. In short, to transform him into a God-centered, people-oriented and nation-focused Filipino soldier.

With these training and programs, the NAFP, according to General Ramos, will better pursue its manpower revitalization and orientation, upgrading of the disciplinary system, uplifting of morale and spiritual welfare of the soldier and the improvement of basic individual military skills with the end in view to enhancing the image of the soldier, highly efficient and doubly effective as preserver of peace and order and defender of the people.

Alongside the program of improving discipline among the nation's men in uniform is the move to upgrade the economic conditions of the officers and men of the armed forces.

On this score, no less than President Aquino shows utmost concern over the hardship of soldiers who, she said, have not been justly compensated for all the risks they are exposed to daily in defending the country against all forms of threats and intimidations -- from within and without.

She felt that the pay and allowances of soldiers are "very much lower than even that of unskilled workers."

She observed, while on inspection trips to various miltary installations, the sad plight of soldiers, who lack a lot of necessities of life, such as medicine, staple food for their families and clothing.

"If we want them (the soldiers) to be effective guardians of our country's national security and for other assignments and services, then let us give them ample pay and allowances so that they can very well take care of their own respective families," President Aquino stressed.

In the manner of medical services, however, the NAFP has already evolved and is currently implementing a new program on health care. It is being given top priority considering the psychological impact it has on individual soldier's morale and fighting spirit.

Today, the soldier is assured of prompt and effective care/evaluation if sick or injured -- an area which has become of paramount concern.

Too, more funds have been allocated to defray cost of much-needed medicine for battle casualties so that soldiers need not pay from their own pockets.

It has also streamlined and updated the system and procedure on evacuation and hospitalization of casualties.

Pay and allowances of soldiers are being closely monitored and adjusted as economic conditions of the country change.

Base pay of officers and enlisted men has tremendously increased with an average, by ranks of from 25 percent to 191 percent.

Only recently, President Aquino approved a 10 percent across-the-board salary increase or adjustments for military personnel retroactive to July, 1986.

Just how much do military personnel get in terms of pay and allowances?

Today, a newly-enlisted soldier gets basic monthly salary of P382.36 while a second lieutenant gets P1,043.

On top of this, a military personnel gets:

--P12 daily subsistence allowance.
--P200 in combat pay (for those assigned in combat areas).
--P2,315.60 as initial clothing allowance.
--Adjustments in living allowances and other incentives have been worked out with the Office of the President.

As a soldier extends his services with the military, he will be receiving additional pay and allowances, such as fogey pay (one fogey every five years), -- quarters or housing allowance, re-enlistment pay of not less than P3,000, clothing, and corresponding increases in additional benefits.

Deep attention and concern are also being given to retirees. The pension equalization plan, which implements Presidential Decree 1909, increases the pension benefits of military personnel who were retired prior to Sep 10, 1979 to the prevailing rates of those in active military service under a five-year phasing out plan. Prior to the decree, those cited retirees received less than their contemporaries due to expressed provisions of the law.

Shelter is a basic need of man, as food and clothing are.

The armed forces has embarked on low-cost housing projects affordable to the soldier.

Playing a key role in this venture are several agencies, including the Ministry of Human Settlements, the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Mutual Benefit Association, Inc., and the Retirement and Separation Benefit System.

These low-cost housing projects are mostly located in areas near military camps and bases. Off-base housing, still at its peak nowadays, continues to flourish in spite of constraints at present being experienced by the armed forces.

Only recently, 300 units in San Mateo, Rizal were awarded to qualified enlisted men with a very much reduced monthly amortization.

The low cost can be attributed to the reduced development and construction expenses for the units as the project was undertaken by the AFP Corps of Engineers with financial assistance by the AFP Retirement and Separation Benefit System without interest.

About 477 more units will soon be constructed in this area.

In-base housing projects are also being undertaken in various command headquarters particularly in Fort Bonifacio and Villamor Air Base.

The armed forces has established a service unit to serve military personnel and their families with low-priced common consumer goods right inside camps priced much lower than in the open market. Operations and distribution have improved much such that even the less accessible troops are being served. Outlets continue to grow and services likewise expanded.

With this, the soldier has been given the chance to stretch the purchasing power of the peso, medical and health services.

Among the different educational assistance being offered by the armed forces to its personnel and dependents are covered under the following problems:

1. PD [Presidential Decree] 577 exempting grantees from tuition and matriculation fees in public or private schools, universities, colleges and other educational institutions.

2. Educational/scholarship assistance of the AFP major services organizations and institutions. Capital is generated from voluntary contributions from retired and active personnel.

3. AFP-wide Officers' Ladies Club-sponsored educational assistance with funds made available through solicitations and fund-raising activities.

4. Philippine Military Academy Alumni Association, Inc.-sponsored Scholarship [for] dependents of deceased alumni of the Philippine Military Academy.

5. AFP Provident Trust Fund Educational/Scholarship Grants-fiduciary funds entrusted to the AFP through the SGTI [expansion not given] fund board from the experience refund remitted by AFPMBAI [AFP Mutual Benefit Association Inc]. SGTI members both active and retired and their dependents may avail of the privilege.

Other welfare projects are job placement and employment programs to some interested retirees and personnel about [to] retire; rest and recreation (R & R) package for enlisted personnel assigned in combat zones or areas who are recipients of Gold Cross and other higher awards earned in combat, which include transportation and meal allowances and pocket money for miscellaneous expenses while R & R; basic skills training for trainees and draftees in coordination with the National Manpower and Youth Council, AFP United Welfare Fund Program and other related welfare benefits/projects of the establishment.

POLITICAL GROUPS SAID TARGETS OF DEATH SQUADS

HK251503 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 25 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] (PNB) secretary-general Alan Jazmines claimed last night that death squads had been unleashed by certain forces to assassinate key people from the PNB and Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) [1 May Movement] before President Aquino returns from the U.S.

Quoting a source at the defense ministry, Jazmines said that secret instructions were given Tuesday night to death squads trained in Cebu City to "hit key people but not the personalities" from these two organizations.

He reported the source as saying that the objective is to force the President "to accept this type of solution and to maintain the present ruling coalition."

Jazmines said some people in Government "want to maintain the tension between the Government and the Left and don't want the cease-fire to succeed."

He also said that some officers-in-charge of local governments were also targeted. There is also a plan to raid the Bayan office but the raid will be made to look like a break-in, Jazmines said.

Jazmines reported that a suspicious character has been seen observing the PNB office at West Ave., Quezon City.

Meanwhile, the PNB has evacuated its office as a precautionary measure against this reported threat on the lives of its members.

NDF ON ENRILE'S EFFORTS TO BUILD POLITICAL BASE

HK251345 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 25 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By Roy S. Guzman]

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] yesterday charged Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile with trying to build up a political base through illegal business, at the expense of the government.

A statement by the rebel coalition said Enrile has entered into "anomalous business transactions" in pursuance of his effort to succeed Ferdinand Marcos as the undisputed political kingpin of the Ilocos region.

The NDF has been locked in an escalating propaganda war with Enrile over the minister's open criticisms of the ceasefire negotiations, particularly President Aquino's soft approach toward the insurgency problem.

Enrile, the NDF said, protects the economic interests of a number of Marcos cronies from sequestration by the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG].

"Juan Ponce Enrile's burning desire to grab the presidency of the Philippines has prompted him to turn the Solid North into his personal political and economic base," said an analytical article which appeared in the September 1986 issue of LIBERATION, the NDF newspaper.

The clandestine alliance said that since leading the peaceful February revolt that led to Marcos' ouster, Enrile assumed a "commanding position" in the country's logging industry.

Enrile allegedly has vast holdings in Taggat Industries, Inc. and Veterans Wood Industries, two logging concessions in Northern Luzon. The NDF zeroed in on Taggat, which grosses P356 million annually from its 800,000-hectare concession in the Cordillera mountains, and owned by Marcos associate Alfonso Lim.

The rebels said Taggat facilities are also being used by Marcos loyalists as training ground for its secret army.

Aside from Lim, the NDF said Enrile was able to solicit the support of former Marcos men "whose business empires he shields from government sequestration and investigation." Some of these ex-Marcos cronies are businessmen Antonio Carag, David Puzon and Alfonso Reyno, and former Laoag City Mayor Rodolfo Farinas.

"The local military has also used the logging industry as their milking cow," the NDF said, identifying the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] officers as Cagayan PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander Col. Rodolfo Aguinaldo, Regional Command 2 chief Col Eduardo Batalla, Brig. Gen. Manuel Ribo of RUC [Regional Unified Command] 2, and retired Generals Thomas Manlongat and Alexander Felix.

The NDF asked why the PCGG has not conducted an investigation into these alleged Enrile holdings.

The revolutionary forces in the far North, however, announced a minor victory in having stopped logging operations in the area since May 1986 -- thereby reducing the income of those they described as "gearing for war."

Other IMF-World Bank projects in the North were also linked by the rebel forces to Enrile whom they accused of benefiting from the funds intended for the following projects:

The Cagayan Sugar Corporation (Casuco);
Cagayan Integrated Area Development Project; and
Ilocos Norte Development Project (Indep)

Enrile campaigned feverishly over the last few weeks for the adoption of a hard line, all-out war stance against the New People's Army, military arm of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines.

The NDF, in a statement, reiterated its support for President Aquino's peace initiatives, but warned against Enrile's and other politicians' right wing stand on the insurgency problem.

A separate manifesto issued by NDF member organizations endorsed the NDF panel made up of former journalists Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel to pursue the search for peace through dialog and negotiations, and authorized the NDF to appoint additional members to the panel.

Among those who signed -- in their noms de guerre -- the manifesto were Andres Macias, NDF chairman; Ruben Martires, CPP chairman; Fidel Alinea, chief of the NPA general staff; and new Kabataang Makabayan [Nationalist Youth] chairman Vidal Rubio.

MITRA TO MAKE 'FINAL APPEAL' TO REBEL LEADERS

HK260225 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra said he will make his final appeal to rebel leaders this week to start their peace negotiations. Mitra will also propose a new and unconditional 30-day ceasefire. He said he would also take up with the rebel emissaries the need to establish a permanent place for their meeting. He recalled that during the Vietnam peace talks, the negotiations were held in the American bases. But Mitra said the military bases in the Philippines will definitely not be the venue for the peace negotiations. He did not say what action he will take if the ceasefire offer is turned down anew by communist negotiators Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel.

Ocampo Says Prospects 'Dim'

HK260721 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Rebel negotiator Saturnino Ocampo has stated that prospects for the success of the peace talks with the government appear dim due to the military influence. His remarks were published in an interview in Manila. Ocampo said that hopes for a peaceful political solution are gradually fading. According to him, the president is leaning on military support while the liberals in her government are slowly diminishing. He added that the rebels would like to discuss issues such as land reform, human rights, economic development and the U.S. bases.

NPA OFFICIAL ON MARIJUANA GROWTH, BAYAN 'FRONT'

HK260445 Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 15 Sep 86 p 3

[By Leo D Fabular]

[Text] Pastor Alcover Jr, admitted Friday having started the New People's Army (NAP) movement in the "Golden Triangle" area but denied having any participation in the proliferation of marijuana plants in there.

In an interview with the VISAYAN HERALD, Alcover claimed, that while it is true that he started the communist movement in the mountain barangays of Balamban and Toledo City, it is not true that "I started the proliferation of marijuana in the area."

Alcover was referring to a news item published recently by VH [VISAYAN HERALD] pointing him as one of the first to have initiated the planting of the illegal grass.

"This is pure and simple black propaganda coming from the communists in order to discredit me," Alcover declared.

At the same time Alcover told the VH that the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN) was organized by the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) in order to infiltrate all sectors of society.

He claimed that BAYAN was purposely organized to support the armed struggle in the countryside.

BAYAN, he said, is an umbrella front organization directly under the National Democratic Front (NDF).

Although Alcover claimed that NDF is a separate entity from the NPA, NDF he said is the political arm of the CPP. The NPA he pointed out is its military arm.

The purpose of the NDF is to implement the so-called united front policy of the CPP which is to attract or influence, or get the sympathy of the middle fronts especially those in the urban centers.

"This is the role of the BAYAN today, to implement the united front policy of the CPP here," Alcover emphasized.

BALWEG'S BROTHER COMMENTS ON NPA-CPLA SPLIT

HK250851 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 23, 24 Sep 86 p 5

["Excerpts" of Philippine News and Features interview with Jovencio Balweg, brother of Cordillera People's Liberation Army leader Conrado Balweg, date and place not given -- published in two installments on 23 and 24 September]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] (With the agremeent to a cessation of hostilities between the Balweg-led CPLA and the Aquino government during a meeting at the Mount Data Lodge in September 13, 1986, it is now apparent that there is no more turning back for the celebrated rebel-priest as far as his relations with his former comrades-in-arms are concerned. And among the first to fully realize the far-reaching implications of this move was Jovencio Balweg, Conrado's younger brother who chose to remain in the New People's Army. Excerpts follow:)

PNF [PHILIPPINE NEWS AND FEATURES]: When did you first learn of the split between the NPA and your brother? What was your reaction to it?

Jovencio Balweg (JB): I received news about the split in the last week of April, 1986. I was confused and outraged. First, I could not believe that such a problem could arise within the movement. Worse, my very own brother, my kin, and friends were involved — people I had always thought were already armed with principals to stand up like true Filipino revolutionaries. I had always believed that the worst problems could be resolved within the organization. I was outraged because if it was true, then years of effort money, time, and lives would have gone to waste.

If I were thinking as a tribal leader, I would have taken this as the worst disgrace for the whole Tingguian (the Balwegs belong to the Cordillera Tingguian tribe) community. It would have been enough grounds for me to kill myself if only to save face. But I knew that many Tingguians were still committed to the national democratic revolution. I also learned that a special (Communist) Party unit had been formed, most members of which were Igorot cadres, to look into the matter and to seek ways for its resolution. I learned that representatives of this party unit met with the splittist (Balweg) group in Tubo, Abra to try to mend the rift.

On my part, I met with the Tingguian and Kalinga (tribe) cadres to assess the problems and to recommend approaches to the situation. Our group finally decided to respect the (decision) of Conrado's group. But, whether the question was organizational or ideological, there were not sufficient grounds to justify a split as far as our assessments showed.

PNF: What happened after your group decided that the split was not justified?

JB: We waited for positive results which we hoped would be the outcome of the talks in Tubo. But the following months did not bring any assurances of reconciliation. On the contrary, the rift widened as a word war ensued both in the war front and in the press.

PNF: What did the press have to do with the problem?

JB: Irresponsible journalism added to the problem. Correspondents with questionable motives and commitments jumped into the fray.

PNF: It is rumored that the Party fired the first salvo of "black propaganda" against the splittist group...

JB: I take "black propaganda" to mean writing or saying something false against a person or a group of persons. The Party never said anything false against this group. When news of Conrado's expulsion first came out in the press, the facts were all correct to the best of our knolwedge, so I do not see any "black propaganda". As to who fired the first salvo in the word war, let me point out that as early as 1983, Conrado's group had been vilifying other responsible comrades. The masses can bear this out. NPA comrades had been extremely patient in their dealings with the dissenting group because they were still comrades-in-arms. Leading comrades tried to sit down and reason with this group. If there is such a thing as maximum tolerance, it was best exemplified by the way our NPA comrades had been dealing with Conrado and his group. I believe our comrades showed the truest spirit of brotherhood in relating to them.

PNF: Were there ever instances of discrimination against Igorot NPA cadres by their non-minority counterparts?

JB: There are a good number of Igorot cadres who, by virtue of their length of involvement and their capabilities, occupy responsible position in the movement from the national to the local levels. Is that discrimination?

PNF: Was there ever a CPP-NPA policy to send down Igorot Red fighters to fight in the lowland plains?

JB: I know of no such plans or policy. I cannot even reconcile that idea with the objective reality of the need for more fighters in the Cordillera. That is precisely why at one time, Cagayan NPA forces had to beef up our strength in here. How can you send your forces away when you badly need them here in the first place?

PNF: There are also reports that the CPP-NPA is plotting the assassination of your brother.

JB: It is very clear that this "plot" was used by the splinter group as its immediate grounds for justifying the split. Later on, irresponsible press reporting played up the same story, but even louder. Now, from all indications, the enemy is capitalizing on the allegations.

Some years back, when this group which now heads the CPLA started to spread black propaganda among the rank and file, and among the masses, the Party leadership in the area made several attempts to sit with them and to root the problem out in the fairest means possible. A month before the split, on March 28, 1986, on the 15th anniversary of the NPA, they declared publicly in a mass meeting at Belwang, Sadanga, the formation of a Cordillera People's Army. The NPA leadership in the area, notwithstanding this open defiance, chose to take the matter up in a forthcoming Party congress. Then at Tubo, Abra, more information reached NPA-CPP higher organs that a split was imminent. It was therefore of prime necessity for the leadership to adopt measures to safeguard the organization and to avert untoward incidents. If the leadership considered placing the group under arrest and to subsequently investigate it, it was the most proper move at that time. I would have done the same if I were in the command.

But it must be made clear that arrest, preventive or temporary, is a far cry from an "assassination plot."

PNF: Would you say that differences in political lines for the Cordillera were the primary reason for the split?

JB: In August I had occasion to meet and talk with, in different places, all the principal and secondary leaders of the splinter group. My fears doubled when I discovered that they could not explain their political line or even define the CPLA program for the Cordillera. It is like sailing the seas without charting your direction. At least later, many of them admitted that their reasons for separating was due more to personal and organizational reasons. But even if their reasons were organizational or political, a split, as far as any responsible leader could have seen, was not warranted.

PNF: Would you say that the split was a long-term plan?

JB: All the data and circumstances gathered thus far tend to suggest that among some of the leaders of the group, the idea of a separate army was not a new development. As I pointed out, agitation by the group started some years ago.

PNF: Do you see signs of what you would regard as "enemy manipulations" or its hand in the problem?

JB: Let us allow the facts and circumstances speak for themselves. For some years in the past, some of them started their black propaganda campaigns within and outside the organization. Next, they started to campaign for a separate Cordillera which they obviously were not sure about and because it came under heavy fire from different quarters, had to be periodically changed until it became a virtual copy of the autonomous line which was conceptualized by the Cordillera People's Democratic Front more than ten years ago.

MEETINGS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, MNLF, MILF PLANNED

HK260521 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 25 Sep 86 p 2

[By correspondent Jojo Ismael]

[Excerpts] Crucial matters relevant to the forthcoming truce negotiations between the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Philippine Government will be tackled during a meeting among the Middle East-based Moro leaders of the major groupings of the Moro rebel movement in the Philippine South.

MNLF Chairman Nur P. Misuari is slated to leave for Jeddah, Saudi Arabia early next month to meet with other Moro leaders, including Mindanao Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) leader Hashim Salamat and MNLF reformist leaders Dimasangkay Pundato and Macapanton Abbas, Jr. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Partido Demokratiko-Sosyalista ng Pilipinas (PDSP) [Philippine Social Democracy Party] Chairman Norberto Gonales told THE MANILA TIMES that truce negotiations between the MNLF and the Philippine Government on the Moro question are most likely to take place in Spain where the Spanish ruling political party is a fraternal ally of the PDSP, the Partido Socialista Obrero Espand (PSOE) [Spanish Socialist Workers Party]. [passage omitted]

He added that if a peaceful solution to the Moro problem cannot be reached, not only will blood continue to stain the republic but also a renewal of armed hostilities will unnecessarily endanger the democratic foundations of the Philippine society.

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 188 29 September 1986

JAPAN

Nakasone Apologizes to U.S. for 'Racist' Remarks
    Expresses 'Heartfelt Apology' C 1
    Refuses Further Comment C 2

NORTH KOREA

Reportage on Visit of Poland's Jaruzelski D 1
    NODONG SINMUN Previews Visit [24 Sep] D 1
    Jaruzelski Visits Cemetery D 3
    Kim Il-song Fetes Jaruzelski D 3
    Kim Il-song Speaks D 4
    Jaruzelski Speaks D 7
    Kim, Jaruzelski Hold Talks D 9

SOUTH KOREA

NKDP Withdraws From Political Reform Talks [AFP] E 1
Police Preempt Inchon Rally With 40 Arrests [AFP] E 1
Dissidents Sentenced in Seoul; Others on Trial [AFP] E 2
ROK, PRC Sports Officials View Increased Exchanges [THE KOREA TIMES 28 Sep] E 2

MONGOLIA

LPDR Delegation Visits Ulaanbaatar, Holds Talks F 1
Hungarian Party Delegation Visits 13-18 Sep [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG 19 Sep] F 1
Bulgarian Delegation Arrives in Ulaanbaatar F 1
    Economic Commission Meets F 2
    1987 Trade Protocol Signed F 2
    UNEN Comments on 8th CPC Congress F 2

CAMBODIA

Bou Thang Greets East European Counterparts
    Message to Bulgaria H 1
    Message to Hungary H 1
VODK Raps Soviet Foreign Minister's UN Remark H 2

LAOS

Souban Salitthilat, Sitthi Sawetsila Meet I 1
KPL, TASS Sign Cooperation Agreement 26 Sep I 1
District Party Congress Closes in Savannakhet I 1

THAILAND

Air Strike Called on Vietnamese Intruders [BANGKOK WORLD 29 Sep] J 1
Foreign Ministry Protests SRV Intrusion to UN J 1
Command Official on Cambodian Border Situation J 2
Police Watching for 'Palestinian Terrorists' [NAEO NA 28 Sep] J 2

VIETNAM

'Official Source' Condemns Chriac Comments at UN K 1
    NHAN DAN Criticizes Chirac Comments K 1
    Further on NAHN DAN Commentary K 1
Defense Minister Greets Hungarian Army Day K 2
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Hungary K 3
Trade Union Delegation Begins Visit to Italy K 3
Hanoi To Host Indochinese Trade Conference K 3
    Doan's Opening Address K 3
    Meeting Ends; Protocols Signed K 4

AUSTRALASIA

NEW ZEALAND

Bomb Threat Forces Iranians, Iraqis From Hotel [AFP] M 1

AUSTRALIA

Hayden-Shevardnadze Talk at UN Reported M 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE

Lee's Son Elected PAP Youth Wing Chairman [AFP] O 1

MALAYSIA

Two SRV Fishing Boats Detained in Sabah O 1
Radio Comments on Soviet-ASEAN Relations O 1
Indochina Urged To Review CGDK Proposal O 2
Mahathir Leaves for UN Session 24 Sep O 3
Defense Minister Leaves for Jakarta 29 Sep O 3

PHILIPPINES

Communists Offer Conditional Cease-fire P 1
    More on Proposed Cease-fire [KYODO] P 1
    Mitra on Cease-fire [AFP] P 2
Government Insists on Unconditional Cease-fire P 3
Military Says Cease-fire Will Benefit Rebels P 4
Enrile Challenges Communists to Free Elections [BUSINESS DAY 26 Sep] P 4

Aquino Rules Out Early Presidential Election [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 26 Sep] P 6
Pimentel Opposes Presidential Poll [BUSINESS DAY 26 Sep] P 6
Cardinal Celebrates Mass; Praises Aquino Trip [AFP] P 7
Aquino Set To Form Own Political Party P 8
Enrile Says He Will Not Join Political Party P 8
Laurel in U.S. To Discuss Debt, Amnesty [MANILA BULLETIN 27 Sep] P 9
Reports Higher Sugar Quota P 10
ASEAN To Hold Manila Summit Dec 1987 [AFP] P 10

NAKASONE APOLOGIZES TO U.S. FOR 'RACIST' REMARKS

Expresses 'Heartfelt Apology'

OW270027 Tokyo KYODO in English 2316 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone apologized to Americans shortly after midnight Friday for his controversial remarks earlier this week that were interpreted by many Americans as racist slurs against U.S. minorities. In an unusual message, Nakasone said, "I realize that my recent remarks have offended many Americans. I would like to express my heartfelt apology." The message was prepared hurriedly just after consultations with Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari who returned home Friday evening from the U.N. General Assembly in New York.

Japanese Ambassador to the U.S. Nobuo Matsunaga immediately conveyed Nakasone's message to U.S. congressmen and others. U.S. congressmen had denounced Nakasone, who was quoted Monday as saying Japan has a higher "intelligence level" than the U.S. because of Japan's mono-racial society.

"The level in the U.S. is lower because of considerable number of Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans," Nakasone was quoted by Japanese press as telling a group of fellow Liberal-Democratic Party members. But later, government officials said the premier meant that Japan's literacy rate was higher.

Nakasone's message of apology said: "Let me make one thing very clear. I have always firmly believed that America's greatness derives from the dynamism and achievements of her many ethnic communities. "It was not my intention whatsoever to imply any racial discrimination nor to criticize any aspect of the American society. "It is my strong political commitment to strengthen the friendship between our two peoples, and I am determined to work for this cause," the message said.

The government hopes this message will help calm down the U.S. criticism against the controversial remarks with a wish that a resolution censuring Nakasone, now tabled at the U.S. House of Representatives, will not be passed.

The government at first attempted to settle the problem with statements by government spokesman Masaharu Gotoda and Foreign Ministry spolesman Yoshio Hatano which said that the Japanese press had taken Nakasone's statements out of context and that Nakasone had no intention of making any racial discrimination or slandering other countries. But, Foreign Minister Kuranari reported to Nakasone Friday evening that the American situation was very severe, and Nakasone decided to issue the unusual message of apology to prevent the situation from worsening.

The release of the message Friday midnight was apparently timed just before the U.S. Congress starts weekend work, in an effort to stop the U.S. congressional passage of the resolution against Nakasone.

The uproar over Nakasone's remarks came close on the heels of Nakasone's firing the education Minister Masayuki Fujio on September 8 for the latter's controversial statement on Japan's 1910-1945 annexation of Korea.

The Japan Socialist Party and other opposition camps are expected to grill Nakasone at Diet deliberations over the controversial remarks. JSP has been demanding that Nakasone retract the remarks and apologize not only to Americans but also to Japanese.

Refuses Further Comment

OW270617 Tokyo KYODO in English 0604 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone repeated that he is making "no comment" Saturday when asked by reporters what reactions he expects from the United States about his statement of apology concerning his remarks seen by many Americans as racist. "No comment at all today," Nakasone replied to a question on whether he thinks his message of apology will appease the anger of the Americans.

In an unusual action, Nakasone issued a statement early Saturday morning in which he exressed a "heartfelt" apology for offending Blacks, Hispanics and other minority groups in the United States.

Nakasone had told a study session of his ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Monday that while Japan is a society of high educational background, the United States has a large population of Blacks, Puerto Ricans and Mexicans and the average "level" of Americans is "extremely" low. His remark was taken as referring to intelligence levels, but government officials said later he meant Japan's literacy rate is higher.

Two groups of Black and Hispanic congressional members submitted a resolution to the House of Representatives condemning Nakasone for the remarks. Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary Hideo Watanabe, meanwhile, said Saturday the government is not optimistic about U.S. reactions to Nakasone's apology. "We will cautiously watch developments of the situation," Watanabe told a press conference. He indicated the government has no plans at present to send a special emissary to the United States to help settle the matter.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

NODONG SINMUN Previews Visit

SK251141 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2142 GMT 23 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 24 September editorial: "The Goodwill Envoy of the Fraternal Polish People"]

[Text] The party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic [PPR] led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] and president of the Council of State of the PPR, will arrive in Pyongyang today at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

The goodwill envoy of the fraternal Polish people is visiting our country in a good season, in rich autumn. Streets in Pyongyang where the precious guests will arrive are in a welcoming atmosphere, and the roads along which the guests will be welcomed are packed with people in holiday dress. The Korean people sincerely and warmly welcome the visit to our country by the party and state delegation of the PPR led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The visit to our country by the party and state delegation of the PPR will become an epochal opportunity and significant event in strengthening and developing the friendly relations firmly established between the parties, governments, and peoples of Korea and Poland along the single road of the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. At the same time, the visit vigorously supports and encourages our people's just struggle to accelerate socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions and to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The visit will also help accelerate the cause of the international working class and strengthen and develop the unity and cooperation between the socialist countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has proclaimed: Over the past 40 years, the Polish people have smashed the continuing maneuvers of subversion and sabotage by the class enemies at home and abroad. They have credibly defended the gains of the revolution and the sovereignty of the country and made great progress on the road of socialist development.

Under the leadership of the PZPR, the gallant and industrious Polish people have vigorously pioneered the path to create a new life and made many changes in the economic and cultural fields as well as in many other fields of their social lives.

In recent years, the Polish people, under difficult circumstances in which the enemies of socialism were staging maneuvers of vicious sabotage, have adequately overcome their temporary difficulties without faltering. They have credibly defended the security of the country and the gains of socialsm.

The firm steps which the PZPR and the Polish government, had taken to thwart the antipopular maneuvers of the class enemies, who colluded with imperialists, were ones taken to defend the cause of the working class, defend the state from destruction, protect the economy from bankruptcy, and defend society from bloodshed among compatriots. Thus, they were of great significance for the peace and security of Europe.

The Sejm elections last year and the 10th PZPR Congress this year displayed the might of the unity and cohesion of the Polish party and people and showed that the country had successfully overcome its temporary difficulties and entered a new stage in the development of socialist construction. In particular, the election of respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and president of the Council of State of the PPR was an expression of the respect and deep trust of all Polish communist and people in him.

The Polish workers movement, has traversed a long, difficult path. While traveling this path, the PZPR, the vanguard unit of the Polish working class and people, has fully accomplished its honorable duties as the force of guidance and has been further strengthened.

Today, the PZPR has entered a new stage in its work to strengthen the organizational and ideological foundation of the party, ensure the qualitative consolidation of the party ranks, and strengthen relations with the masses of the broad strata of people.

Today, the Polish people are implementing the 1986-1990 5-year people's economic plan for the balanced and effective development of the economy. The policy of the Polish party and government to increase the production of goods for domestic consumption and export, to modernize production through the development of science and technology, and to improve the quality of goods is producing good results. In all economic sectors, struggle is being waged to seek economic reform and modernize production. In particular, deep attention is being directed to developing the electronic industry and developing electronic machinery and new equipment. Work to actively discover hidden potential is being carried out.

For self-supporting food production and supply by 1990, the Polish party and government are supplying much farm equipment and fertilizer to the rural areas and comprehensively developing the food processing industries.

The Polish party, government, and people are actively struggling to oppose the imperialists' maneuvers of pressure and intervention, defend the current Polish borderline and the sovereignty of the country, and defend the peace and security of Europe. The Polish proposal for establishing a nuclear-free zone in central Europe has earned international support.

Our people sincerely rejoice over the successes the fraternal Polish people have won in the struggle for socialist construction, and wholeheartedly wish them even greater success in their work to implement the decision of the 10th party congress.

As class brothers, the Korean and Polish peoples established firm friendly relations long ago. They have closely supported and cooperated with each other at all times and strengthened their fraternal friendship. These friendly relations are helping to accelerate socialist construction, defend the gains of the revolution, consolidate the socialist system, and strengthen the might of the socialist forces in the two countries.

Following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to Poland and the meetings between the leaders of the two countries, Korean-Polish friendship is today blooming and developing comprehensively in the political, economic, and cultural fields as well as in all other fields.

The PZPR, government, and people actively helped our people during the Korean war and postwar construction.

Today, they are invariably supporting and encouraging our people's struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The Korean people will always remember the Polish people's genuine support and cooperation. They are grateful for this support and cooperation.

The Korean people firmly believe that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation established between our two parties, countries, and peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will be further strengthened and developed through the struggle to oppose imperialism and win the victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

Our people sincerely hope that the party and state delegation of the PPR led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski will spend pleasant and meaningful days here and achieve great success during its visit.

Jaruzelski Visits Cemetery

SK251052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA) -- Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, on an official goodwill visit to our country at the head of the Polish party and state delegation laid a wreath this afternoon at the revolutionary martyrs' cemetery on Mt. Taesong.

Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were the members of the delegation and suite. Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and other senior officials were also present.

After the national anthems of our country and Poland were played Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski laid a wreath amid the playing of the wreath-laying music. They observed a moment's silence in memory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who laid down their precious lives in the cause of the Korean revolution. Then, a march past of a guard of honor of the Korean People's Army took place. The guests were round the cemetery.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski also laid wreaths today at the liberation tower and the tower of friendship.

Kim Il-song Fetes Jaruzeski

SK260430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the evening of September 25 arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of the Polish party and state delegation led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause. The national anthems of the Polish People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were played at the banquet.

Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech there. Then Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski made a speech.

Present there on invitation were the members of the Polish party and state delegation, suite and first Polish youth brigade named after Kim Chong-il and members of various Polish delegations staying in Korea.

Also present were Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice presidents; Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army; and other senior officials of the party and the government.

The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Kim Il-song Speaks

SK260823 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Speech by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, at the 25 September banquet at Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of the Polish party and government delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, Polish guests, and comrades and friends: Our people warmly receive with great joy the esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and the friendship envoys of the Polish people who have come to visit our country with brotherly friendship from afar, from the coastline of the Baltic Sea.

The esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski came to visit our country in such a favorable session when all kinds of grain and fruit are ripening. The blue sky of autumn and the hills and fields laden with golden fruit make our people more happy as they greet close friends because they seem to symbolize the friendship that is in full flower between Korea and Poland.

Availing myself of this gathering, which is overflowing with comradely amity and friendly sentiment, I warmly welcome the visit to our country by the Polish party and government delegation led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, and the members of the Polish party and government delegation in the name of our party, the government of the republic, and all the Korean people, and in my own name.

Now that I am sitting together with the friendly envoys of the Polish people, I cannot help recalling, emotionally, the unforgettable days of our visit to Poland 2 years ago. At that time, despite the very complicated situation in the country and his busy work schedule, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski made every sincere effort possible to render our visit meaningful, while Warsaw citizens and leading cadre comrades of the Polish party and government warmly welcomed and accorded us heartwarming hospitality. During our stay in Poland, we could directly see and feel the brave appearance of the Polish people who were successfully pioneering the road to socialist development and the warm hearts of the people in your country who were determined to develop the friendship between our two countries. We were deeply moved by them.

Out of a noble aspiration to deepen the friendship and friendly relations eatablished between us and to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, I invited Comrade Wojcieh Jaruzelski to visit our country while I was in Poland. The esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, not forgetting that very invitation, came to our country heading a party and state delegation. This shows that you very much value the friendship and friendly relations between us and that you attach great significance to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries.

The people of the two countries of Korea and Poland have established firm class ties and have endlessly developed their friendly and cooperative relations for a long time on the single road of realizing their common goals and ideals.

The traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Poland have entered a new stage of development in the wake of our visit to Poland in 1984 in particular, on the basis of the spirit of the agreement reached at meetings and talks held at that time between the leaders of the two countries, and they are expanding and comprehensively developing in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

I am very satisfied over the fact that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries are daily developing for the better.

The visit to our country this time by esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski will unquestionably serve as an epochal opportunity to further deepen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples' relations which are on the constant upswing in development and will greatly contribute to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

The struggle of the Polish people who have bravely pioneered the fate of their fatherland and people is now being waged more vigorously at a new historical stage. Under the correct leadership of the esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, the PZPR has recently achieved social stability after overcoming temporary obstacles on its advancing road by strengthening the party ranks and uniting all the people in the country.

Today, the party's role as leader and the unity and cohesion between the party and the popular masses have been strengthened; and scientific and technological progress, and economic development are being successfully carried out.

Uniting firmly around the PZPR, the Polish people are engaged in a vigorous struggle to implement the party's lines and policy, achieving proud successes in all fields of socialist construction.

The Korean people genuinely rejoice over the fact that everything is going well in Poland and warmly congratulate you on your success.

It is entirely thanks to the correct leadership of the PZPR led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski that the fraternal Polish people have not only overcome the grave difficulties created in recent years by the imperialist and class enemies, but have also made substantive advances in socialist construction, while consolidating political stability. Comrade Wojciech jaruzelski, the outstanding leader of the Polish party and state, is highly respected and trusted by the Polish communists and people because of his great accomplishments attained in the course of leading the revolution and construction.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I once again wholeheartedly congratulate Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski on his assumption of the heavy responsibility of being first secretary of the PZPR Congress, in accordance with the unanimous will and great confidence of all party members and the entire people.

We are convinced that, under the seasoned leadership of their outstanding leader Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, the fraternal Polish people will achieve a great victory in the struggle for comprehensive development of the country by carrying out the decision adopted at the 10th party congress.

Today, the cause of socialism and communism is meeting with a grave challenge from the world's imperialists. In order to achieve their ambitions to dominate the world, the imperialists are trying to overwhelm the socialist countries and newly emergent nations by force and by committing maneuvers of aggression and war, without interrpution, in various parts of the world, including Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and Latin America. The socialist countries should check and frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war in unity and defend completely the socialist cause by joint efforts.

Our party, the government of the republic, and the Korean people resolutely denounce the imperialists' maneuvers to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland and their economic sanctions against her and positively support the Polish party, government, and people in their struggle to create a nuclear-free zone in central Europe and safeguard peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

Today, our people are vigorously accelerating socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- and actively struggling to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, in accordance with the programmatic tasks put forward by the historic Sixth WPK Congress.

I would like to take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the Polish party, government, and people for their consistent, sincere support and encouragement to our people in their struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people highly value their friendship with the fraternal Polish people. Just as in the past, so too in the future, the Korean people will make every possible effort to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Polish people.

Hoping that the visit to our country by the Polish party and state delegation led by esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski will be successfully conducted and will bring about wonderful results, I propose a toast to the permanent friendship and unity between the Korean and Polish peoples; to the strengthening and development of the PZPR and the prosperity of the Polish People's Republic; to the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement; to peace and security in the world; to the long life and good health of esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski;

to the good health of the Polish guests; and to the good health of the various comrades and friends present at this gathering.

Jaruzelski Speaks

SK260914 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruselski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, at a banquet arranged by DPRK President Kim Il-song at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on 25 September -- read by announcer]

[Text] Most respected Comrade Kim Il-song; dear comrades and friends: In the name of the Polish party and state delegation, I extend by sincere gratitude for your invitation for us to pay a goodwill visit to the DPRK. I also extend my gratitude for your assessment and cordial remarks for our party, state, and people. I express my appreciation for the special and cordial reception and warm welcome the heroic Pyongyang citizens have accorded us.

Indeed, we will frequently recall the good impression we have received during our visit to your beautiful country called the land of morning calm. We have met again after 2 years. This shows the importance we attach to the friendship and cooperation between Poland and Korea. Dear Comrade Kim Il-song, we vividly remember your visit to Poland, the meeting between us at that time, and the talks which were overflowing with mutual understanding.

The things we agreed upon in Warsaw have opened a qualitatively new aspect in the development of relations between the Polish People's Republic and the DPRK. This has been proven by the good results produced in the implementation of those agreements. What we particularly stress is the consolidation of cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural fields, the development of relations between the parties, and the active exchanges between the youth organizations and in many fields.

All these things, which make the peoples of our two countries close to each other, agree with their interests and contribute to the joint action of the world's socialist countries and the cause of peace for all mankind. We hope that the possibilities for cooperation between us will be more properly utilized, and hope that this visit and the decisions we will jointly adopt will effectively contribute to cooperation between us.

Dear comrades and friends, the Korean people, under the leadership of the WPK, their vanguard unit, and under the tested leadership of most respected Comrade Kim IL-song, have won astonishing achievements in the course of socialist changes in their country. Your heroic struggle for freedom, your gallant counter against the imperialists' aggression, your rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country from the miserable damages of the war, and your astonishing speed and achievements in peaceful development have earned our high respect.

Comparing the impression I had in 1977 when I was visiting your country for the first time as the minister of national defense with my impression during this visit, the correctness of the Korean proverb "seeing is believing" has once again been proven.

The historic achievements that have been won by the devoted and industrious working class, farmers, intellectuals, and outstanding youths of your country make all friends of the DPRK truly happy. We extend congratulations for all these successes you have won and wish you new successes in the socialist development of your country.

The Polish people, who know well about the agony caused by foreign subjugation and the price of blood shed in the struggle for independence, fully understand your wish for the reunification of the fatherland and for peaceful lives. We fully support your stand to fulfill such a cherished desire of the entire Korean nation.

We acknowledge that the proposal for Korean reunification put forth by the Sixth WPK Congress and its 10-point program for a unified state are a just and constructive program. At the same time, we, who have actively participated in the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission for 33 years, support your efforts to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and maintain peace and security there.

Respected comrades, in recent years the international situation has been conspicuously aggravated. The imperialists do not accept the reality of the world but try to reverse the trend of history. They try to impose their demands on all countries and peoples. The United States and the NATO member nations are accelerating the militarization of space and the production of weapons qualitatively and quantitatively new and technologically more sophisticated. They create regional conflicts and further aggravate them; and they oppose the progressive national liberation forces in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.

The undisguised interventions against sovereign states, and the camouflaged policy of intervention, propaganda offensives, and economic sanctions are being carried out more craftily than ever. Poland as well, in recent years, has become a target of the implementation of such unfriendly policies, With an independent stand, we firmly opposed such maneuvers and still oppose them. We express our appreciation for your understanding and support extended for our decision and action in those most difficult days in our country.

Countering the policy of confrontation, the socialist world is implementing a policy of dialogue, peaceful coexistence, and detente. The many bold and constructive peace initiatives taken by the Soviet Union are of significance and should be particularly emphasized. The general plan Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev put forth in Vladivostok on 28 July 1986 is linked with the most vital question for the Asian and Pacific region.

Friendly good-neighborly [sollin] relations between all countries in this region are a very important factor for the consolidation of peace and security in an even broader region.

Poland and Korea are geographically far apart from each other. However, peace is indispensable in the present world. As your country cannot be ignorant of the destiny of Europe, Poland attaches importance to incidents in the Far East.

In Asia, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific region, many dangerous events are taking place. This can be realized also in the fact that U.S. nuclear weapons, nuclear delivery vehicles, military bases, and armories are increasing in the southern half of the Korean peninsula, which serves the imperialist interests of the United States.

Under these circumstances, the DPRK's proposal for establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula is of special significance. This proposal should be widely publicized and supported, and should be realized.

Progressive world opinion demands that the ruling circles of the United States and other Western countries recover their senses and adopt a constructive and responsible attitude toward the initiatives of the socialist countries. Reducing arms, discontinuing nuclear tests, and freeing the world from nuclear weapons are greatly beneficial to all countries in general, and to individual countries in particular. This will open a vista that will be beneficial to all of mankind as well.

Respected Korean comrades and friends, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, 3 months ago the 10th congress of the Polish United Workers Party adopted a far-reaching party program based on the historially specific conditions and the principle of Marxism-Leninism. It creatively illuminated a path for the social and economic development of the country. The tasks of the current 5-year plan are to maintain the balance of the economy, achieve its modernization, accelerate progress in science and technology, further enhance effectiveness, and enhance the Polish position in the international division of labor.

Alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist cooperative system are a firm guarantee for our security.

We call for joint action of the international communist and labor movement in the struggle for equality, mutual respect, and friendly relations of internationalism beneficial to all socialist countries as well as to world peace and security. In particular, we value the mutual understanding and trust between the Polish United Workers Party and the WPK and between the Polish People's Republic and the DPRK.

I firmly believe that the result of this visit and the conclusion of the joint declaration of friendship and cooperation will contribute to developing the fraternal relations between our two parties, states, and peoples and to even more comprehensive joint action. With this wish, I propose a toast to our warm friendship; to the further development of the DPRK; to the Korean people's success in fulfilling their just wish for the reunification of the fatherland; and to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, our great friend, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and president of the DPRK.

Kim, Jaruzelski Hold Talks

SK260449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA) -- Talks were held today in Pyongyang between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of socialist construction, exchanged views on the matter of further developing and strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries and on international issues and a series of other matters of common concern, and reached complete consensus on all the questions discussed.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Present at the talks on our side were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and Paek Hak-nim, minister of public security; Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and O Man-Sok, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Poland.

Present on the opposite side were Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the PUWP Central Committee; Czeslaw Kiszczak, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and the minister of internal affairs; Zbigniew Szalajda, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; Michal Janiszewski, head of the office of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, head of the office of the Secretariat of the PUWP Central Committee; Ernest Kucza, director of the International Department of the PUWP Central Committee; Eugeniusz Mroz, first secretary of the people provincial committee of the PUWP; Jerzy Breitkopf, head of the office of the council of state of the PPR; Jan Majewski, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the PPR; and Mieczyslaw Dedo, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

NKDP WITHDRAWS FROM POLITICAL REFORM TALKS

HK290808 Hong Kong AFP in English 0756 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 29 (AFP) -- South Korea's major opposition party said Monday it was pulling out of a parliamentary committee seeking a compromise formula for political reform. In a joint announcement, three main opposition leaders said the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) would re-launch its extra-parliamentary campaign for greater democracy. The statement said the party would boycott the all-party parliamentary committee on constitutional revision until their demand for top-level talks about reform was accepted by the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP). NKDP President Yi Min-u and the two top opposition leaders, Kim Tae-ching and Kim Yong-sam, said they would "go all out to stage struggles in and outside parliament to destroy the government's plot to prolong its hold on power and to realize a constitutional amendment allowing direct election of the president."

Political observers said the opposition decision could provoke a new crisis in the continuing controversy over political reform. The opposition leaders' statement, which came one week before the end of the Seoul Asian Games, did not say when or how they would re-launch their extra-parliamentary campaign for more democracy. They had previously said they would observe a political truce during the 16-day-long games.

The opposition has demanded a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and the two top opposition leaders, and perhaps also DJP chairman No Tae-u and Mr Yi, to discuss political reform. But the DJP has rejected such a meeting, and proposed instead talks between Mr No and Mr Kim Yong-sam. DJP officials have said Mr Chon could not take part in such a meeting with a "criminal" like Mr Kim Tae-chung. Mr Kim Tae-chung was convicted of sedition in 1980 and is consequently forbidden to engage in politics.

The bone of contention in the constitutional revision committee is the form of government to be adopted when Mr Chon steps down in early 1988. The DJP wants a cabinet system, while the NKDP demands a presidential system, with a president elected by popular franchise. At present the president is chose by an electoral college.

The committee's proceedings have been deadlocked for a month, because the NKDP and DJP cannot agree on whether its sessions should be broadcast live on television.

DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po denounced the NKDP boycott as "self-contradictory" on the grounds that it was the opposition that had first demanded constitutional reform and the establishment of a parliamentary committee to deal with the matter.

POLICE PREEMPT INCHON RALLY WITH 40 ARRESTS

HK291046 Hong Kong AFP in English 1027 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 29 (AFP) -- Police have detained 34 students and six workers for attempting to stage a large-scale demonstration against the Seoul Asian Games in Inchon, 40 kilometers (25 miles) west of Seoul, police said Monday. The students, all from Seoul universities, were arrested Sunday by police laying in wait at railway stations and downtown theatres in the western coastal city, scene of an anti-government demonstration by some 4,000 students and workers in May.

Police confiscated 257 petrol bombs, 26 wooden clubs, more than 1,000 anti-Asian Games leaflets and two placards reading: "We Oppose the Wastefully Expensive Asiad, Which Drains Money Away from the People." Police said they were tipped off by an informer and deployed some 1,000 officers to the city. Dissidents and student activists say the games are an expensive sports circus staged to distract people's attention from domestic problems.

Police also detained 16 Seoul students and 12 from provincial cities over the weekend for suspected involvement in demonstrations, press reports said.

Also on Monday, Seoul's Sejong University was closed, bringing to 10 the number of the city's universities which have suspended classes during the games.

DISSIDENTS SENTENCED IN SEOUL; OTHERS ON TRIAL

BK270954 Hong Kong AFP in English 0944 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 27 (AFP) -- Eleven South Korean dissidents arrested for spreading left-wing propaganda were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one to four years here Saturday. The stiffest sentence was handed out to ringleader Kim Sang-bok, the 30-year-old chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association's educational and cultural committee.

The 11, most of them former student activists, were detained last month for attempting to indoctrinate radical students and labor movement leaders with imported leftist literature.

On Friday, 12 dissidents convicted of leading a mass demonstration in Inchon, 40 kilometres (24 miles) west of Seoul, were jailed for terms of up to three-and-a-half-years. Some 4,000 students and workers took part in the demonstration in the western port city, organised to disrupt a rally by the major opposition party.

Dissidents oppose the opposition party's dialogue with the government undertaken to press for direct presidential elections.

The trial of the reverend Mun Ik-hwan, the chairman of the umbrella dissident group the United Minjung (People's) Movement for Democracy and Union, will open on October 7, court sources said. Mun is accused of instigating the demonstration.

Meanwhile, local newspapers said Saturday that 11 students were charged and eight others detained on Friday in connection with demonstrations against the Asian games.

ROK, PRC SPORTS OFFICIALS VIEW INCREASED EXCHANGES

SK272332 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Top sports leaders of Korea and China pledged yesterday to "positively" promote sports exchanges among the three Asian sports powers -- Korea, China and Japan.

Yuan Weimin, leader of the 514-strong Chinese contingent participating in the Seoul Asian Games, paid an unannounced visit to his Korean counterpart, Kim Chip, at the Korean team's lodging headquarters office at the Asian Games village, southeastern Seoul.

According to a Korean spokesman, the two sports leaders expressed a "deep" interest in expanding contacts between the two nations in the sports field.

Non-political contact between the two countries that do not have diplomatic relations increased visibly since March, 1984, when Korean table tennis players and officials set foot for the first time on mainland China for the Eastern Zone Davis Cup matches in Kunming, south China. [as published]

Korean team leader Kim was quoted as having told Yuan that "it is desirable to add China to the present annual sports exchange programs involving Korea and Japan."

Seoul and Tokyo, which normalized diplomatic relations in 1965, have since exchanged high school teams in many sports.

A Korean spokesman said after the Kim-Yuan meeting that Kim came up with an idea to man the possible three-nation exchange teams with national players.

Kim told Yuan that he wanted the Chinese to disclose the final position on the formula before the Chinese team leaves for Beijing, it was learned.

Yuan was said to have shown an affirmative response, noting, "That's a good idea, and will be under consideration."

Kim also proposed to set up a formal organization to be composed of the three sports powers to improve the Asian sports level to that of the world.

The three powers are expected to bag more than 200 out of the possible 269 golds at stake in the Asian Games.

Kim's proposal for the three-nation sports exchanges also gained an affirmative response from the Japanse team now participating in the Asian Games.

He met with Japanese team leader Minoru Anzai on Sept. 16 and they agreed to push ahead with the triangular exchange programs.

Observers here are of the opinion that the possibility of the realization of the formula was not so slim on the grounds that Beijing wished for the thaw in relationship between Korean and China before the hosting of the 1990 Asian Games.

LPDR DELEGATIDON VISITS ULAANBAATAR, HOLDS TALKS

OW191454 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1415 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Sep (MONTSAME) -- At the invitation of the MPR Foreign Ministry, an LPDR delegation, headed by Soulivong Phasitthidet, LPDR deputy foreign minister, visited our country between 12 and 17 September.

During the LDPR Foreign Ministry delegation's visit to our country, it was received by Myatabyn Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian-Lao Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation; and by M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs.

The delegation, headed by Soulivong Phasitthidet, LPDR deputy foreign minister, stayed in the Omnogobi Aymag, and visited several enterprises and cultural institutions in Ulaanbaatar.

A friendly talk and negotiations on questions dealing with Mongolian-Lao relations and cooperation [words indistinct] took place between D. Yondon, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and P. Soulivong Phasitthidet, LPDR deputy minister of foreign affairs. [passage indistinct]

HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 13-18 SEP

AU251044 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Sep 86 p 5

[MTI Report -- "MSZMP Delegation's Visit in Mongolia"]

[Text] MTI -- Between 13 and 18 September at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, a party workers' delegation of the foreign affairs department of the MSZMP Central Committee paid a visit to Mongolia. The delegation -- headed by Istvan Oszi, deputy head of department -- held talks on the two parties' relations and exchanged views on certain international questions.

The delegation was received by Lodongiyn Rinchin, member of the MPRP Central Committee and head of the foreign affairs department.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ULAANBAATAR

OW271311 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1702 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The Bulgarian delegation led by G. Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic Council of Ministers, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the two countries' intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, has arrived in Ulaanbaatar to take part in the 20th session of the commission.

Economic Commission Meets

OW281233 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1349 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Sep (MONTSAME) -- The 20th session of the Mongolian-Bulgarian intergovernment commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation began its work in Government House today.

The session is presided over by M. Peljee, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian side of the intergovernmental commission, and G. Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the intergovernmental commission.

1987 Trade Protocol Signed

OW281231 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1347 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Sep (MONTSAME) -- A Mongolian-Bulgarian protocol on reciprocal goods deliveries and payments for 1987 has been signed here. The document was signed by B. Delgersuren, leader of the MPR Government trade delegation and MPR deputy minister of foreign trade, and M. Marinov, leader of the Bulgarian Government trade delegation and Bulgarian deputy minister of trade.

The protocol provides for the two countries to mutually supply each other with traditional goods as well as a number of new types of goods.

UNEN COMMENTS ON 8TH CPC CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

OW290001 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1659 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 September (MONTSAME) -- "The 8th congress of the Communist Party of China held on 15-27 September 1956, generalized the experience of China's revolution and charted the prospects of that country's development along the road of socialism"; the Mongolian national daily "UNEN" writes in its commentary devoted to the 30th anniversary of that CPC Congress.

The historic importance of the congress is that it had strengthened the positions of internationalist forces inside the Communist Party of China and defended its general line, mapping out the policy of socialist construction to be carried out in close interrelationship with the world system of socialism. This is why the congress occupies an important place in the history of the CPC.

Though 30 years have already passed, there is no doubt that the historic decisions of the Congress, which contributed a bright page in the chronicle of the CPC and the Chinese people, are of intransient significance for the present and the future of the Chinese nation, the paper underscores.

BOU THANG GREETS EAST EUROPEAN COUNTERPARTS

Message to Bulgaria

BK240412 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] On the 42d founding anniversary of the fraternal Bulgarian People's Army [BPA], Comrade Bou Thang, minister of national defense of the PRK, sent a message to Comrade General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message reads:

Dear Comrade Minister: On the 42d Anniversary of the founding of the Fraternal BPA, I would like to express boundless delight and send to you and to the cadres and combatants of the entire BPA warmest and most sincere greetings on behalf of the cadres and combatants of the entire KPRAF and in my own name.

During the past 42 years under the correct and enlightened leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP], the BPA has become a modern force in combat and combat readiness for defending the socialist gains and, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and countries in the Warsaw Pact, in checking all acts of threat and intimidation by the imperialists -- with the U.S. imperialists as the ringleader -- in the attempt to undemine socialism and world peace. I am confident that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the Cambodian and Bulgarian peoples and armies will steadily develop in the common interests of peace and socialism. I also take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish you and all cadres and combatants of the fraternal BPA the best of health and success in all tasks laid down by the Eighth Congress of the BCP.

With highest regards.

Message to Hungary

BK270441 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Bout Thang, PRK minister of national defense, sent a greetings message to Comrade General [title as heard] Ferenc Karpati, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 38th founding anniversary of the Hungarian People's Army. The message says:

Dear Comrade Minister: On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Hungarian People's Army, on behalf of the KPRAF cadres and combatants and in my own name, we would like to express our great joy and extend to you and all the cadres and combatants of the fraternal Hungarian People's Army warmest and most intimate greetings. We are elated with all the great feats of arms and achievements made by the Hungarian people and army under the clear-sighted and wise leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, especially in national defense and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the armies in the Warsaw Pact in opposing all hostile activities of the imperialists. We are convinced that the bond of solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation between our two peoples and armies of Cambodia and Hungary will develop further in our common interests and that of peace and socialism.

On this occasion, we would like to extend our best wishes to you and, through you, to all cadres and combatants of the fraternal Hungarian People's Army. May you enjoy good health and powerful strength, and achieve greater victories in carrying out the tasks set forth by the 14th congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Comrade Minister, accept our sincere regards.

VODK RAPS SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER'S UN REMARK

BK290349 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Shevardnadze's Speech at the UN General Assembly Shows to All That the Soviet Union Has Not Changed Its Expansionist Policy and Strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific Region"]

[Text] In his speech at the UN General Assembly general debate on 23 September, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze reiterated Soviet support for the Hanoi authorities' deceitful proposal to settle the Cambodian problem. He shamelessly called this Vietnamese proposal broadly based and constructive. Shevardnadze's shameless remark has been a great source of amusement to everyone. What is the essence of this Vietnamese proposal that Shevardnadze called broadly based and constructive? In this proposal, Vietnam:

1. Calls on the countries in the region to join with it in eliminating the DK forces, which are the obstacle preventing Vietnam from annexing Cambodia and making a forward drive in accordance with its and its Soviet boss' strategies of aggression and expansion in this region;

2. Continues to lie about the partial troop withdrawal and total withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia by 1990 in an attempt to relax world pressure; and

3. Rejects the CGDK's flexible, reasonable 8-point peace proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem as well as ASEAN's and the world community's demands and the UN resolutions calling for the total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny.

The countries in this region and the world community have rejected and condemned this Vietnamese proposal as merely another deceitful diplomatic maneuver not aimed at solving the Cambodian problems politically. The sole aim of this Vietnamese proposal is to enable Vietnam to annex Cambodia by undermining the tripartite CGDK and the international front supporting the Cambodian resistance forces to weaken these forces, thus enabling Vietnam to smash them and occupy Cambodia forever. This is the true nature of the Vietnamese proposal praised by Shevardnadze as broadly based and constructive. Through Shevardnadze's remarks before the UN General Assembly session voicing support for this Vietnamese proposal, the world community has become more aware that the Soviet Union has not abandoned its strategy of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. The Soviet Union will continue to support and join with Vietnam in committing aggression against Cambodia to enable Vietnam to annex Cambodia to form an Indochinese federation that will be used by the Soviet Union as a springboard for its southward drive.

This arrogant remark by the Soviet representative before the UN General Assembly session has made the overwhelming majority of member countries, which demand that Vietnam withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia and put an immediate end to its war of aggression in Cambodia to restore peace and security in Cambodia and Southeast Asia, become even more enraged against the Soviet Union. They have realized the need to condemn the Soviet Union and Vietnam further and call on the current UN General Assembly to take more effective measures to pressure Vietnam to implement the successive UN resolutions by withdrawing all its aggressor troops immediately and unconditionally from Cambodia, thus allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference.

SOUBAN SALITTHILAT, SITTHI SAWETSILA MEET

BK271310 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] On 25 September, Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign affairs minister and head of the LPDR Government delegation to the 41st UN General Assembly session, met with Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister and head of the delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand, at UN Headquarters in New York to exchange views with him on the normalization of the relations between the two countries in accordance with the contents of the messages recently exchanged between the chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand.

During the meeting, Souban Salitthilat proposed that the Thai Foreign Ministry appoint a technical team to hold consultations with the Lao side to make preparations for a high-level negotiation between the governments of the two countries to reach mutual agreement on firm principles for the restoration and maintenance of brotherly and neighborly relations between the two countries. With regard to this proposal, Sitthi Sawetsila expressed his elation and pledged to send high-ranking officials of the Thai Foreign Ministry and other sections concerned to Vientiane.

KPL, TASS SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT 26 SEP

BK271244 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 28 (KPL) -- An agreement on cooperation between the Lao news agency KPL and the Soviet news agency TASS was signed in Ho Chi Minh City on Sept by Bounteng Vongsai, KPL general director, and Sergei Losev, TASS general director.

Under this agreement, the two sides will further develop their professional cooperation in the future.

DISTRICT PARTY CONGRESS CLOSES IN SAVANNAKHET

BK290411 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] The 2-day second congress of the party committee of Khanthabouli District, Savannakhet Province, was closed last Friday [26 September]. The congress was attended by 75 full party member delegates, representing all 108 party members throughout the district. Comrade Boun-gnang Volachit, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party committee, attended the congress as guest of honor.

At the congress, the delegates discussed and studied the political reports adopted by the district as well as remaining problems to be settled so that they could put forth a program of action, conforming to practical conditions, to be implemented from now until 1989 to guarantee quick progress in carrying out various tasks. The congress also elected a new executive committee comprising 15 comrades with Comrade Thongsi Sai-Gnavong, member of the provincial party committee, being reelected secretary of the district party committee and Comrade Bounhom Phomvida, member of the provincial party committee, being elected deputy secretary. In addition, the congress elected eight full party member comrades to attend the coming fourth party congress.

AIR STRIKE CALLED ON VIETNAMESE INTRUDERS

BK290829 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 29 Sep 86 p 32

[Text] Buriram -- One Thai soldier was wounded and a number of villager's houses near Hill 472 were destroyed when Vietnamese gunners hit Ban Kruat District with artillery and mortar shells on Saturday [27 September] morning, a military source said today.

Yesterday Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] planes struck at the Vietnamese positions about 400 metres inside Thai territory in a bid to dislodge them from their illegal positions.

The staff officer attached to the RTAF secretariat this morning told the BANGKOK WORLD that the air operation had achieved its objective but the details of the result were still being evaluated.

On Saturday, the source said that the Vietnamese gunners at Ban Ampil began striking the Thai village with heavy artillery and mortar from 8.20 a.m. until noon.

In order to stop the Vietnamese soldiers to cause more damage to the Thai village and repulsing Vietnamese troops still occupying Hill 538, the Suranarle Task Force put up strong attack with assorted types of weapons.

The intrusion by Vietnamese troops took place over a week ago and was followed by the occupation of Hill 538 by about 50 Vietnamese troops. From the beginning of the operation on September 19 till yesterday, the Thai side has sustained three wounded while the Vietnamese suffered one killed and two wounded in several clashes.

* FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS SRV INTRUSION TO UN

BK261319 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] On 25 September the Foreign Ministry instructed M.R. Phiraphong Kasemsi, the Thai permanent representative to the United Nations in New York, to send a note to the UN Secretary General to protest Vietnamese soldiers' violation of Thai territorial integrity and sovereignty. The note reads:

At about 0800 on 20 September 1986 about 100 Vietnamese soldiers intruded into Thai territory in an area northwest of O Bok pass, Ban Kruat District, Buriram Province, which is located about 2 km from the Thai-Cambodian border, forcing Thai soldiers to try to expel the intruders. But the support of artillery fire from Vietnamese positions in Cambodia enabled the Vietnamese intruders to set up position on hill 538 and a clash with soldiers followed, during which two Thai soldiers were wounded and property of many innocent Thai people was damaged.

This act of Vietnamese aggression constitutes a violation of Thai territorial integrity and sovereignty, which contradicts Vietnam's repeated statements that it will respect Thailand's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Thus, the Thai Government strongly condemns this cruel and deliberate action of the Vietnamese soldiers against Thailand and asks that Vietnam withdraw its soldiers from Thai territory. The Thai Government reiterates that it will not tolerate any future Vietnamese aggression and the Vietnamese Government must be held fully responsible for the consequences of such actions.

COMMAND OFFICIAL ON CAMBODIAN BORDER SITUATION

BK260938 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Lieutenant General Wichit Bunyawat, director of the Supreme Command Information Office, told a news conference that the situation along the Thai-Cambodian border has become more violent, particularly in the areas opposite Chanthaburi, Buriram, Surin, Sisaket, and Ubon Ratchathani Provinces.

The director of the Supreme Command Information Office expressed his concern over the landmines secretly planted by Vietnamese troops inside Thai territory near the common border, which had resulted in the deaths and injuries of a number of Thai villagers. He added that Vietnam is still carrying out its K-5 plan to counter the infiltration into different areas by the Democratic Kampuchean forces. In August, Vietnamese divisions stationed opposite Sisaket and Surin Provinces reportedly received as many as 258,000 mines while another 266,600 were delivered to the Heng Samrin military units in Pailin District opposite Chanthaburi Provinces. Besides landmines, Vietnam has also sent 396,000 iron spikes to its military units near the Thai border.

Meanwhile, army secretary Major General Narudon Detpradiyut said that Vietnam's attitude toward the Cambodian problem during the period under review remained unchanged. At the meeting of the three Indochinese states in Hanoi on 17 and 18 August, Vietnam rejected the CGDK's 8-point proposal and maintained that it would withdraw its troops from Cambodia by 1990. Vietnam continued to recruit Cambodian people to construct roads to facilitate movements of its troops and weapons in a bid to prevent the Democratic Kampuchean forces from entering the inner parts of the country. More Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers have infiltrated into the area where borders of Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia meet, and they have conducted surveys on communications routes in Nam Yun district of Ubon Ratchathani Province.

POLICE WATCHING FOR 'PALESTINIAN TERRORISTS'

BK280923 Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 28 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] A high-level source at the Police Special Branch Division told NAEO NA that the Special Branch police are aware of reports that four Palestinian terrorists have slipped into Thailand for sabotage. He said officials had been told to be watchful for suspects. He said: "We do not know who they are, and I cannot tell you more about it. They could hit us any time. The police have taken preventive measures and are not worried about the problem:"

The official said he is positive that Thailand is not the main target of attack by this group of Palestinian terrorists. Their targets are more likely to be foreign embassies or diplomats of countries implicated in international problems. He said that generally speaking, apart from the Palestinians, foreign terrorists coming to Thailand are engaged in narcotics smuggling or trading of Thai women. He said it is difficult for the police to enforce strict immigration controls because this might spoil the good climate for tourism promotion.

'OFFICIAL SOURCE' CONDEMNS CHIRAC COMMENTS AT UN

HK261138 Hong Kong AFP in English 1120 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 26 (AFP) -- Vietnam has condemned comments made by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on the situation in Cambodia, an official source said here said Friday. Mr Chirac, in a speech Wednesday at the United Nations General Assembly in New York, said Vietnam was carrying out a "new form of colonialization" in Cambodia.

An official Vietnamese source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Hanoi "deplored this statement which does not take accurately take into account the situation in Cambodia." Mr Chrirac's comments "do not conform with the relations that are currently developing between France and Vietnam," the source added.

Diplomatic observers here said it was the first time France has referred to Vietnamese policy in Cambodia as "colonization." In June, Mr Chirac gave French support to an eight-point plan offered by the tripartite resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) for resolving the Cambodian crisis. Until June, France had avoided supporting proposals made by the pro-Hanoi government or the CGDK, neither of which are recognized by Paris.

The exchange between Hanoi and Paris this week comes on the heels of a visit to Vietnam by Didier Bariani, French secretary of state for foreign affairs. Mr Bariani said in Paris Thursday that his visit to Vietnam, the first by a French Government official since 1984, should not be viewed as an indication that Paris accepts the current situation in Cambodia.

NHAN DAN Criticizes Chirac Comments

BK281057 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] The Hanoi paper NHAN DAN on Sunday [28 September] said: The statement of French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on the so-called Vietnam's colonization in Kampuchea is an attitude which is not in conformity with reality and justice.

The paper pointed out that Mr Chirac's statement at the United Nations General Assembly cannot be considered as a positive or constructive stand on the Kampuchea issue. This stand is contrary to reality, and it distorted the Vietnamese policy and her relations with Kampuchea. It runs counter to justice and only encourages the Polpotists to continue their crimes. This is unacceptable not only by the Kampuchean people but also by the French people. The paper emphasized that France should and may contribute positively to the building of peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia and that it is regrettable Mr Chirac's statement on the Kampuchea issue does not conform to the development of relations between Vietnam and France.

Further on NHAN DAN Commentary

OW281535 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 28 -- France's viewpoint on the Kampuchean question runs counter to reality and is a distortion of Vietnam's policy regarding the relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, says the daily NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The central organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam is commenting on the U.N. address of French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on Sept. 24. This address, the paper says, together with recent statements of the chief of the French Government show that compared to his predecessors Mr. Chirac has at least two differences: First, he tuned in with the lying propaganda about the socalled "Vietnam' colonisation process in Kampuchea", and second, he openly supported the 'eight-point proposal' of the Khmer reactionaries".

NHAN DAN goes on:

"The viewpoint of Mr. Chirac on the Kampuchean question cannot be described as a positive or constructive one. This viewpoint runs counter to reality and is a distortion of the policy of Vietnam regarding the relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam regarding the relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It also runs counter to common sense and encourages the Pol Pot genocidal criminals to continue with their crimes, which is a thing unacceptable not by the Kampuchean people alone but by the French people as well.

"France should and could make positive contributions to the building of peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia. It is very regrettable that the above-mentioned statements of Mr. Chirac is not compatible with the developing relations between Vietnam and France".

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES FOREIGN TRADE MINISTERS

OW262006 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 26 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at the presidential palace this morning the Kampuchean and Lao foreign trade ministers who are here for the 3rd conference of the foreign trade ministers of the three Indochinese countries.

Present at the reception were Doan Duy Thanh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam C.C. and minister of foreign trade, Tep Honn, Kampuchean ambassador, and Khamfeuane Tounalom, Lao ambassador.

Chairman Pham Van Dong highly appreciated the fruitful cooperation in foreign trade between the three countries and underlined the importance of this work in the economic and social development of each country.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS HUNGARIAN ARMY DAY

OW271848 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 27 -- Defence Minister Gen. Van Tien Dung has extended his greetings to his Hungarian counterpart, Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, on the [word indistinct] army day of Hungary.

The message exalted the major achievements recorded by the Hungarian people, their army in particular, in national construction and defence. It expressed sincere gratitude towards the Hungarian people and army for their strong support and valuable assistance to Vietnam. The message wished for further consolidation and development of the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of Vietnam and Hungary.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

OW262000 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 26 -- A plan on scientific, cultural and educational cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary for 1986-90 was signed here this morning.

Signatories were Bui Hong Phuc, director of the office of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Vietnamese Government, and Istvan Varga, deputy department head of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Hungarian Government.

The plan provides for new measures to further strengthen and develop the scientific, cultural and educational ties between the two countries.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO ITALY

OW271835 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 27 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions has began an official visit to Italy as guests of the Italian General Confederation of Labour.

The delegation is led by Pham The Duyet, acting president and secretary general of the V.F.T.U.

HANOI TO HOST INDOCHINESE TRADE CONFERENCE 24-26 SEP

BK240500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The third conference of the foreign trade ministers of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam will be held in Hanoi from 24-26 September. The conference will review and assess foreign trade cooperation among the three countries in the past and discuss cooperation programs and plans for the period ahead. The conference will also discuss other aspects of foreign trade.

Comrade Ho Non, member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of trade of Cambodia [name, title as heard]; and Comrade Vanthong Sengmuang, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of trade of Laos, and their entourages arrived in Hanoi on 23 September to attend the conference.

The two fraternal delegations were welcomed at the government guesthouse by Comrade Doan Duy Thanh, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of trade of Vietnam and many other cadres of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Doan's Opening Address

BK260604 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The third conference of the foreign trade ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia opened on the morning of the 24 September.

Comrade Doan Duy Thanh, member of the CPV Central Committee and foreign trade minister of Vietnam, delivered the opening speech. Comrade Ho Non, member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of trade of the PRK, and Comrade Vanthong Sengmuang, member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of trade of Laos, also delivered their speeches at the opening session. Also attending the conference were PRK Ambassador to Vietnam Tep Henn and Lao Ambassador to Vietnam Khampheun Tounalom.

In his opening speech, Comrade Doan Duy Thanh pointed out that all-round cooperation among the three fraternal countries -- the PRK, Laos, and Vietnam -- is developing ever more deeply and broadly with extremely good prospects, and that cooperation in the field of foreign trade holds an important position. In the recent past, by implementing various documents signed by the foreign trade ministers of the three countries in Phnom Penh in June 1984 and in Vientiane in August 1985, cooperation in the field of foreign trade has developed diversified forms, from coordination of foreign trade plans to cooperation in the consumption of products in excess of plans. Various services -- aimed at improving the quality of import and export goods, exchanging information, and training or fostering cadres -- have brought about encouraging initial results, and the diversity of goods has been expanded. Apart from traditional commodities, new items have been introduced, such as machines used in agriculture and the processing of farm products, household utensils, construction materials, garments, and wooden articles. A relatively large volume of merchandise has also moved among the various central and local import and export organizations of the three countries by way of exchange, postal remittance, import, export, and cooperation in exploition and production. In general, cooperation among the three countries in the field of foreign trade has brought about practical results, thus helping to overcome difficulties in the economy of each country, responding to the urgent demands of economic development, improving the people's lives, and creating essential conditions for the economy in each country to develop more rapidly and steadily in the days ahead.

With regard to cooperation orientations in the days ahead, Comrade Doan Duy Thanh expressed his belief that this conference will point out the shortcomings and difficulties that must be overcome and will introduce suitable measures and forms with the aim of achieving a new step in the development of cooperation among the foreign trade sectors of the three countries, thus contributing worthily to the cause of the socioeconomic development and national defense of each country.

Comrade Doan Duy Thanh stressed: As the three fraternal countries have embarked on the 1st year of the new 5-year socioeconomic development plan in carrying out the tasks of the 5-year plan, the foreign trade sector must help create preconditions for each country to stabilize its economy quickly, improve the livelihood of its people, build its material and technical bases, and develop its existing potentials. The three countries should develop their cooperation in the field of foreign trade deeply and with higher quality and efficiency.

Meeting Ends; Protocols Signed

OW261953 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 26 -- The third conference of the foreign trade ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea closed its work here today after three days' sitting.

Minutes of the conference and protocols on goods exchange and payments for 1987 were signed by Vietnamese Foreign Trade Minister Doan Duy Thanh, Kampuchean Home and Foreign Trade Minister Ho Non and Lao Commerce Minister Vanthong Sengmuang.

NEW ZEALAND

BOMB THREAT FORCES IRANIANS, IRAQIS FROM HOTEL

HK270900 Hong Kong AFP in English 0853 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Wellington, Sept 27 (AFP) -- A bomb threat forced police to evacuate visiting Iranian politicians from a Wellington Hotel Friday night while the premises were searched, police said Saturaday. Iraqi diplomats staying one floor below the Iranians were also evacuated, police said. No device as found.

Iran and Iraq have been at war in the Gulf region since 1980, but police did not suspect a link between the threat and the two groups being in the James Cook Hotel, a situation they described as a coincidence. Police said a caller with a foreign accent had told a switchboard operator that a bomb had been planted in the hotel, "aimed at the Iranian party."

The Iranian delegation, led by Agriculture Minister 'Abbas-'ali Zali, were assigned a police guard at Wellington Airport's VIP lounge for more than two hours while the hotel was being checked. The Iralis, including Baghdad's new ambassador here Anwar al-Hadithi, who earlier presented his credentials to Governor-General Sir Paul Reeves, were also evacuated under police guard.

The Iranian party left Wellington Saturday to visit agricultural research stations to the north for two days. They are to leave New Zealand Monday.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN-SHEVARDNADZE TALKS AT UN REPORTED

BK270931 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has assured Australia that Moscow is not pursuing military interests in the Pacific. The Soviet foreign minister, Mr Shevardnadze, gave the assurance to his Australian counterpart, Mr Hayden, during private talks in New York.

Mr Hayden said after the meeting that Mr Shevardnadze had told him that Moscow was not trying to escalate superpower rivalry by seeking greater participation in the Asia-Pacific region. The Soviet minister also said there would be no Soviet bases in the area of a type which would create rivalry.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS says the talks also left open the prospect that Moscow wanted closer relations with Canberra, which might lead to more trade between the two countries.

Mr Hayden welcomed the suggestion of greater Soviet commercial activity in the region and said Australian officials would be seeking details from the Soviet Government. He said that promotion of trade was currently Australia's highest priority, but there had not been enough time in his meeting with the Soviet minister to discuss wheat sales.

SINGAPORE

LEE'S SON ELECTED PAP YOUTH WING CHAIRMAN

BK271341 Hong Kong AFP in English 1333 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Singapore, Sept 27 (AFP) -- Singapore's ruling party formally launched a youth wing Saturday, with Prime Minster Lee Kuan Yew's son, Brigadier-General Lee Hsien Loong, as chairman. The chairmanship of the new group is the first political leadership role for Brig-Gen Lee, who was drafted into politics from the army two years ago.

The formation of the youth wing, whose members have been handpicked since March, was part of efforts to groom a third generation of leaders to "ensure the continuity of good government," said Goh Chok Tong, leader of the second generation in training since 1976. Mr Goh -- Mr Lee's assistant secretary-general in the People's Action Party (PAP) and first deputy premier in the cabinet -- who deputised at the youth group's inaugural rally said Singapore would collapse without continuity. The PAP elders went out of their way to groom a second generation and new the second generation was preparing the third echelon, he told the gathering of PAP youth wing members who are in the age group of 17-35 years.

Brig-Gen Lee, 34, said he expected his followers to provide intelligent feedback and mobilise public opinion to help the government solve the "life and death" issues of the future. Brig-Gen Lee, who is already the minister in charge of trade and industry with additional responsibility in the defence ministry, is widely seen as the future prime minister of this city state. Prime Minister Lee who has been in power since Singapore attained self government from Britain in 1959 has said he wants to retire at age 65, which is in two years.

MALAYSIA

TWO SRV FISHING BOATS DETAINED IN SABAH

BK280806 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Malaysian authorities have detained two Vietnamese fishing boats with 21 fishermen on board in Malaysian waters near Pulau Balak Bangi, Kudat, in Sabah last week. The boats were detained by the Sabah Marine Police on Tuesday. A senior fishery officer of the Maritime Coordination and Enforcement Center in Lumut, Perak, Mr Abdul Hamid Shukor, said the Vietnamese fishermen were remanded in Kudat while awaiting mention of their case in the Kudat Magistrate Court on the 8th of next month. They will be charged under Section 15 (1A) of the Fishery Act 1985 for carrying out or attempting to carry out fishing in Malaysian waters without a permit. Mr Abdul Hamid, who is the center's public relations officer, said the boats were impounded together with several fishing equipment. [as heard]

RADIO COMMENTS ON SOVIET-ASEAN RELATIONS

BK261643 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] The call of the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze for better relations between his country and ASEAN has sparked off much interest in his comments.

Certainly no one will dispute the Soviet minister's assessment of contemporary ASEAN-Soviet relations [as being] below the desired level. In any case, the Soviet Union is too important a member of the international community to be disregarded or to be treated with indifference. ASEAN leaders will probably agree that it is in the interests of all nations that there should be better relations with the Soviet Union. At the same time, ASEAN leaders are also very clear about what is preventing the advent of such a state of affairs.

Mr Shevardnadze will be aware of the strong feelings expressed by the ASEAN government spokesmen at the UN General Assembly over the continued political stalemate in Kampuchea. Nothing less than the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea can bring about some prospect for peace and stability in Kampuchea.

Under the circumstances, it is difficult to grasp what Mr Shevardnadze meant when he said that the fate of the Kampuchean people is being sacrificed to the geopolitical interests of certain states. The only state that has exploited the Kampuchean people in recent years is Vietnam, which invaded and occupied Kampuchea. It is the solid support given by Moscow and the Soviet presence in the Vietnamese naval bases that has emboldened Vietnam to entrench itself in Kampuchea. For several years, ASEAN leaders, jointly and severally, have attempted to enter into serious negotiations with Hanoi's decision-makers with a view to bring about self-determination for the unfortunate Kampuchean people.

It would be a realistic step toward peace in Kampuchea and stability in the entire Southeast Asian region if the Soviet Union could use its influence over Vietnam, which is considerable, to leave the Kampucheans alone. In the near future, the UN General Assembly will want more to discuss the issue on Kampuchea. As happened last year, it can confidently be predicted that the ASEAN-sponsored resolution on Kampuchea will be endorsed by a substantial majority of the UN members. What is more, except for the Soviet bloc and a few states that vote for the communist viewpoint as a matter of policy, member states from all over the world will stand up for the ASEAN committee on Kampuchea; that [there] is simply no credibility for any other resolution.

It has been announced that Mr Shevardnadze will visit Indonesia in November. Undoubtedly, if Indonesia proves, and more particularly Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, the foreign minister, will acquaint the Soviet foreign minister with the current realities in Southeast Asian affairs [sentence as heard]. Dr Mokhtar has been a patient envoy on behalf of ASEAN in the pursuit of normalization with Vietnam and the new political order for Kampuchea.

It is vital that the Soviet Union should not harbor any illusions concerning ASEAN's attitude. If the Soviet Union is sincere about its numerous confessions [as heard] concerning peace and goodwill, then it ought to do something positive about Kampuchea. If it does not achieve that, then there can be no doubt a new chapter would begin in Soviet-ASEAN relations.

INDOCHINA URGED TO REVIEW CGDK PROPOSAL

BK231103 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1038 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Sept 23 (BERNAMA) -- Malaysia Tuesday urged the Indochinese foreign ministers to take another look at the contents of the eight-point proposal by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) to solve the Kampuchean problem.

Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir said that there were several positive elements in the proposal which could overcome the problem in Kampuchea. Commenting on an ASEAN statement which hit out at the Indochinese foreign ministers for making no progress on the Kampuchean issue during their latest meeting last month. [sentence as received]

The statement, issued in Bangkok recently, said ASEAN regrets that the Indochinese ministers' Aug 18 communique "has not shown any movement in Vietnam's position despite its pronouncements that it desires a political solution to the Kampuchean problem." The Indochinese communique, issued by the ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Vietnamese-installed government in Kampuchea, called for better relations with Thailand and China but offered no new proposals regarding Kampuchea. "The eight-point proposal by the CGDK marked an important and encouraging change in the Coalition Government and so Vietnam should take another look at it," he said.

The ASEAN statement said the Indochinese communique blocked any settlement of the Kampuchean conflict because, among other things, it rejected the eight-point proposal. The proposal calls for a phased Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea and negotiations between the resistance and the pro-Vietnamese government in Phnom Penh on the establishment of a ruling coalition.

MAHATHIR LEAVES FOR UN SESSION 24 SEP

BK241549 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1536 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Kula Lumpur, Sept 24 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed, 60, left for New York Wednesday night to lead the Malaysian delegation to the 41st General Assembly of the United Nations. He is expected to deliver his speech at the assembly next Monday. At the airport to see them off were Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba and several cabinet ministers.

The Malaysian delegation is expected to stress on several international issues like the drug, Antarctica, South African, Kampuchea and Afghanistan problems which need the cooperation of all members countries for a solution. Other issues include economic imbalance between the developed and developing countries. While in New York, Dr Mahathir will meet United States businessmen on Sep 30 and announce the relaxation of terms and conditions on foreign equity holdings to attract more foreign investors. Foreign Minister Rais Yatim had left for the assembly two days earlier. It is the minister's first appearance at the assembly since taking over the foreign portfolio.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR JAKARTA 29 SEP

BK290737 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi has left Kuala Lumpur for a 5-day official visit to Indonesia. On hand at the Royal Malaysian Air Force base in Sungai Besi to send him off were senior ministry and military officials. Datuk Abdullah is accompanied by his wife, Datin Hindon Mahmud; Chief of the Army General Mohamed Hashim Ali; and ministry officials.

While in Indonesia, Datuk Abdullah will call on President Suharto and Indonesian Armed Forces Chief General Tan Sri Benni Murdani. The minister will also meet Malaysian students in Indonesia. A Defense Ministry spokesman said the trip is at the invitation of Indonesian Defense and Security Minister General Poniman.

COMMUNISTS OFFER CONDITIONAL CEASE-FIRE

HK280042 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Here in Manila, Philippine Communist rebels yesterday offered a conditional cease-fire in their guerrilla war against the Manila government. They said they would formally propose next week a temporary nationwide cease-fire of 30 days or longer. They said any agreement must include specific safeguards to ensure that the cease-fire would be respected.

The offer was contained in a statement signed by two envoys of the National Democratic Front, a communist-dominated coalition that represents the guerrilla New People's Army in contacts with the government of President Corazon Aquino. It was issued 2 days after President Aquino returned from a visit to the United States.

The National Democratic Front has rejected a 30-day cease-fire offer by the Philippine government, saying it was open to violations by the armed forces.

More on Proposed Cease-Fire

OW271219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1146 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept. 27 KYODO -- Rebel negotiators will present a draft "temporary nationwide cease-fire agreement" when they meet with government representatives next week, the leftist National Democratic Front (NDF) said in a statement sent to the media Saturday.

The NDF move came a day after President Corazon Aquino repeated her call for an immediate 30-day cease-fire prior to the holding of formal talks aimed at ending the 17-year communist-led insurgency in the Philippines.

The agreement contains "specific safeguards and (a) complete mechanism for its implementation" which would "ensure the prevention, or at least reduction, of violations and their bloody consequences," the NDF said. It called for the "immediate formation of a national committee" composed of representatives from both sides, "to monitor and supervise the cease-fire and to arbitrate all disputes that may arise from any violation."

The underground leftist alliance had rejected a previous government proposal for an immediate 30-day cease-fire "because it could be so easily violated (and) could only lead to further loss of lives."

The proposal was first made by government negotiator Ramon Mitra, who is the agriculture minister, shortly before Aquino left for an official visit to the United States on September 15.

The statement did not say whether NDF negotiators Saturnino Ocampo and Antonio Zumel had dropped a number of conditions which the government should comply with before a cease-fire could be agreed on.

Aquino told a news conference at the presidential palace shortly after she arrived back from the United States that she was bothered by the insurgency-related killings which occured during her absence. About a dozen police and military personnel died in NPA ambushes last week.

During a high-level meeting Friday called by Aquino to discuss the "government's position on the peace talks, Aquino, however, emphasized that she will exhaust all peaceful measures to arrive at a peace settlement with the CPP-NPA (the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army)," a government spokesman said.

Aquino's reiteration of her call for an immediate cease-fire is seen by observers as a rejection of suggestions made by some cabinet ministers for the government to take tougher action against the insurgents.

Referring to the NPA attacks, the NDF explained that they were "defensive actions against the strategic maneuvers and tactical attacks of the AFP (Armed Forces of the Philippines)" adding that "no revolutionary army sits idly by to await its annihilation."

It also said that the Philippine Armed Forces "is gearing for all-out war because apart from whipping up anti-communist hysteria, it has systematically prepositioned its combat units... in and around guerrilla zones."

"The aim is to 'box-in' the revolutionary army and set it up for the kill," the NDF added.

Mitra on Cease-Fire

HK290615 Hong Kong AFP in English 0558 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 29 (AFP) -- The Philippine Government may soon reach a ceasefire agreement with leftist rebels, an official said here Monday.

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, one of the three government negotiators in talks with the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF), told reporters that an agreement may be reached Monday or Tuesday. "It seems now that we have narrowed down the difference, and we may just come up with an agreement...either today or tomorrow," he said.

He said that "before, the government efforts was to declare a ceasefire before we discuss the details, because we anticipated that it will take some time before we come to an agreeement on details of this ceasefire."

The NDF had rejected President Corazon Aquino's last-minute call for a 30-day ceasefire before she left for a U.S. visit two weeks ago, but Saturday said it was making a detailed counter-proposal for a truce of similar length.

Mrs. Aquino, who is seeking a peaceful solution to the 17-year-old leftist insurgency, warned during her U.S. visit that she would use the "sword of war" if her peace efforts failed.

GOVERNMENT INSISTS ON UNCONDITIONAL CEASE-FIRE

HK270028 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] The government yesterday [26 September] rejected any peace talks with the communist rebels unless they agree first to unconditional cease-fire. The government's position on dealing with the rebels was made by President Aquino yesterday after a thorough study of the recommended mailed fist approach on the communist insurgency problems.

Mrs Aquino called on the communists to prove their sincerity by agreeing to cease hostilities. More on this from FEBC correspondent Art Pabeleon:

[Begin recording] President Corazon Aquino said yesterday the Filipino people can overcome their present difficulties if they worked and prayed as one. She spoke after a thanksgiving mass which was held for her safe return from the United States. If we do not pray as one, we will not solve these problems, Mrs Aquino told the congregation, which included cabinet members, students, relatives, and friends.

The president, who returned Thursday morning from a gruelling 9-day working visit to the United States, said that what her countrymen had shown her and the rest of the world made her believe in their capacity to overcome the problems of the economy and the communist insurgency. She thanked the Filipino people and their prayers for the success of her trip, saying that she could not have done it alone.

In another development, in the thinking of the president, good faith can be proven by an agreement on a cease-fire. This is essential if a fair settlement is to be arrived at between the government and the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA. This is what Minister Teodoro Benigno said in an informal talk with newsmen yesterday at Malacanang. A cease-fire is essential because while negotiations are going on, the shooting and killing continue, so that instead of getting the right atmosphere for the progression of the talks, the blood-letting goes on unabated, Benigno added.

Moreover, the president is convinced that for any talks to move forward, there should be a cease-fire. Her rationale is that if we cannot agree on a cease-fire, we will not be able to agree on anything else. Citing the examples of El Salvador, Vietnam, and Nicaragua, the cease-fire is the first thing to resort to in order to pave the ground for negotiations.

Benigno further said that the president's policy is that she would exhaust all peaceful measures to arrive at a peace settlement with the CPP-NPA, and only after these measures shall have been exhausted would she set aside the olive branch of peace for the sword of war. [end recording]

As the government hesitates to resort to a mailed fist approach to the communist insurgency problem, more soldiers and civilians are being killed. Nine soldiers and four civilians were killed by NPA ambushers in Zamboanga del Sur yesterday. Five other soldiers and militiamen and two civilians were slain in a spate of killings by NPA hitmen in Davao City, Occidental Mindoro, and Zamboanga del Sur last Thursday. The victims include PC [Philippine Constabulary] Captain Joseph Espina.

Meanwhile, in Isabela, government troops are proving they can overcome the NPA rebels if given leeway. On a counterinsurgency operation last week, 29 NPA rebels were killed in various encounters. Two NPA camps were also overrun and destroyed by the troops, according to reports by Isabela PC Commander Colonel (Hermane Figueron).

Meanwhile, peace negotiations with Catholic priest turned rebel Frank Navarro, dubbed the Balweg of Mindanao, have started in Surigao del Sur. Governor Felicidad Pimentel led government and religious groups in a secret peace talk with rebels at their mountain hideout Wednesday. The lady governor said however that Father Navarro and his group would not surrender, but would welcome a cease-fire.

MILITARY SAYS CEASE-FIRE WILL BENEFIT REBELS

HK290241 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Military authorities warned that a 30-day cease-fire with the communists will favor the rebels. Military sources said the truce fits well into the overall communist strategy to intensify operations culminating in their taking over power between 1990 and 1993. They said the delay in the peace talks and now the Muslim cease-fire with no conditions will enable the underground movement to consolidate their forces and gain some kind of leverage at the negotiating table. Among the factors against the military is the vulnerability of the rebels to political backlashes which is human rights violations and the fact that they can hide at will because they will not be required to be in uniform. [sentence as heard] Region 4 military commander Brigadier General Restituto Padilla also warned that the communists do not change their timetable and are expected to press on with their operations, particularly in the areas south of Metro Manila which is the gateway to the Philippine capital region.

ENRILE CHALLENGES COMMUNISTS TO FREE ELECTIONS

HK261347 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Sep 86 p 15

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday said the political legitimacy of any government largely determines the success or failure of counter-insurgency campaigns.

Speaking before the Rotary Club of Manila at the Manila Hotel, Enrile said the bottom line of any government campaign against the insurgency is popular support and an all-out solution to the problem without this support could fail.

"Whatever means used to quell dissidence -- all-out force, all-out friendship or a combination of both -- the fact remains that it shall only prosper or fail based on the criterion of political legitimacy," he said.

In this context, Enrile challenged the leaders of the communist movement to try the more peaceful option of a free and open election contest "to determine the validity and legitimacy of the contending political forces in our nation."

Enrile pointed out that such a test of forces -- particularly those of democratic capitalism on one hand and those of socialism on the other -- explains his earlier statements supporting the holding of elections at all levels of the political system as a major determinant of greater security and stability for the nation.

"I presume the left has nothing to fear in the event of such an electoral contest since after all, they have always claimed to have the support of the people," Enrile said.

He added, however, that the left will have to renounce the use of force and undertake concrete and meaningful measures towards this end as proof of its sincerity.

Enrile admitted that he has always been highly cynical of the possibility of a Marxist-Leninist movement coming into the arena of a peaceful parliamentary struggle. "Let it not be said, however, that I am harboring a closed mind on the matter," he said. "I perhaps find it difficult to reconcile the ideological framework subscribed to by the dissidents with any hope that they would be willing to pursue their ends within the ambit of our democratic system."

"But if they express a willingness to do so, then it may be worthwhile to give it a try," he noted.

During the open forum that followed his speech, Enrile also touched on the following topics:

There are no American troops in the country's insurgency zones as reported in some newspapers.

"That is not true," he said. "The radical left is conveniently pointing to the United States to look for an issue and show that we are puppets of America. Actually, I can also point to some superpowers who are currently helping the Communist Party of the Philippines, if I'm naughty enough. But I'm not."

On the possibility of foreign military forces operating in the Philippines: "I do not relish having foreign troops in our land but given our economic problems, the local and international political climate and the security situation, we cannot afford to forgo these security umbrellas," he said.

On accusations that he is a U.S. puppet: "These people (the radical left) are making up this story to fit their aims," he countered. Enrile however, expressed possibilities that he might go to the United States to confer with his American counterpart, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and discuss the prospects of increased or the outright grant of military aid to the country.

On his reportedly "alarming" briefing with Philippine businessmen recently: "Well they (the businessmen) have every reason to be alarmed," he said. "It is our responsibility to tell them about the real situation rather than paint a rosy picture. I told them that the NPA has come down to the poblacions [towns], is engaging in a progressive taxation and has even called on some OICs [officers-in-charge]. The rebels have also attacked military detachments and even go to the classrooms of our children to sell their cause," he said.

"As long as we do not deal with determination on this problem, we shall always suffer social instability. If we do not do something about it soon enough, the magnitude of the insurgency problem can only get worse," he said.

On the possible non-ratification of the constitution: "I hate to imagine this," he said. "It would surely cause a lot of political instability. It's beyond my imagination to comment on this now."

On Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chairman Nur Misuari's recent establishment of a provisionary Mindanao Republic: "Misuari has always wanted to carve out a portion of Mindanao and some countries around them," he said.

"This is not new to us. But Misuari could not be sure if all his men agree with his idea," he added.

AQUINO RULES OUT EARLY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

HK261315 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 26 Sep 86 p 1

[By staff members Sheila Coronel and Abe Cerojano]

[Excerpt] President Aquino ruled out yesterday the holding of early Presidential elections as has been suggested by some of her officials and opposition leaders.

Visibly tired from her nine-day working trip to the United States, Mrs Aquino in a 15-minute press conference said the February Revolution had legitimized her Government.

This was her answer to reporters who asked her to comment on the suggestion by Vice-President Salvador Laurel, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and other political leaders that early Presidential polls be held to settle the question of her Government's legitimacy.

Enrile, for one, had said that this legitimacy was in question as nobody really knew who won last February fraudulent elections.

To this, the President replied in mild rebuke: "Last February, Minister Enrile said that he was opposing Marcos (because) he believed that I had won the election."

Mrs Aquino was referring to the first day of the February uprising when Enrile, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel V Ramos and several hundred soldiers holed up at Camp Aguinaldo to defy then President Marcos.

"When he (Enrile) called the people to come and help the military," Mrs Aquino said, "the reason the people went there was (that) he had supported me and the reason the people had come was (that) they wanted to show unity insofar as my having won the Presidency was concerned."

Apart from Enrile and Laurel, those who had proposed the holding of Presidential elections were former Sen. Eva Estrada Kalaw and former MPs Arturo Tolentino and Homobono Adaza. [passage omitted]

Pimentel Opposes Presidential Poll

HK261343 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Sep 86 p 14

[Text] Local Government Minister Aquilino Q. Pimentel Jr. yesterday described two senior Cabinet officials of President Corazon C. Aquino as "ego trippers," and opposed holding presidential elections as proposed earlier by the two.

Speaking before the Rotary Club at the Manila Hotel, Pimentel said he was referring to Vice-President Salvador H. Laurel and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

As ego-trippers, he said, Laurel and Enrile try to project themselves to the public as "alternative leaders of our country."

Pimentel said he was opposed to the proposal of Laurel and Enrile to hold presidential elections after the 1986 Constitution shall have been ratified by the people in a plebiscite.

"It would result in a fullscale bloodbath in the country," he told the Manila Rotarians.

He said a new presidential poll would make it difficult for the Aquino government to lay the groundwork for peace which is necessary to the country's economic recovery.

Pimentel said to hold a presidential election would drive deep cleavages among the people and that "it is not wise to change horses in mid-stream."

He said, "There is absolutely no need for the holding of a presidential election at present as Mrs. Aquino is the duly elected President of the country.

He said to hold another presidential election would exacerbate the feelings of hatred and partisanship among the people.

On local elections, he said, "I would have no quarrel with that."

"It has never been the intention of this government to let the OIC [officer-in-charge] governors and mayors stay in their present positions in any length of time without a direct mandate of the people," Pimentel stressed.

He added the proposal of Laurel and Enrile undermines the stability of the present Aquino government, and it tends to put into question the validity of the presidency of Mrs. Aquino.

CARDINAL CELEBRATES MASS; PRAISES AQUINO TRIP

HK261041 Hong Kong AFP in English 0955 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 26 (AFP) -- Philippine primate Jaime Cardinal Sin celebrated a thanksgiving mass in honor of President Corazon Aquino Friday, the presidential palace said. The mass, held at a Roman Catholic cathedral near Malacanang presidential palace, was attended by Mrs. Aquino, who returned Thursday from a visit to the United States, members of her cabinet, relatives, friends, and students from a nearby grade school.

"Let me (be) bold enough to say that we Filipinos are honored by the acclamations she received. We are immensely proud," a palace statement quoted the cardinal as saying in his homily.

The cardinal, a staunch Aquino supporter, said the mass was being celebrated as thanks for the continuing bounty God bestowed on the chief executive and the Filipino people, the statement said.

Mrs. Aquino returned from the United States with increased international standing and pledges of loans and aid for the troubled Philippine economy.

"We have so many problems ahead of us and this is why I continue to appeal to you to unite because if we do not work as one, if we do not pray as one, we will not be able to solve these problems," she told the congregation.

Mrs. Aquino, a devout Catholic, later received a rosary and a photograph from a 79-year-old Carmelite nun who claims to have seen an apparition of the Virgin Mary at Fatima in Portugal in 1916, the presidential palace said.

AQUINO SET TO FORM OWN POLITICAL PARTY

HK290239 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] President Aquino appears to be consolidating her political power, contrary to previous announcements that she will leave politics after completing her present term. Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco disclosed in Cebu City that President Aquino's brother, Jose Cojuangco, and several government ministers are now laying the groundwork for a new party to be headed by Mrs. Aquino. Cuenco said the party will include the groups of the various ministers in the cabinet and will be tentatively called Nagkakaisa [United]. This was disclosed by Cuenco at a press conference, saying Cojuangco has been holding meetings with government ministers and other Aquino supporters for the past 2 months concerning the formation of a new political party. Another meeting is scheduled this week, and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has been invited to attend. The other ministers who have been attending the meetings are Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, Reorganization Minister Luis Villaguerte, and Public Works and Highways Minister Rogaciano Mercado.

Meanwhile former senator Arturuo Tolentino challenged President Aquino to submit to a return presidential election to resolve the present political crisis in the country. He said the presidential election should be held next year. Tolentino hurled the challenge to President Aquino in his address to thousands of Marcos loyalists who massed at the Liwasang Bonifacio yesterday in another anticommunist rally. Tolentino said Mrs Aquino has rejected calls to hold a presidential election because she knows she will not win. He also criticized Mrs Aquino's visit to the U.S. He said it has actually accomplished nothing because what she received were the same commitments given by the U.S. leadership to ousted President Marcos. Other loyalist speakers opposed Mrs Aquino's policy toward the communists. They expressed grave concern over the growing communist insurgency.

ENRILE SAYS HE WILL NOT JOIN POLITICAL PARTY

HK290653 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said today that he does not belong to any political party and will continue to be a member of no political party. Enrile made the declaration in response to a newspaper report that he will be invited to a meeting of the Nagkakaisa [United] Party, formed to support President Aquino. Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco announced the formation of the Nagkakaisa political party, saying that the party has met several times last month under the chairmanship of Jose Cojuangco, president of the party.

As for the 30-day cease-fire proposal, Enrile refused to comment.

LAUREL IN U.S. TO DISCUSS DEBT, AMNESTY

HK290207 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 27 Sep 86, p 1, 14

[By Olaf Giron]

[Excerpts] Vice President Salvador H. Laurel left yesterday for the United Stated with instructions from President Aquino to follow up U.S. commitments to the Philippine government that were made during her American visit.

Notable among these commitments is a $200-million grant passed by the U.S. House of Representatives which, however, faces rough sailing in the Senate in view of the country's huge budget deficit.

Laurel will have the assistance in this matter of Ambassador to Washington Emmanuel Pelaez who, the President said, will seek out the help of his senator friends to facilitate passage of the bill.

Mrs. Aquino also expected Laurel to look into developments following her appeal to 483 creditor banks in New York City to lower interest rates and restructure the Philippine debt.

Rescheduling negotiations on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreement has been slated in early October.

The Philippine government seeks deferment of the principal payment of a $3.25-billion loan for the next five to six years and the renegotiation of the 1984-1986 rescheduling agreement of another $3.25-billion loan for inclusion in the 1987-1991 schedule.

The government also wants to reschedule a portion of the trade facility amounting to $3 billion and its extension beyond December.

A successful completion of the rescheduling reportedly will reduce annual debt service payments over the next five years from about 40 percent of export earnings from goods and services to about 25 percent.

It was noted that the IMF agreement, which would give the go-signal for the commercial banks' rescheduling, is based on an "expansionary economic policy." [passage omitted]

Laurel will meet with foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to put up a "solid front" on the issues of apartheid, the Kampuchean problem, and the proposed multilateral trade negotiations.

He will also follow up the invitation of the President to the business sector to look into Philippine investment possibilities, such as enterprises "mismanaged by the previous government" that are "ready to be restarted with fresh capital and new management".

A foreign ministry official said Laurel will also try to negotiate the relaxation of U.S. immigration laws regarding overstaying Filipinos.

The vice president, who is also foreign affairs minister, reportedly will ask the immigration officials to study the possibility of granting an amnesty to Filipinos overstaying for a minimum of five years, especially if they are gainfully employed.

There are over one million Filipinos in the U.S., many of them unlawful residents, who constitute the second largest ethnic group there. [as published]

Reports Higher Sugar Quota

HK290237 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel, in a dispatch from New York, said that the U.S. Senate has approved the bill increasing the Philippine sugar quota to the United States. Under the bill, the Philippine quota will now be 273,500 million tons, as against the previous quota of 203,500 tons of sugar [figures as heard]. Laurel was also quoted in the report as saying that a conference committee is now working on the mechanics of the implementation of the new sugar quota. He also reported that the Senate is likely to approve the $200 million additional aid to the Philippines already passed by the lower house of the U.S. Congress. Laurel is in New York to attend the UN General Assembly meeting.

ASEAN TO HOLD MANILA SUMMIT DEC 1987

BK290414 Hong Kong AFP in English 0420 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 29 (AFP) -- A summit meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is to be held in Manila in December 1987, it was announced here Monday. ASEAN foreign ministers agreed on the timing during a weekend caucus at the United Nations, Foreign Ministry spokesman Ambassador Rora Tolentino said. The summit -- which would be the grouping's third -- has been set for December 14-16, but the exact dates were still tentative, said the spokeswoman, quoting a message from Philippine Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel.

ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Economic ministers from the grouping who met here last month said the association's first summit in a decade could be held in August 1987 to coincide with ASEAN's 20th anniversary. July had earlier been considered.

Mrs Tolentino said the weather was just one of the considerations in holding the summit in December, but did not cite other factors. July to October is the typhoon season in the Philippines. Manila, including the Presidential Palace, easily gets flooded during typhoons. "There was a general observation that the weather does not seem to be favorable" during July or August, Mrs Tolentino said.

The summit dates agreed upon were still tentative "because we will have to consider the schedules of the other heads of government," she said.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 189

30 September 1986

JAPAN

Government Says SDI Participation No Violation C 1
Kuranari Welcomes News of Daniloff's Release C 1
U.S. Call for Interest Rate Cut Turned Down C 1
Officials Say No Date Set for Nakasone's PRC Trip C 2
JSP's Doi Says Nakasone Remarks Racial, Sexist C 3

NORTH KOREA

Reportage on Jaruzelski Visit, 28 Sep Departure D 1
    Kim, Jaruzelski Guest House Meeting D 1
    KCNA on Talks D 1
    Joint Commission Meeting [PAP] D 1
    Pyongyang 27 Sep Rally D 2
    Kim Il-song Rally Address D 3
    Jaruzelski Rally Address D 9
    27 Sep Banquet D 12
    Friendship, Cooperation Declaration D 12
    Joint Communique on Visit D 15
    Delegation Departure 28 Sep D 18
    Jaruzelski Message to Kim Il-song [PAP] D 19

SOUTH KOREA

NKDP Leaders Renew Call for Meeting With Chon
    [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Sep] E 1
DJP Criticizes NKDP for Boycott Decision E 2

CAMBODIA

Heads of Socialist News Agencies Arrive 26 Sep H 1
    Received by Hun Sen H 1
    Delegates Depart 27 Sep H 2
    ADN, ANN Sign Cooperation Agreement H 2

LAOS

Bulgarian Party Delegation Arrives for Visit I 1
    Talks Held 29 Sep I 1
Commerce Minister Returns From SRV Conference I 1
PASASON Assesses Relations With Thailand [26 Sep] I 1

THAILAND

Official Talks With Laos To Be Held in Vientiane
    [BANGKOK POST 30 Sep] J 1

VIETNAM

Pham Van Dong Attends Meeting on Vaccinations K 1
Truong Chinh Addresses VFF Central Committee K 1
Truong Chinh Speech to Coal Miners' Group K 3
Hanoi Views Cambodia Seat, Reagan's UN Speech K 4
AFP: Army Paper Urges More Open Media Style K 6
Over 400 Districts Hold Local Party Congresses K 6

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hawke Welcomes Stockholm Pact, Reagan's UN Speech M 1

NEW ZEALAND

Soviet Airline, Fishing Requests Rejected
[THE EVENING POST 25 Sep] M 1

PHILIPPINES

Alleged CPP Chief Arrested; Talks 'Threatened'
[AFP] P 1
NDF Counsel Urges Aquino To Defy U.S. Pressures
[ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 29 Sep] P 2
Ramos Report Not as 'Hawkish' as Believed
[BUSINESS DAY 29 Sep] P 3
Study Says Military Abuses Foster Insurgency
[PHILIPPINES DAILY INQUIRER 29 Sep] P 5
NAFP Radicals Mull Forming Political Party
[MANILA BULLETIN 28 Sep] P 6
Bayan Accuses Military of Supporting Loyalists
[ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 28 Sep] P 6
Military Questions NDF Control Over NPA P 7
9 Generals Retire; 2 Granted 6-Month Extensions P 7
Pimentel Warns Officials on Misuse of Funds P 7
Cuenco To Run for Congress in Next Election P 8
Opposes 1987 Presidential Election P 8
Interview With Partido ng Bayan Chairman
[FILIPINO TIMES 12-18 Sep] P 9
PnB Split Reported P 12
PnB Urges Voter Cleanup
[ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 29 Sep] P 12
CPLA Denies Receiving Government Arms
[BUSINESS DAY 29 Sep] P 13
BMIP Leader on Factional Fighting, Autonomy
[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 26 Sep] P 14
Loyalists Ready To Sabotage Mindanao Cease-fire P 15

GOVERNMENT SAYS SDI PARTICIPATION NO VIOLATION

OW300739 Tokyo KYODO in English 0731 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO -- Japan's decision to participate in the research phase of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) on September 9 will not violate the 1969 Diet resolution, the government said Tuesday in a statement.

It said the resolution is intended for research and development of Japan's use of space and that Japan's participation in other countries' projects for the development and use of space should not be put in the same category as Japan's own research efforts. It also said that Japan's participation in SDI will be limited to specific phases of projects, on a case-by-case basis, promoting the maintenance and strengthening of the Japan-U.S. relationship based on the bilateral security treaty.

Japan's participation in the SDI research program will not violate the Diet resolution since the goal of the SDI is consistent with Japan's stance as a peace-loving country, it says.

The government called SDI a research program aimed at providing technological information which will be needed when the U.S. decides whether or not it should develop or deploy a strategic defense system in the future. There has been no decision on Japan's policy for future stages of the program, the statement said, adding the government does not plan to extend research funds for the controversial antimissile system.

KURANARI WELCOMES NEWS OF DANILOFF'S RELEASE

OW300225 Tokyo KYODO in English 0221 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO -- Japan Tuesday welcomed the release of American journalist Nicholas Daniloff, whose arrest in Moscow endangered a superpower summit.

Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari told reporters it was good news in the context of preparations for a U.S.-Soviet summit and for a Japan-Soviet summit.

Kuranari said Daniloff's departure from Moscow meant removal of one of the obstacles to a summit between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

U.S. CALL FOR INTEREST RATE CUT TURNED DOWN

OW280547 Tokyo KYODO in English 0422 GMT 28 Sep 86

[By Masanori Kikuta]

[Text] Washington, Sept. 27 KYODO -- Japan has turned down a suggestion by U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker that it reduce interest rates and take other measures to accelerate economic growth in order to help correct the bilateral trade imbalance.

Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita told a news conference Saturday that he conferred with Volcker for nearly an hour Friday.

Sumita quoted Volcker as urging Japan to seek faster economic growth by making the effects of the higher yen and lower oil prices felt more visibly by consumers.

The Fed chairman also suggested that Japan lower interest rates because inflation-adjusted "real" rates are higher than in the past, he said.

Sumita replied he has been urging businesses to pass on the benefits of lower import costs to consumers but that nominal interest levels are at historic lows. He told Volcker Japan's credit conditions have eased sufficiently and the country is "not at a stage to reduce interest rates."

The Bank of Japan reduced the official discount rate three times this year, lowering it to 3.5 percent, a level matching the lowest postwar mark in Japan.

The Japanese central banker, accompanying Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa for a series of international monetary meetings, also briefed Volcker on a 3.6 trillion yen pump-priming package announced by the Japanese Government last week. Japan cannot take further action, including interest rate cuts, Volcker appears to have understood this Sumita said. The two shared the perception that the bilateral trade imbalance is the largest problem to be tackled by Japan and the U.S., he said.

They also confirmed the importance of putting the proposed 6 million dollar aid package in place for Mexico in order to resolve the serious debt problem faced by many developing countries, Sumita added.

OFFICIALS SAY NO DATE SET FOR NAKASONE'S PRC TRIP

OW290405 Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO -- No date has been set yet for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to visit China, high-level government officials said Monday.

Nakasone has been invited to visit China in November or December to attend the inauguration of a Japan-China youth exchange center in Beijing.

The officials said it is not known when the founding ceremony of the facility will take place. Nakasone visited China in 1984 when he promised to provide funds to build the youth exchange center. He received the invitation from Wang Zhaoguo, Secretariat member of the Chinese Communist Party, who met the prime minister Thursday after attending a session of the 21st Century Committee of Japan-China Friendship last week, the officials said.

The officials said Nakasone expressed to Wang his thanks for the invitation.

Nakasone was earlier reported to be planning to visit China in a bid to mend ties which worsened after his August 1985 official visit to Yasukuni Shrine, which is dedicated to Japanese war dead and war criminals.

China was also angered when Education Minister Masayuki Fujio defended Japans actions in China and Korea before and during World War II. Fujio was dismissed on September 8.

JSP'S DOI SAYS NAKASONE REMARKS RACIAL, SEXIST

OW290711 Tokyo KYODO in English 0652 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 29 KYODO -- Takako Doi, the newly elected Japan Socialist Party leader, charged Monday Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone not only made derogatory remarks against racial minorities in the United States but also against women in Japan in his controversial speech a week ago.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting at the Japan National Press Club, Doi also suggested that prime minister should take political responsibility over the racial slur in a speech he made to Liberal-Democratic Party members Monday last week.

The Nakasone speech, in which the prime minister said the intelligence level in the U.S. is low because of a large number of "blacks, Puerto Ricans and Mexicans" in the population, has triggered a storm of protest from the United States. Nakasone made a formal appology last Saturday.

"If the speech were made in the United States, his political career would be over," Doi said, quoting an American academic. "This is not the kind of mistake you can write off by saying 'I'm sorry,'" sorry, she said.

In a related development, the JSP Diet managers said the party plans to take up the Nakasone speech at the Diet and demand that Nakasone make a formal apology to the parliament.

It was Doi's first appearance at the National Press Club since she was elected chairwoman of the top-opposition JSP on September 8 as the first female leader of a major political party in Japan.

She said she received many telephone calls complaining about Nakasone's remarks that women in Japan would care more about the color of necktie he wears rather than what he says if he appears on TV. "I myself don't remember what sort of necktie he was wearing" during Diet debates two weeks ago, quipped in mockery of what called Nakasone's "discriminatory" remarks about women. [sentence as received]

Doi suggested that Nakasone's racial statement also reflected wider sentiments of the people in the country. "I completely agree with you," she said when asked to comment whether Nakasone's speech reflects "arrogance of Japanese people in thinking themselves as the most superior nation."

Turning to her task as leader of the JSP, Doi said she plans to reach out and steer the JSP from a union-dominated party into a populist party which reflects the wishes of the ordinary people.

"I've never been a union official, I'm just an ordinary citizen," she noted, saying that is how she wants to shape the JSP.

She said she also plans to "inherit" pragmatic policies laid out by her predecessor, Masashi Ishibashi, particularly with respect to normalization of relations with South Korea and recognition of nuclear power.

REPORTAGE ON JARUZELSKI VISIT, 28 SEP DEPARTURE

Kim, Jaruzelski Guest House Meeting

SK270350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has visited the quarters of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. [passage omitted]

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Commttee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Kin pok-sin, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Cental Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Hwang Change-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Paek Hak-nim, Minister of Public Security; Kwon Min-chun, vice director of the department of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Hyong-yul, Vice Foreign Minister, and O Man-sok, Ambassador of our country to the Polish People's Republic, were present. [passage omitted]

KCNA on Talks

SK262317 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks were held today between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committere of the Workers's Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Joint Commission Meeting

LD262024 Warsaw PAP in English 1331 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 26: The 10th session of the Consultative Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Affairs of the governments of Poland and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held here today.

The session was presided over by: Polish Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, heading the Polish side, and deputy chairman of the Commission on Economic Policy at the People's Central Committee Kye Ung-tae, heading the Korean side.

The consultative commission stated that a majority of decisions adopted at the previous session of the commission were put into effect. The long-term trade agreement for the years 1986-1990 foresees commercial turnover reaching 443 million rubles, including exports to the DPRK worth 215 million rubles and imports worth 228 million rubles which marks a 97 per cent increase over the years 1981-1985. The share of machines and equipment in Polish exports is high.

Imports from the DPRK include many valuable raw materials such as: megnesite, zinc, grinded [as received] talc and others. The value of trade exchange approved for this year amounts to 83 million rubles, and is by 50 per cent higher than envisaged in the provisionsof the trade protocol for 1985 and by 66 per cent higher than the value of supplies delivered in 1985.

Negotiations and agreements connected with the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Poland and the DPRK in the coming years were the dominating direction of the commission's work. The commission decided to develop cooperation tied with the development on the Andzu coal basin in the DPRK.

The sides discussed possibilities of cooperation in the production of mining rescue equipment. The sides agreed that cooperation would be started between the associations of mining engineers and technicians of both countries. Talks on developing economic cooperation also concerned cooperation in the production of metallurgical magnesite clinker and railway cars and cooperation in the shipbuilding and electronic industries. It was agreed that specialists from both sides would discuss in detail the possibilities and conditions of developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the chemical and light industries.

Cooperation will be started between both countries' central planning bodies on the basis of a protocol signed in Pyongyang.

Both sides show big interest in the development of scientific and technical cooperation. A draft of general conditions for cooperation in this field was tentatively agreed upon. The consultative commission recommended that relevant organizations on each side elaborate a programme of scientific and technical cooperation till 1990.

Both sides stressed the special importance of the 10th session of the Commission for the Development of Bilateral Economic Relations between Poland and the DPRK.

Pyongyang 27 Sep Rally

SK280529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA) -- A grand Pyongyang mass rally was held today at the Kim Il-song Stadium in welcome of the Polish party and state delegation led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, on an official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The stadium was packed with more than 100,000 citizens of all walks of life in Pyongyang who gathered to welcome respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and the goodwill mission of the Polish people. A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski were seen in the centre of the meeting place.

At 4 p.m. the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski appeared on the rostrum amidst the playing of the welcome music. That moment the attendants enthusiastically welcomed them, raising the stormy cheers of "manse" (hurrah), waving flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers [words indistinct] "Jaruzelski, Kim Il-song".

Members of the children's union presented bunches of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Pictures of the flags of Korea and Poland, firecrackers and letters "warm welcome to respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski", "highest glory to respected Comrade Kim Il-song" and "enthusiastic welcome" appeared on the background in turn.

The members of the Polish party and state delegation also appeared on the rostrum.

In the rostrum party were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army; So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and other senior officials of the party and the government.

The national anthems of Poland and Korea were played at the rally.

Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech.

After concluding his speech he firmly shook hands with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and hugged him.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski made a speech next.

Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with him when he concluded his speech, and hugged him and waved high their clasped hands.

The rally closed with the chorus "Internationale" accompanied with wind instrumental music.

Kim Il-song Rally Address

SK290505 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1009 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Speech by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, at a Pyongyang City mass rally held at the Kim Il-song Stadium on 27 September to welcome Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic (PPR) -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, dear guests from Poland, and comrades and friends:

Today, Pyongyang citizens gather together here with the great pleasure of meeting the friendly envoys of the fraternal Polish people.

The crowd's enthusiastic cheers shaking the rally hall and the swaying waves of beautiful flowers show our people's friendly sentiments toward esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and the fraternal Polish people and powerfully demonstrate the strength of the traditional friendship and unity between the Korean and Polish people. [applause]

On behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the government of the republic, and the Korean people at this significant place overflowing with fraternal and friendly sentiments and a sense of class solidarity, I ardently welcome once again the party and state delegation of the PPR led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and president of the PPR Council of State. [applause]

Through you, I also extend fraternal greetings from our party members and people to the Polish communists and people. [applause]

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of Korea and Poland have a long tradition. Because of common aims and ideals, the communists and people of our two countries forged the bonds of solid friendship as class brothers from the first day they embarked upon the road of building a new society, and since that time they have closely supported and cooperated with each other. The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Poland, which had favorably developed on a steady basis, entered a new stage of development after the historic meeting between the leaders of the two countries in Warsaw 2 years ago. The visit to our country Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski will mark another epochal event in further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, states, and peoples of the two countries -- relations which have favorably devoloped with each passing day. [applause]

The Polish people have a long history and cultural tradition. They are a resourceful and brave people, who have been tested in the struggle against fascism and imperialism. For the liberation of the motherland and the freedom the people, the Polish communists and patriotic people waged a boody struggle with arms in hands against the Hitler fascist occupiers. At last, they drove out the fascist occupiers and established a new regime in Poland as masters. [applause]

Having been liberated from the fascist yoke, the Polish people embarked on the road of socialist construction with high pride in becoming the masters of the country and with revolutionary enthusiasm. The people's advance while seeking socialism is a historic tenor, but the socialist cause is not easily attained. The road to the socialist cause is arduous and rugged and accompanies an incessant struggle against counterrevolution. The socialist system, which provides genuine freedom and happiness for the popular working masses, is established where the outdated explosive system has been overthrown. And it paves the path of victory through an acute struggle against class enemy at home and abroad. This is a stark reality shown by the history of the communist movement since the birth of the communist idea in the society of mankind up to the present.

To successfully build socialism, the working class party, which has seized power, should, with a high revolutionary alertness, intensify the struggle against the enemy of socialism, timely smash all types of counterrevolutionary meaneuvers, and guarantee the political stability of society. Through the course of their protracted struggle, the Polish people have directly experienced this truth of revolution.

Since the first day when the Polish people began to embark upon the road of socialism, the Western imperialists and domestic reactionary forces have continuously perpetrated maneuvers of intrigue to cause ideological collapse, social chaos, and discord among the countrymen with a view to making the Polish people turn back from the road.

However, the Polish communists and patriotic people have smashed every step of the antirevolutionary offensives of the imperialists and class enemy, have defended their revolutionary gains, and have not retreated even a step from the road of socialism. Particularly in recent years, the Polish people, under the correct leadership of the PZPR led by steemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, have valiantly defeated the sinister antisocialist maneuvers of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries, have firmly defended the socialist banner, and have astutely solved many complicated social problems. [applause]

Today, the leadership role of the party has been enhanced, the state and social system has been consolidated, and a basis for socialist development has been firmly laid. The victories and successes attained in the land of Poland clearly show the revolutionary principle and resoluteness of the Polish party and Government and the attraction power and invincibility of socialism. [applause]

Today, the Polish people are firmly resolved to consolidate and glorify the socialist system under the leadership of the party and, with optiminism for the future, are powerfully waging the struggle to carry out the program adopted at the 10th PZPR Congress.

We are firmly convinced that the Polish people will achieve the overall development of their motherland by successfully pushing ahead with the course of (?devotion) and reform for socialist development, upholding the decisions of the 10th party congress and displaying a high revolutionary spirit and patriotism. [applause]

The Korean people, who are carrying out the revolution and construction under the situation in wich the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression, subversion, and sabotage are becoming serious, genuinely rejoice over the fact that the socialist system is being consolidated and the situation is favorably developing in all areas in Poland. [applause]

The Korean people have gone through the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, have suffered from the tragic disaster of the war perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists after the liberation, and are building socialism under circumstances in which the threat of aggression and maneuvers of subversion by the imperialists and the reactionary South Korean regime are continuing.

Today, all party members and workers of our country are firmly united with a single ideological will around the party and the government and are devotedly struggling to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and realize the historic cause of national reunification. Our people are vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- to realize the great program for socialist construction laid down by the Sixth WPK Congress. Our party is attaining billiant success in the work of remodeling man and the work of economic and cultural construction by powerfully carrying out the technological and cultural revolutions altogether while giving firm priority to the ideological revolution. [applause]

The grim and complicated fighting paths traversed by the Korean and Polish peoples prove once again the revolutionary truth that victory in the socialist cause can be attained only through the struggle against the imperialists and counterrevolutionary forces. [applause]

Comrades and friends, today, the international situation is very complicated and strained because of the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and war. Dominatioin, subjugation, aggression, and plunder are the intrinsic traits of imperialism and its methods for survival. The imperialists are continuously conducting the activities of aggression, intervention, and overthrow everywhere in Asia, Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America and are less disguisedly perpetrating new war provocation maneuvers there.

The U.S. ruling quarters are intensifying the arms buildup and arms race with a wild desire to annihilate socialism with military supremacy and are actively accelerating the tests and production of nuclear weapons. Despite the strong opposition and protest of the world's peace-loving people, the U.S. imperialists are pushing ahead with the adventurous star wars plan and maliciously maneuvering to turn space into a site for a thermonuclear war by bringing even the reviving militarist and revanchist forces into this program.

Today, no task is more urgent for mankind than to prevent a thermonuclear war and safeguard peace.

All the progressive forces of the world, including the socialist countries, should safeguard universal peace and security by vigorously staging a joint struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war in strong unity.

To prevent the danger of a new global war, a thermonuclear war, hovering heavily over the globe, it is imperative to stop the arms buildup and arms race, realize complete disarmament, create nuclear-free peace zones in various parts of the world, and expand them step by step.

World War II broke out as a result of fascist Germany's invasion of Poland. Consequently, the Polish poeple had to suffer from indescribable misfortune and misery.

The fraternal Polish people, awakened by their past experience and alarmed by a possible thermonuclear holocaust, are resolutely opposed to the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war and are defending their present national boundaries and the sovereignty of their country and fighting to preserve and consolidate peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

We extend positive support and firm solidarity with the antiwar, antinuclear movement which the Polish party, government, and people are carrying out to ease tension and defend peace and security in Europe, and to create a nuclear-free zone in central Europe. [applause]

To prevent another world war and defend peace, it is imperative to ease tension created on the Korean peninsula and solve the question of Korean reunification by peaceful means.

An extremely tense situation has been created on the Korean peninsula.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' war policy and maneuvers to build up nuclear arms, South Korea has now been turned into the most dangerous source of war in Asia and the largest nuclear advance base in the Far East, and large-scale frenzied military exercises designed to put into practice their plan for aggressive war are carried out without letup in South Korea, on the ground, at the sea, and in the air.

The purpose of the U.S. military buildup and strenghtening war exercises in South Korea is to invade the northern half of the Republic, the socialist countries in Asia, and, going one step further, the whole Asian landmass by using South Korea as a stepping-stone. Therefore, if the flames of war break out in Korea, it may easily spread to a global war, a thermonuclear war, and bring immeasurable suffering and misfortune to the people of the world. A new war in Korea should be prevented in every possible way and peace should be preserved without fail.

The Korean people love and treasure peace, and it is the consistent policy of our party and the government of the Republic to struggle against war and for the defense of peace. [applause]

Our party and the government of the Republic are making all their sincere and patient efforts to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, preserve peace, and to settle the question of Korean reunification through dialogue and negotiations and by peaceful means.

At the sixth party congress we advanced an epochal proposal for reunifying the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and, a few years ago, advanced another proposal for tripartite talks between us, the United States, and South Korea. Recently, we again put forward an important initiative for talks between military authorities to remove the tension and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula as well as the positive proposal for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free peace zone free of nuclear weapons and nuclear bases. And to show our sincerity in making these peace proposals, we took the initiative of withdrawing a large number of soldiers of the KPA and the Korean People's Security Forces from the front line and posts to participate in the peaceful construction of the country.

The peace-loving initiatives and measures repeatedly put forward by our party and the government of the Republic and the fairest and most reasonable proposals reflecting the long-standing national desire and the practical conditions in our country are positively supported by all the Korean people and by governments and people of various countries in the world. [applause]

The fraternal Polish party, government, and people have actively supported and encouraged our people in their revolutionary struggle and the cause of national reunification. In the past when our people were engaged in an arduous war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and were carrying on difficult postwar reconstruction, Poland helped our country both materially and spiritually and has been participating directly in the work of maintaining peace in Korea for over 30 years as a member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission established by the Korean Armistice Agreement.

During his stary in Korea, esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski highly appreciated the successes and experience the Korean people have attained in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the leadership of our party. Also, he has extended full support for and solidarity with our people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express my deep thanks to the Polish party, government, and people for their wholehearted assistance during the fatherland liberation war and the difficult period of postwar reconstruction, and for their positive support and encouragement to our people in their revolutionary cause today. [applause]

The fraternal friendship and solidarity of the socialist countries is a sure guarantee for victory in the joint struggle for peace, socialism, and communism. The Korean people will, as in the past, make all their efforts to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the peoles of socialist countries and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internaltionalism, the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle. [applause]

Although the Korean and Polish peoples are far apart from each other geographically, they are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms standing on the same front of struggle against imperialism and for victory in the cause of peace and socialism.

The present visit of esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski to our country has powerfully demonstrated the determination of our two parties, our two countries, and our two peoples to fight in league as class brothers and close comrades-in-arms forever in the future, too. [applause]

In the talks we have had on a number of occasions, we have seriously discussed matters of mutual concern and reached complete agreement of views on all issues discussed.

The adoption of a declaration on friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the PPR on this occasion is an excellent fruition of the visit of the party and state delegation of the PPR to our country. [applause] This declaration will serve as a new milestone in developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and Poland. [applause]

The invincible friendship and unity between the Korean and Polish peoples will greatly contribute to promoting the revolution and construction in the two countries and to increasing the antiwar peace forces and the might of socialism in the world. [applause]

In the struggle to achieve their common goals and ideals, the fraternal friendship and unity between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries of Korea and Poland will strengthen and develop without interruption. [applause]

Long live the invincible, fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Polish peoples! [applause]

Long live the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement! [applause]

Long live the PZPR and the PPR! [applause]

Long live Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, the outstanding leader of the Polish people and close friend of the Korean people! [applause]

Long live peace in the world! [applause, shouts of slogans]

Jaruzelski Rally Address

SK291141 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1034 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, at Pyongyang mass rally held at Kim Il-song Stadium on 27 September -- recorded, in Polish with passage-by-passage translation into Korean]

[Text] Most respected Comrade Kim Il-song, dear Korean comrades, and friends: We, the delegation of socialist Poland, greatly rejoice at participating in this rally where a number of the masses gather today. This mass rally is a demonstration of friendship between our two countries. [applause]

We cannot suppress our deep emotion for the warm welcome and kind hospitality accorded us with intimate feelings for the Polish people wherever we went. We express our sincere thanks to you for this. [applause] Through you, our good friends, we convey our fraternal greetings overflowing with romanticism to the citizens of Pyongyang and to all the Korean people. [applause]

I am overwhelmed with special emotion, because we have come to another place which did not even exist 30 years ago. Modern history does not know any other place like our two countries, where the capitals were completely leveled to the ground by outside occupiers. Your capital and Warsaw, loved by the Polish people, where a new life has been built on utter ruins, are known as particularly beautiful cities which pulsate with life. The dynamic architectural scale, the speed of housing construction, and a number of monumental buildings in your country has struck us with admiration. These prove the inexhuastible strength and creativity of your people and, at the same time, are symbolic of them. [applause]

Our two countries are far away from each other geographically, but the DPRK is considerd near to our Poland. Our two countries are linked by bonds of long-standing traditional friendship and cooperation. The bonds between the two countries are daily consolidated for the common goal of socialism and the similarity of historical experiences, especially the protracted struggle for freedom and independence. Your people demonstrated their fighting spirit and valor twice in a generation. Once it was demonstrated in the liberation war waged jointly with the Soviet Army against the Japanase occupiers. [applause] Again it was demonstrated in driving back the imperialists' aggression 33 years ago. [applause]

We know well how painful the consequences of the war were to you. There may be among you present today at this rally those who spent their childhood in Poland, bereft of their parents in the war. Your people who showed fighting heroism in the past are earning themselves fame with heroism in labor today.

Over the past few decades you have registered great achievements under the direct leadership of the WPK and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, an outstanding figure of the international working-class movement and a reliable friend of the Polish people. [applause]

Socialist industrialization was carried out rapidly and the foundations for modernization have been laid in our country. Gigantic work is going to obtain hundreds of thousands of hectares of land from the seas, and agriculture has reached a high level.

The successes achieved in the domains of education, science and culture in Korea and a great many schools, scientific institutions, theaters, museums, hospitals, and sanitoriums are highly appreciated. Millions of lovely children and stout youths are embraced in the bosom of paternal affection.

The young generation of the DPRK has been guaranteed good conditions for development. We are aware that you strive to capture a higher peak in the development of the country by carrying out the new 7-year plan. We hope for the complete realization of the bold and far-reaching plan you have set forth. [applause]

The successes made during the visit to Poland by the party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il-song in May 1984 have opened a qualitatively new stage in our mutual relations. [applause]

Cooperation expands every year between the parties of our two countries and in the fields of economy, science, culture, public health, sports and tourism the relations between public organizations are becoming close. I would like to point with satisfaction to the successful implementation of our agreements 2 years ago. [applause]

We think of the new generation, our future, who will carry forward the cause of their parents. We, therefore, are pleased with the expansion of relations between the youths of the two countries. [applause]

The Korean youth delegation is now visiting Poland and the Polish youths who came last year [as heard] at your invitation are with us here. This brings the people of our two countries closer and deepens their mutual trust and friendship. This is the embodiment of the noble internationalist idea. [applause]

We are going to adopt a new common document. At talks with most respected Comrade Kim Il-song, we expressed a common desire to use more properly the existing possibilities in keeping relations close between the PPR and DPRK and widening socialist cooperation. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends: The words "Let us defend peace!" vigorously resound from the Polish people, the Korean people, and all other people. War, considered a (?crime), means the end of the destiny of the world and (?mankind). The people of our two countries are particularly aware of this truth.

The situation in international relations, strained by the imperialists who attempt to turn back the revolutionary process and dominate the world, arouses uneasiness and anxiety among us. The U.S. ruling quarters step up the arms race, continue testing nuclear weapons, and head for the militarization of outer space. Under such a situation it is of particular significance for the socialist countries and for the movement for liberation and progress to strengthen solidarity with each other and widen the international front of socialism and peace force. [applause]

An attempt to aggravate the situation, in other words, an attempt which ignores the territorial and political reality, is of particular danger in Europe where world war has twice broken out and where confrontation takes place in the greatest military arms race at present.

A threat to the peaceful life and security of the people has appeared in the Far East, too. The imperialists are trying to forge an aggressive bloc and expand the military base and arsenal to demonstrate their strength.

The proposal advanced by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev some time ago in Vladivostok is a realistic and constructive program for turning the Asian and Pacific region into a zone of durable peace, a zone of steady cooperation. We know that the imperialists resort to various means of pressure to obstruct your peaceful labor and block your legitimate desire for national reunification. Poland fully supports the DPRK's assertion that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and your proposals to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, adopt a nonaggression declaration, and expand the scope of talks between the north and the south of Korea. [applause]

We highly estimate and support your initiative to establish a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends: Poland has undergone a difficult period in recent years. We have frustrated the attempt of antisocialist forces and world imperialist forces by our own determination and strength. [applause] Socialism was defended and strengthened. [applause]

We remember the understanding and support expressed by the DPRK, especially by Comrade Kim Il-song, our great friend, during our difficult period. [applause] The imperialists' attempt to isolate Poland in the international arena and their propaganda offensive and illegal economic sanctions brought heavy burdens upon our people. But the imperialists failed to attain their aim. Thanks to the correct strategy adopted at the 9th extraordinary congress of the party, we have solved and are solving various complicated problems in politics, economy, and social problems.

The 10th PZPR Congress held some time ago concretely put forth tasks to enhance proficiency in economic activities, to modernize the economy, to improve the living conditions of workers, to attain nationwide harmony, to strengthen the people's government, and to develop friendship and cooperation with socialist countries. Programs adopted at the party congress have advanced a profound target that transcends all centuries. The persistent struggle of the working-class, peasants, and intellectuals will certainly attain such a target. [applause]

We will soon leave your kind and fraternal country, cherishing unforgettable impressions. I am convinced that the results of our visit and the declaration of friendship and cooperation which will be signed together with Comrade Kim Il-song will make an excellent contribution to strengthening the friendship between our two countries and peoples, developing in scope mutually beneficial cooperation, and carrying out the cause of peace and socialism. [applause]

On behalf of our party and the working people of the PPR, we wish you new success in your endeavors to develop the socialist fatherland and realize the cause of national reunification. [applause]

Long live the fraternal friendship between the Polish people and the Korean people! [applause]

Long live the consolidation and prosperity of the DPRK! [applause]

Long live most respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the leader of the WPK and the DPRK and our great friend! [applause]

Long live peace and socialism! [applause]

27 Sep Banquet

SK290547 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] On 27 September, the great Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, arranged a banquet in honor of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic [PPR].

Invited to the banquet were Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Czeslaw Kiszczak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of internal affairs; Zbigniew Szalajda, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR: Michal Janiszewski, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, head of the Office of the Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee; Ernest Kucza, director of the International Department of the PZPR Central Committee; Eugeniusz Mroz, first secretary of the PZPR Opole Provincial Committee; Jerzy Brejtkopf, head of the Office of the Council of State of the PPR; Jan Majewski, vice minister of foreign affairs of the PPR; and Mieczyslaw Dedo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR in our country.

Attending the banquet were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and foreign minister; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Paek Hak-nim, minister of public security; Kim Hyong-yul, vice foreign minister; and O Man-sok, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country in Poland.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

Friendship, Cooperation Declaration

SK281107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 28 (KCNA) -- Follows the full text of a declaration on friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic which has been released today in Pyongyang.

Declaration on Friendship and Cooperation Between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic

- Expressing the firm desire to develop and strengthen the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries and two peoples on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, respect for sovereignty, equality, non-interference in other's internal affairs, friendly cooperation and mutual benefit,

- Considering that to further develop these relations accords with the fundamental interests of the people of the two countries and contributes to strengthening the unity of the socialist countries,

- Expressing the determination to pursue the policy of peaceful co-existence among states with different social systems and make continued efforts for consolidating peace and guaranteeing security, and

- Respecting the objectives and principles of the U.N. Charter, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic declare as follows:

One [subhead]

1. Both sides consider that the right of the people to a peaceful life is a basic condition for the existence and development of mankind.

Both sides support activities to practically terminate overt armed conflict and remove their factors in order to coordinate international disputes in a peaceful way.

2. Both sides call for opposing the imperialist policy of aggression and war, stopping the arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular, preventing the militarization of the outer space, dismantling military bases in other countries, dissolving all military blocs, establishing nuclear-free zones in many parts of the world and for realizing complete disarmament under practical international supervision.

Both sides consider that if the lives of all peoples are to be improved and peace and equal security to be assured, an agreement should be reached for disarmament.

3. Both sides hold that the principles of peaceful co-existence among countries with differing socio-political systems should be observed, the right of each country and nation to independence and sovereignty guaranteed, the principles of territorial integrity and non-interference in other's internal affairs respected and the threat and use of strength should not be allowed in international relations.

4. Both sides oppose the moves of the imperialists heightening the international tension, interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and resorting to sanctions and discrimination in economic relations and to political threat, blackmail and propaganda offensive.

5. Both sides call for developing constructive cooperation with governments, parties, public organizations, movements and all peoples that are truly interested in the preservation of the world peace in order to establish a comprehensive system of international security.

6. Both sides call for the unity of socialist countries, the strengthening of their joint action in the international arena and the cohesion of the international communist and working-class movements.

Both sides determinedly oppose all schemes of the imperialists to undermine the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries.

7. Both sides express solidarity with the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle to consolidate national independence and sovereignty and make social progress, and express support to the efforts of the non-aligned and developing

countries to oppose all shades of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination, liquidate the old international economic order and establish a new fair one.

8. The Korean side supports the initiatives of Poland and other Warsaw treaty signatories for peace and security in Europe, and considers the inviolability of the present political and territorial state formed in Europe after the war as a result of the historic victory over fascism to be one of the basic conditions for security on this continent.

9. The Polish side supports the peaceful proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to have the foreign forces withdrawn from South Korea and reunify the country independently, on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way without any outside interference and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

10. Considering that the neutral nations supervisory commission with membership of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Switzerland has an important mission, both sides continually hold that the articles of the Korean armistice agreement should be strictly observed.

11. The Korean side notes with appreciation that Poland is taking an active part in the work of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and contributing to the preservation of peace on the Korean peninsula.

Two [subhead]

1. Both sides express the desire to further deepen the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and develop many-sided cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

To this end, both sides inform each other of and exchange experience gained in various fields of socialist construction and facilitate direct contacts between the party organizations, state organs, economic bodies, scientific and cultural institutions and social organizations.

2. Both sides hold regular consultative meetings between the two countries, take joint action on the problems of vital importance and closely cooperate in the internatioal arena with the aim of exchanging views on the international issues of common concern.

Three [subhead]

Both sides attach great importance to expanding and enriching economic and scientific-technological cooperation and trade exchange on the principle of mutual accommodation and take effective measures for the complete implementation of articles of the joint agreement adopted in order to accelerate socialist construction in the two countries.

September 28 1986
Pyongyang

Kim Il-song
General Secretary
Central Committee
Workers' Party of Korea

President
Democratic People's Republic
of Korea

Wojciech Jaruzelski
First Secretary
Central Committee
Polish United Workers' Party

President
Council of State
Polish People's Republic

Joint Communique on Visit

SK290424 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] A joint communique on the results of the official and friendly visit to the DPRK by a party and government delegation of the Polish People's Republic [PPR] led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] and president of the Council of State of the PPR, at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, was issued in Pyongyang on 28 September. The text of the joint communique is as follows:

The Polish party and state delegation led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR and president of the Council of State of the PPR, paid an official goodwill visit to the DPRK from September 24 to 28, 1986, at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and president of the DPRK. The top-level guest and his entourage from Poland were accorded a warm welcome by the Korean people during their stay in Korea.

This reflects traditional relations of friendship relations between the two parties, governments, and people. The delegation laid wreaths at the Taesongsan revolutionary martyrs' cemetery and the towers of liberation and friendship, visited cultural and economic facilities in the DPRK, and participated in the meetings of citizens in the capital.

Talks were held between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and president of the DPRK and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR and president of the Council of State of the PPR.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding. Participating in the talks from the Korean side were Comrades Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the Administration Council, and foreign minister; Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council; Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Paek Hak-nim, minister of public security; Kwon Min-chun, deputy department chief of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Hyong-yul, vice foreign minister; and O Man-sok, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PPR. Participating in the talks from the Polish side were Comrade Jozef Azyrek, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PZPR and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Colonel General Czeslaw Kiszczak, member of the Political Bureau of the PZPR and minister of internal affairs; Comrade Zbigniew Szalajda, member of the Central Committee of the PZPR and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; Comrade Lieutenant General Michal Janiszewski, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers of the PPR; Comrade Boguslaw Kolodziejczak, member of the Central Committee of the PZPR and head of the Office of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; Comrade Ernest Kucza, member of the Central Committee of the PZPR and director of the International Department of the party Central Committee; Comrade Eugeniusz Mroz, first secretary of the Opole provincial committee of the PZPR; Comrade Jerzy Brejtkopf, head of the Office of the Council of State of the PPR; Comrade Van Majewski, vice minister of foreign affairs of the PPR; and Comrade Mieczyslaw Dedo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR to the DPRK.

At the talks, they informed each other of the activities of the two parties, the situations prevailing in Korea and Poland and experience in the building of socialism in the two countries and discussed the matters of further developing Korean-Polish relations.

At the talks much attention was directed to the pressing questions arising in consolidating peace and international security.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski informed [at this point the Pyongyang KCNA English 1102 GMT 28 September version of the joint communique inserts the words "Comrade Kim Il-song"] of the remarkable progress made in the normalization of economic and socio-political life as a result of the efforts of the working people and the strengthening of the party's leadership role in Poland and of the close bilateral cooperation with socialist countries and multilateral cooperation within the framework of Comecon. He also informed about the fact that the difficulties caused by the subversive moves and sanctions of some Western countries have been overcome. He also introduced the process and results of the 10th congress of the PZPR, which adopted a program for further development of socialist construction in Poland.

Comrade Kim Il-song gave information of the achievements of the Korean people in their endeavours to carry through the line of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- set forth by the sixth congress of the Worker's Party of Korea, and of the long-term objectives of socialist construction. He also gave information on the tense situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula, the South Korean people's struggle for independence against U.S. imperialism and for democracy against fascism, and the efforts of the WPK and the government of the DPRK to ease the tensions in Korea and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the fact that Korean-Polish relations, established on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are developing favorably in all fields and contributing to laying conditions for the continuation of reciprocal and prospective cooperation between the two countries and to strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and the unity of world's democratic, progressive and peace forces.

Both sides pointed out that strengthening of cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Polish United Workers' Party is of particular significance.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the implementation of the matters agreed upon during the visit to Poland by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and president of the DPRK in May 1984.

Both sides positively appreciated the 10th meeting of the Korea-Poland Economic and Scientific and Technological Consultative Committee held during the visit, the success registered by the committee in its work and, in particular, cooperation in the coal-mining, engineering, chemical, power, transport and other economic domains, and discussed the basic orientation of long-range cooperation.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the fact that the articles envisaged in the long-term trade agreement have been successfully put into practice and an equilibrium has been attained in the payment balance and that a new 5-year protocol envisaging a considerable increase in the exchange of commodities between the two countries was signed in November 1985.

The DPRK and the PPR confirmed in the course of exchanging views on the international issues that the two countries have an identical approach toward the fundamental problems of the present era.

Both sides emphasized that the world situation remains complicated and strained due to the aggressive and interventionist maneouvers of imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular.

Considering that to avert thermonuclear war and defend world peace and security is a pressing issue facing mankind at present, both sides held that the peace-loving forces of the world, including socialist countries, should make efforts in unity to call a halt to the arms race, a nuclear arms race in particular, and realize complete disarmament.

Both sides expressed full support to the constructive peace proposals of the Soviet Union that were brought forward by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in his statement dated January 15 this year, and were evolved at the 27th CPSU Congress and mentioned in his speech in Vladivostok and in his speech on August 18. Both sides consider that these proposals open a realistic prospect in delivering the world from the danger of nuclear and chemical weapons and other mass destruction weapons and realising peaceful cooperation among the countries and peoples.

The Korean side supported the stand manifested in the letter the Warsaw Treaty member nations sent to European countries, the United States and Canada, calling for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Europe.

Denouncing the U.S. policy of aggression and interference, which poses a threat to peace on the Korean peninsula in the Far East and Asia, both sides called for invigorating activities to strengthen security and preserve peace in this region.

The Polish side reiterated its full support to the proposals of the government of the DPRK that the country be reunified by means of making the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Considering that it is necessary to make efforts to develop detente and constructive cooperation among the countries, consolidate world peace and realize contact among the peoples, the Polish side supported the DPRK's proposal that the 24th olympic games be cohosted by the north and the south of Korea for the purpose of creating an environment favourable to the peaceful reunification of the country.

Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski signed the declaration on friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the PPR.

Both sides concluded an agreement on giving legal assistance in civil, family and criminal cases between the DPRK and the PPR.

Stressing the importance of mutual visits between the DPRK and the PPR at various levels, both sides expressed the belief that the current visit to the DPRK by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PRPK and president of the Council of State of the PPR and its results will contribute to further deepening the fraternal friendship and reciprocal cooperative relations between Korea and Poland in the interests of the two peoples, socialism and peace.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR and president of the Council of State of the PPR, invited Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and president of the DPRK, and Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK, to pay an official goodwill visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Delegation Departure 28 Sep

SK280516 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] The party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee and president of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, which came to our country for an official goodwill visit at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has left for home this morning by special plane after concluding a successful visit.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song warmly saw off Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski at the airport.

Pyongyang airport, which was seeing off the friendship envoy of the Polish people, was overflowing with a warm send-off atmosphere. Members and suite members of the delegation left together with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Present at the airport were Comrade Pak Song-chol and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice presidents; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier and foreign minister of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade O Kul-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the KPA General staff; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, along with members and alternate members of the party Central Committee from the city of Pyongyang; committee chairmen and directors of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of the central institutions of the working organizations; KPA generals and officers; responsible functionaries of the science, educational, cultural, literary, public health, press and publication fields; and the DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Polish People's Republic.

Also present at the airport were Mieczyslaw Dedo, Polish People's Republic ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, and Polish members to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and its other members, and diplomatic representatives of various countries.

A function was magnificently held at the airport to see off the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and president of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

At 1145 the plane carrying the friendship envoys of the Polish people left Pyongyang airport amid the crowd's warm send-off.

Jaruzelski Message to Kim Il-song

LD282308 Warsaw PAP in English 1437 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, Sep 28: First Secretary of PUWP CC and president of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski sent the following message from aboard his plane to general secretary of the CC KWP and president Kim Il-song:

Leaving the hospitable Korean land I wish to express cordial thanks for the warm reception which I received from you and also from the party and state authorities of the DPRK and the fraternal Korean nation.

I am deeply convinced that our visit and talks conducted during its course are going to contribute to the further tightening of traditional relations of friendship and to the development of mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields between our parties, states and nations.

I wish you, the CC KWP, your Supreme People's Assembly, Central People's Committee, Administration Council of the DPRK and the fraternal Korean nation new achievements in socialism building and realization of the ambitious tasks contained in resolutions of the 6th congress of your party, in the fight for peace and the country's unification.

NKDP LEADERS RENEW CALL FOR MEETING WITH CHON

SK300059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The political situation took a turn for the worse as the opposition force abandoned the parliamentary apparatus for partisan negotiations yesterday after months of haggling over procedural and technical matters.

Leaders of the New Korea Democratic Party declared that the party will boycott the special parliamentary committee on constitutional revision until President Chon Tu-hwan agrees to their call for direct talks between "real power holders."

In a statement, Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam and Yi Min-u said that they were determined to fight against any scheme to prolong the power of the ruling party.

The declaration was made after a breakfast meeting at Kim Tae-chung's house in Tonggyo-dong.

When the committee started operation in late July, the opposition party set Sept. 30 as the deadline for the termination of discussion on the type of power structure for the next government.

However, the special committee made no progress on the basic law revision because of differences between the rival parties on how to televise the public debates and other preliminary matters.

The three opposition figures said in the statement, "We believe that an agreement for a direct presidential election formula between the government and opposition parties is the sole way to settle the current political stalemate, and therefore, we strongly demand talks between the real power holders."

They went on, "We agreed to have the parliamentary committee's activities suspended until a response is made on our demand."

They have repeatedly requested a meeting between President Chon and themselves, which they call "real-power" talks. The response has been negative on the part of the ruling party.

Chon once instructed DJP chairman No Tae-u to meet Kim Yong-sam who is considered to lead a moderate line, but neither party showed enthusiasm. Especially the DJP was cool toward Kim Tae-chung who was given a 20-year prison sentence on sedition charges in connection with the bloody Kwangju incident in 1980.

The opposition leaders said yesterday that they would strive to achieve the goal of a direct presidential election during the regular National Assembly session.

The National Assembly is in a virtual recess during the ongoing Seoul Asian Games which ends Oct. 5.

The NDP's move is certain to cripple the operation of the regular House session and heighten political tension.

In the statement, the two Kims and Yi maintained that President Chon has rejected their demand for direct talks.

They criticized the ruling camp for having "broken an agreement between the parties" on the live TV coverage of public hearings to be sponsored by the special House committee.

After their meeting, NDP president Yi presided over a key officers' meeting at party headquarters to discuss strategies to achieve their goal in and outside Parliament.

The NDP will also hold a conference of the Executive Council today to formally endorse the decision by the three NDP leaders.

DJP CRITICIZES NKDP FOR BOYCOTT DECISION

SK300645 Seoul YONHAP in English 0614 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 30 (YONHAP) -- The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) criticized the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Tuesday for trying to 'cripple' a bipartisan agreement to revise the Constitution through consensus.

The government party made the criticism in connection with the NKDP's decision to boycott a special National Assembly panel handling the projected constitutional amendment.

"Constitutional revision on a bipartisan agreement is an absolute aspiration of the people and we deplore any attempt to cripple the panel by the three figures," the DJP said in a statement.

The three figures refers to Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, a dissident organization outside of the regular political machinery, and NKDP President Yi Min-u.

The statement said that since last year's general elections the NKDP has resorted to the practice of "all-or-nothing" in an effort to gain intra-party factional hegemony or one-man's blind ambition for power.

The statement also renounced the opposition party for reneging on a political truce, under which both camps promised not to engage in political strife during the Asian Games, and claimed that the act damaged national image and the people's pride.

The statement, issued by party spokesman, Rep. Sim Myong-po, called on the NKDP to return to the constitutional panel without condition and pledged that the government party would do its utmost to achieve a constitutional revision through negotiated settlement.

HEADS OF SOCIALIST NEWS AGENCIES ARRIVE 26 SEP

BK260722 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0501 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Sep (SPK) -- At the invitation of SPK, delegations of press agencies from socialist countries, which met in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, 23 September for their 23d conference, arrived this morning in Phnom Penh for an official friendship visit to the PRK. The delegations are BIA (Afghanistan), ANGOP (Angola), ADN (GDR), BTA and SOFIA PRESS (Bulgaria), PRENSA LATINA and AIN (Cuba), MTT and BUDA PRESS (Hungary), KPL (Laos), MONGOPRESS [as received] (Mongolia), ANN (Nicaragua), PAP CAI ENTERPRESS (Poland), CTK and ORBIS (Czechoslovakia), TASS and APN (USSR), VNA (Vietnam), and ANA (Yemen).

Received by Hun Sen

BK270731 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0449 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Sep 27 -- Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, received in Phnom Penh yesterday afternoon the leaders of news and press agencies of 14 countries, now on a two-day visit to Kampuchea.

Hun Sen talked with the guests about the Kampuchean people's self-denying labour, about the process of Kampuchea's rebirth after extremely hard trials under the genocidal Pol Pot regime, and about the riposte against the devil schemes of external forces.

"Kampuchea," he declared, "are, [as received], together with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, actively struggling to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, good neighbourliness and cooperation." He voiced full support for the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives aimed at normalizing the situation in the Asia-Pacific region and integrating it into the common process of establishing an over-all system of international security.

The Kampuchean leader stressed that the hostile policy pursued by imperialism and hegemonism [illegible]ds the three Indochinese countries is the root cause of the strained situation [illegible]heast Asia. He held that there is no issues in this region that cannot be solved by political means on condition that there will be no outside interference. He affirmed the readiness of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the other two Indochinese countries to normalize their relations with China, a thing of great importance for the improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia.

Leaders of the news and press agencies warmly welcomed the consistent goodwill attitude and sense of responsibility of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos in finding a political solution to the Kampuchea issue and building a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia. They acclaimed the stance of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the Kampuchea question. Though the PRK is now controlling the whole Kampuchean territory, it is standing for national concord and has declared its willingness to enter negotiations with Khmer opposition individuals or groups on the basis of eliminating the genocidal Pol Pot gang.

The guests held that if all parties concerned agree that the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers and the elimination of the Pol Pot clique are the two basic problems, then negotiations can be held right now on the plan for materialising these two things so as to reach a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue and bring peace and stability to Southeast Asia. They highly valued the three Indochinese countries statement expressing their readiness to cooperate with all the parties concerned so as to reach such a solution as soon as possible.

The leaders of the fraternal news agencies hold that the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot gang is an urgent demand and its occupation of Kampuchea's UN seat is illegal and unacceptable.

The leaders of news agencies are convinced that the Kampuchean people's struggle, though still experiencing numerous difficulties and complexities, is facing a very bright prospect.

The fraternal news agencies will widely report on what their delegations have seen and heard in Kampuchea and on the achievements recorded by its heroic people who have the time-honoured Angkor civilization.

Dao Tung, general director of the **VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY** and co-president of the council of the fraternal news agencies, and other guests sincerely thanked the Kampuchean Government for creating all conditions for the leaders of the fraternal news agencies to see with their own eyes the Kampuchean people's revival and great, all-sided and steady achievements in the past more than seven years. They also reaffirmed strong support for the Kampuchean Government's internal and external policies, as well as their determination to help constantly grow in all aspects. [sentence as received]

Present among others at the reception were Em Sam-an, general director of SPK, ambassador or charge d'affaires a.i. of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in Phnom Penh.

Delegates Depart 27 Sep

BK271352 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1135 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 27 -- News agency delegations from 14 countries, except those of ADN (German Democratic Republic) and O.R.B.I.S. (Czechoslovakia) left here today after a two-day official friendship visit to Kampuchea. While in Kampouchea, the guests were received by Premier Hun Sen, visited the former royal palace, the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide in Phnom Penh and Angkor Wat temple in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. The A.D.N. and O.R.B.I.S. delegations, during their extended stay here, will have working sessions with SPK.

ADN, ANN Sign Cooperation Agreement

BK291229 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK and the news agency of the German Democratic Republic (ADN) signed in Phnom Penh Saturday a protocol on their cooperation for the period of 1987-88. The signing was made during a four-day official friendship visit to Kampuchea by an ADN delegation headed by its general director, Guenter Poetschker. Signatories were on Kampuchean side SPK General Director Em Sam-an and ADN General Director Guenter Poetschker.

While in Kampuchea the GDR guests were received by Premier Hun Sen, Khoy Khunhuor, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of its Commission for Propaganda and Education. They also visited the Tuol Sleng museum of Pol Pot's genocide and the Angkor Wat in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

Earlier on Friday, another cooperation agreement for the 1987-88 period between the Kampuchean news agency SPK and the Nicaraguan news agency ANN was also signed in Phnom Penh by Em Sam-an and Carlos Garcia Castillo, respectively general directors of SPK and ANN. Under the agreement, the two sides will promote bilateral cooperation in exchanging news information.

BULGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK290958 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 29 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria Central Committee headed by its deputy-head Angelov Georgiev [title as received] arrived here on Sept 27 for a five-day visit to the Laos PDR. While here, the delegation is to discuss with the host bilateral relations between the two parties.

The delegation was met at Wattai Airport by Khamphai Boupha, deputy-head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the LPRP CC, first deputy-minister for foreign affairs, and other high ranking officials.

Bulgarian Ambassador Todor Tsvetanov Netsov was also present on this occasion.

Talks Held 29 Sep

BK291002 Vientiane KPL in English 0855 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 29 (KPL) -- Talks were held here today between a delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the LPRP CC led by its deputy-head, Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP CC, and first deputy-minister for foreign affairs, and the visiting delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria Central Committee led by its deputy-head Angelov Georgiev.

The two sides exchanged views on their foreign relations activities and discussed measures to further improve their work.

Bulgarian Ambassador Todor Tsvetanov Netsov was also present on this occasion.

COMMERCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM SRV CONFERENCE

BK291006 Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 29 (KPL) -- Vanthong Sengmuang, minister of commerce of the Lao PDR, returned here on Saturday after attending the third conference of Indochinese foreign trade ministers in Hanoi.

The minutes of the conference and protocols on goods exchange and payment for 1987 were signed there by the trade ministers of the three nations.

Vanthong Sengmuang, head of the Lao delegation, on Sept. 26, called on Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and was cordially received.

PASASON ASSESSES RELATIONS WITH THAILAND

BK261459 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 26 Sep 86

[PASASON 26 September commentary: "The LPDR's Unchanged Stand on the Improvement of Lao-Thai Relations"]

[Text] On 24 September, the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry sent an aide-memoire to the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Thailand through the Thai Embassy in the LPDR. The aid-memorie clearly pointed out the correct stand and good intention of the LPDR to improve and normalize Lao-Thai relations.

This aide-memoire once again reaffirms the consistent stand of the LPDR in improving and preserving the time-honored fine relations between the Lao and Thai peoples.

As everyone knows full well, the LPDR always adheres to the policy of good brotherliness and neighborliness toward the Thai people. This policy is not only a matter of written or spoken words but can be clearly tested. In the past as well as at present in spite of any stalemate reached in Lao-Thai relations, the Lao side always advances numerous initiatives and constructive proposals in order to bring the two sides to the negotiating table to urgently and peacefully settle the problems in Lao-Thai relations. Every negotiation between Laos and Thailand in the past was carried out at the initiative of the Lao side, including the recent talks in Bangkok to settle the problems between Thailand and sides.

Even though such negotiation has been suspended for some time, the communique of the LPDR Council of Ministers dated 5 August 1986 once again reaffirmed the consistent stand of the Lao side, which states it is now a favorable time for the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand to jointly adopt appropriate measures to resume talks with a view to normalizing and improving in all respects the relations between the two countries. For its part, the LPDR is ready to do everything possible at both the national and local levels to create favorable conditions for strengthening mutual understanding and trust between the two sides.

The spirit showing the unchanged good intention of the Lao side was once again reaffirmed in the aide-memoire of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry handed to the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Kingdom of Thailand on 24 September. The good intention and correct stand of the LPDR conforms with not only the aspirations of the Lao people but also the aspirations and legitimate interest of the Thai people. Such aspirations have been clearly displayed by the Thai people and public opinion in Thailand, who wish to see the brotherly relations between the Lao and Thai peoples improved and strengthened. In the meantime, several high-ranking Tai authorities have positively responded to the good intention of the Lao side. For instance, in his 19 September message to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan, Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said: It is now time for the two countries to improve neighborly and brotherly relations in all respects. For my part, I will try to find ways to develop the traditionally profound, close, and intimate Thai-Lao relations in the interests of the peoples of our two countries.

The statement of the prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand clearly reaffirms the stand of the Thai side in settling Thai-Lao relations. Thus, the problem remains with the Thai side which must translate its words into deeds to reflect a new step taken by the present Thai Government to conform with the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of the two countries.

The Lao people overwehelmingly support the reasonable and correct proposal of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry mentioned in the aide-memoire handed to the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Kingdom of Thailand on 24 September. This path will lead to a peaceful solution and normalization of the problems in Lao-Thai relations in conformity with the contents of the two Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint communiques signed between the governments of the two countries in 1979. Only by so doing will we be able to meet the urgent requirements of the Lao and Thai peoples and conform to the overall regional trend in aspiring to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation in order to contribute to the common tasks of defending and safeguarding peace in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world.

OFFICIAL TALKS WITH LAOS TO BE HELD IN VIENTIANE

BK300059 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Thailand and Laos have agreed to arrange talks in Vientiane to pave the way for a ministerial-level meeting to lead to a normalisation of relations.

Foreign Ministry adviser Arun Phanuphong said yesterday agreement was reached in talks between Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Laotian Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat in New York on Thursday.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi, who will return from the United Nations on October 11, will select a department head to represent Thailand at the Vientiane meeting, likely to be held late next month.

The Vientiane meeting could pave way for a meeting of the Thai and Laotian foreign ministers, said Mr Arun.

The former deputy foreign minister said ACM Sitthi and Mr Souban exchanged views on relations during their meeting in New York. Laos, he said, had demonstrated a more flexible stand by agreeing to consider a Thai proposal to accept 1,200 Laotians who were not recognised by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Since the communist takeover of Laos in 1975, and particularly the clash between Thai and Laotian troops over the three border villages in Uttaradit province in 1984, relations have been strained. The Government has banned the sale or transshipment to Laos of 200 strategic goods, including asphalt and bicycles, for security reasons.

Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said yesterday that Thailand had recently allowed a shipment of barbed wire to Laos as a gesture of good-will in response to the friendlier stand by Vientiane.

Laos last week submitted a proposal to the Thai Embassy in Vientiane stressing "the necessity to respond to the earnest aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples for their good neighbourly relations".

ACM Sitthi has described as "encouraging" a statement by Vientiane that it was "ready to hold talks with Thailand at any level".

Gen Prem said relations were good until the communist takeover, but today, "Laos has 60,000 foreign troops and 500 foreign advisers."

The Premier stressed Thailand's free trade policy, but certain limits had to be imposed on trade with socialist countries for security reasons. The limit was imposed not only on Laos, but on socialist countries in general.

"Thailand still has to distinguish between trade and bilateral relations," Gen Prem said. Thailand, he said, wanted more trade with socialist countries, but the volume had to be controlled to ensure that goods exported to these countries could not be used to destabilise Thai national security.

PHAM VAN DONG ATTENDS MEETING ON VACCINATIONS

OW262013 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 26 -- The steering committee of the expanded vaccination programme met here today to review its work in the recent winter-spring campaign and work out the plan for the 1986-87 winter-spring season.

The conference was attended by representatives of the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (PAM) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Hanoi.

The conference was honoured by the visit of Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Commitee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, who spoke to the participants and later went with them to visit a creche in Ba Trieu Street.

In his report, Dr Nguyen Cong Thang, deputy-minister of health and head of the steering committee, dealt with the results of the recent vaccination campaign and proposed a plan for the vaccination drive up to spring 1987.

He also presented a long-term programme up to 1990 which calls for vaccination of 80 per cent of children throughout the country against six endemic diseases, i.e. measles, polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, tuberculosis and tetanus.

Nguyen Cong Thang called upon the interested offices and services to coodinate their actions with the health service to help carry the programme through to complete success.

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES VFF CENTRAL COMMITTEE

BK270901 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Sep 86

["Full text" of speech by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, at VFF Central Committee's 24-25 September Hanoi meeting -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear elders and comrades, the CPV is making urgent preparations for the sixth national party congress. On the basis of continuing to implement the two strategic tasks of our country's revolution -- building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland -- and realizing the general line and the economic line set forth at the fourth and fifth party congresses, the sixth congress will adopt policies and tasks to further concretize these lines in the first stage of the transitional period toward socialism.

The sixth congress will set forth the task of continuing to step up the conduct of the three revolutions with the aim of exploiting and developing to a high degree all aspects of our country's potentials in order to vigorously develop production forces while continuing to accelerate socialist transformation in acordance with appropriate steps and forms in order to make production relations always consistent with the characteristics and capability of the production forces in each stage of development.

Over the past decade and more, under the CPV's leadership, our people have struggled untiringly and overcome all enemy-caused and natural difficulties to maintain production, firmly ensure and strengthen national defense and security, and score important successes.

Besides the achievements already recorded, we have committed serious shortcomings and mistakes in economic leadership. The policies and tasks to be adopted at the sixth congress must be aimed at developing the successes already recorded and resolutely overcoming shortcomings and mistakes in order to extricate the Vietnamese revolution from the current cumulative difficulties and push it continuously forward.

Dear elders and comrades, the revolution is an undertaking of the masses. This truism is not only correct in a situation wherein our people are those who implement the policies and tasks set forth by the party but also correct in a situation wherein they, as masters of the country, must be and are totally capable of contributing their views to the process of establishing those policies and tasks. Deeply aware of this, the CPV has arranged for the entire party, mass societies, political and social organizations, and all our people to contribute toward developing and perfecting the draft political report of the party Central Committee to be presented to the sixth national party congress.

The undertaking is of great significance as it creates conditions for everyone of us to directly participate in the process of preparing for the convocation of the party congress by contributing opinions toward establishing the tasks of our country's revolution in the coming period. This is a duty of the party as well as of every one of us Vietnamese. This is the meaning of this conference: to study and contribute opinions to the CPV Central Committe's Draft Political Report which is being held at the initiative of the VFF Central Committee.

Dear elders and comrades, on behalf of the CPV Central Committee, I heartily welcome the holding of this conference. Together with the entire party, people, and army, you will speak out in a frank, open-minded, and constructive spirit. I am firmly convinced that you will make many important suggestions to help further enrich the CPV Central Committee's Draft Political Report. At present, our party Central Committee is urgently collecting suggestions contributed by party organizations at all levels, mass organizations, cadres, and the people, including the views of many scientists, noted personages, and intellectuals both within and without the party as well as of every citizen who is deeply concerned about the revolutionary cause of building socialism and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. This reflects the high sense of responsibility of our people in contributing their suggestions to the leading party in the process of establishing revolutionary tasks while voluntarily doing their best to carry out these tasks.

I can tell you, elders and comrades, that through collection and study, we have found many important and appropriate suggestions for supplementing and perfecting the draft political report. Comrade Dao Duy Tung, member of the CPV Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Department, will present to you, elders and comrades, the contents of the draft political report so that you can study it and make your suggestions. We fervently hope to receive many valuable suggestions contributed by you, elders and comrades, to the draft political report.

May the conference be a fine success! May you, elders and comrades, enjoy good health and devote all your spirit and energy to joining the people throughout the country in overcoming the current difficulties in an effort to make your country prosperous and powerful, bring a plentiful and happy life to our people, and advance our beloved Vietnamese fatherland to socialism!

Thank you, elders and comrades.

TRUONG CHINH SPEECH TO COAL MINERS GROUP

BK251010 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] On 23 September 1986 Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, held a cordial get-together with the cadres, workers' labor heroes, emulation combatants, and other outstanding representatives of our country's coal sector on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the coal mining sector, 12 November.

Attending were Comrades Vu Ngoc Ninh, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Bac Thai provincial party committee; Le Dai, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Quang Ninh provincial party committee; and Nguyen Viet Dung, head of the offices of the National Assembly and the Council of State.

At the get-together, Comrade Tran Anh Vinh, acting minister of mines and coal, briefed the comrade general secretary on the implementation of the 1981-85 coal production plan and on the orientation and measures to be adopted by the coal sector as outlined in its 1986-90 plan. He pointed out the sector's determination to strive to develop its strong points and overcome its shortcomings, place emphasis on guaranteeing basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business in accordance with the spirit and letter of the various resolutions of the CPV Central Committee and the Political Bureau, carry out its tasks and the 1986 state plan successfully, and continue to make comprehensive preparations for implementing those tasks to be presented at the sixth party congress for the coal sector.

Amid a very cordial and exuberant atmosphere, the participants listened attentively with emotion to Comrade Truong Chinh when he recalled his deep impressions of the indomitable struggle staged by coal miners 50 years ago. The comrade general secretary said: The tradition of our country's coal sector is very glorious. The coal sector is one of the many cradles in which our country's working class was born and developed. Such place names as Hon Gai and Cam Pha are very familiar and close to the compatriots nationwide. They are places where Vietnamese communists advanced on the proletariat path and infiltrated the working class in order to steel themselves into proletarians while launching a struggle movement among the working class against the oppressive and exploitive yoke of the French colonialists and of the capitalist mine owners.

From the restoration of peace in the northern part of our country until the years of anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation, while continuing to develop their glorious tradition, the coal miners enthusiastically strove to excel in productive labor as part of their efforts to turn out more coal for the fatherland. They made worthy contributions to the socialist construction in the North and to the struggle for the liberation of the South and for national unification.

Comrade Truong Chinh pointed out: In recent years, the production of the coal sector has declined. There are many reasons for this, the most important being that we have failed to make adequate investments in the coal sector, have allowed the system of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization to drag on, and have failed to give enough care to the material and spiritual lives of workers in the mining area. Our party has realized these shortcomings and has adopted new policies as reflected in the resolution of the CPV Central Committee's eighth plenum and resolutions Nos 28 and 31 of the Political Bureau.

The comrade general secretary emphasized: As the coal sector is very important, all of the country must care for its development. This is because coal is essential to the industrial sector in particular, and to the entire economic sector in general.

Cadres and workers of the sector have exerted great efforts to overcome difficulties in maintaining production to avoid a decline in production as noted in the past few years. You, comrades, must analyze the situation to find out the subjective shortcomings of the sector, of your corporation or enterprise, and of yourselves as coal miners. From this, you must work out a plan under which you must jointly struggle along the direction of renovating your ways of thinking, working and economic managment; developing your strong points; and redressing your shortcomings in order to step up production in the period ahead. By doing so, the coal sector will certainly be able to make vigorous headway.

Comrade Truong Chinh noted with joy the fact that over the past few months, coal production has shown some progress. The comrade pointed out that this is only the initial result and constant efforts must be made to make steady headway. The comrade urged: Apart from the care given by the party and the state, leading comrades of various sectors and localities and those comrades in charge of trade unions must care for the welfare of miners and their families so they can be free from worry and enthusiastically engage in production.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the coal mining sector, Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh cordially conveyed the heartfelt compliments of the CVP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers to all the cadres, workers, and civil servants of the coal sector. He hopes that the coal sector will develop ever more strongly the glorious revolutionary tradition of mining workers by striving to excel in fulfilling their tasks under the 1986 plan and in scoring outstanding achievements to welcome the sixth party congress.

On behalf of all the cadres and workers of the coal sector, Comrade Acting Minister Tran Anh Vinh expressed the profound joy of the outstanding representatives of the coal sector in this very cordial get-together with Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh on the occasion of the glorious anniversary of the coal mining sector. The comrade pledged to strive to resolutely implement Comrade Truong Chinh's advice that they should strive to make it possible for our country's coal sector to make increasingly steady headway.

HANOI VIEWS CAMBODIA SEAT, REAGAN'S UN SPEECH

BK281428 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Radio editor Vu Dinh Vinh feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] The 41st session of the UN General Assembly has begun its work. Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK, has sent a letter to the UN secretary general and the chairman of the session to raise the voice of the Cambodian people, who are in control of their country and their own destiny, at this largest international organization. This is the voice of the Cambodian people who sincerely want peace and oppose the danger of nuclear catastrophe. It also is the consistent stand of the Cambodian people who cherish peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific and who have done their utmost to promote dialogue with their neighbors, especially the ASEAN countries, in the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Comrade Hun Sen's letter dealt with a burning moral issue: Cambodia's representation at the United Nations. The letter clearly pointed out a fact and made a very legitimate demand: As the PRK Government, legally set up and vested with full authority, has assumed the responsibility of the Cambodian people's sole, genuine and legitimate representative, in deference to the Cambodian people's legitimate rights, it is high time for the United Nations to remove the criminal Pol Pot clique fron the seat it has usurped in this organization.

In recent days, the Cambodian reactionaries and their masters have deliberately raised a hue and cry over their so-called unity, strength, and existence in Cambodia. It is no coincidence that this took place at a time when preparations were being made for the opening of the 41st UN General Assembly session. It was a calculated move. The Cambodian reactionaries and their masters are attempting to rekindle the Cambodian issue and are seeking to protect the seat illegally occupied by the former at the United Nations. This is a move that is inconsistent with the actual situation and runs counter to righteous opinion in Southeast Asia and the world.

It is an undeniable fact the the PRK Government is the sole genuine and legitimate representative of the Cambodian people and that it is in effective control of the entire country. The PRK is growing with each passing day, whereas the genocidal Pol Pot clique has completely lost its place in history. The Cambodian people have condemned it and do not recognize its existence, while people of the world treat them with disgust and contempt. The Pol Pot clique of butchers definitely has neither the right nor the permission to illegally occupy Cambodia's seat at the United Nations. The time has come for it to be booted out of this vast international body. All attempts to cling to and retain the genocidal Pol Pot clique in any form will surly be exposed and frustrated.

As stated above, the 41st session of the UN General Assembly has begun its work. The session's agenda is composed of 143 items, including some new ones such as establishment of a comprehensive system for the defense of peace and international security in accordance with a proposal of the socialist countries and a debate on the banditlike U.S. attack against Libya. Figuring prominently on the session's agenda are demands for an end to nuclear tests, the signing of a comprehensive treaty on nuclear test ban, a halt to the nuclear arms race, the prevention of the militarization of space, and the banning of neutron and chemical weapons.

The 3-week general debate has begun. During the debate, the head delegates of various member countries will present their views on many issues for which the international community has shown concern. Worthy of note is that on 22 September U.S. President Reagan made an address at the UN forum. Resorting to shopworn rhetoric, Reagan devoted most of his speech to dealing with U.S. relations with the Soviet Union. Essentially, what he said was nothing more than the United States' ceaseless attempt to evade its responsibility for the current burning issues, namely peace, disarmament, and averting the danger of a nuclear war. Reagan refused to respond to the constructive Soviet peace initiatives put forth recently by General Secretary Gorbachev. On the other hand, the U.S. President made extremely absurd demands, uttered slanderous allegations, and distorted the case of Daniloff, an American journalist caught red-handed while carrying out espionage activites in Moscow. At the same time, Reagan spared no effort to defend the U.S. SDI program, which has met with strong opposition from progressive mankind.

In his address, the U.S. President put forth a so-called 3-point peace process aimed at settling regional conflicts. However, everyone knows that it is the United States that has caused instability in several regions such as southern Africa, the Middle East, and Central America. The Reagan administration has also committed state terrorism, carried out military intervention, and threatened the independence, sovereignty, and security of other nations. It is common knowledge that the Reagan administration brazenly perpetrated the criminal act of sending its air force to attack Libya and has ceaselessly provided arms for counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, Nicaragua, and so forth.Reality has shown that the United States does not practice what it preaches. One needs only to review its deeds in the past year, since the 40th session of the UN General Assembly and the first Soviet-U.S. summit conference in Geneva, to clearly see the lies in Reagan's address. Obviously, behind the smokescreen of peace spread by Reagan at the UN forum is an extremely dangerous arms race initiated by the Reagan administration.

The U.S. side has exposed its attempt to continue implementing various adventurous plans to achieve the objective of gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and tipping the balance of strategic force in America's favor.

The Reagan administration has also openly poisoned the climate of Soviet-U.S. dialogue through a series of incidents. Along with raising a hue a cry over the case of Daniloff, an American spy caught red-handed while engaged in anti-Soviet activities, the United States has arrogantly expelled 25 Soviet diplomats working at the United Nations. Thus, the Washington administration still continues to pursue its stubborn and warlike policy and its crusade against the Soviet Union, peace, and the independence of nations. However, this policy will certainly fail in the face of the strength of all progressive mankind who are united to resolutely struggle for their noble objectives.

AFP: ARMY PAPER URGES MORE OPEN MEDIA STYLE

BK271236 Hong Kong AFP in English 1230 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi, Sept 27 (AFP) — Vietnamese officials should make an effort to give journalist more serious and objective information, the army daily QUAN DOI NHAN DAN said Saturday. "Press conferences where a dialogue can be found and where the truth comes across are still few," the newspaper said. As things now stand, a news conference is aimed at asking journalists to generate propaganda for a new policy. "It amounts to one-way information. It is hard to know what is exact and what is false," QUAN DOI NHAN DAN said, denouncing a general tendency to "show off what is good and hide what is bad."

The paper also harshly criticized "the lack of accuracy, the simplicity, the lack of seriousness in reporting, pompous verbiage and exaggeration" on the part of some journalists. "It is hard to have articles which are precise, or even interesting." Praising a recent Moscow news conference where the communist party secretary "answered 200 questions in five hours," the newspaper suggested that Vietnamese leaders explore a new Soviet style in dealing with the media.

OVER 400 DISTRICTS HOLD LOCAL PARTY CONGRESSES

BK271106 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] More than 400 districts in Vietnam are holding their local party congresses in preparation for the upcoming Sixth CPV Congress. Vinh Bao was the first district to have held this local party congress in the coast city of Haiphong. The congress received 13,000 opinions by party members on measures to be taken to boost production and improve the people's life. The congress also pointed to shortcomings in economic management and production in the past period and set targets for food production and export for the coming years.

AUSTRALIA

HAWKE WELCOMES STOCKHOLM PACT, REAGAN'S UN SPEECH

BK241104 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Sep 86

[From the "International Report" moderated by Gabriel Lafitt]

[Text] The Australian Government is hopeful that there will be real progress in negotiating an agreement on disarmament between the superpowers. The Australian prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke, has told the Australian Parliament there has been a breakthrough in Stockholm (?over) regulating conventional military movements in Europe and this may clear the way for broader agreements on disarmament between the United States and the Soviet Union.

From Canberra Graham Dobell reports:

[Begin recording] [Dobell] According to Mr Hawke there is an historic opportunity for the restoration of stability and realistic understanding between the United States and the Soviet Union. Mr Hawke acknowledged to the Parliament the range of difficulties facing the superpowers in getting some agreement, mentioning specifically the controversies surrounding the Soviet spy charges against the American journalist Nick Daniloff. Even so, Mr Hawke said he was encouraged by the tone and substance of President Reagan's arms control remarks in his address to the United Nations this week.

In his speech President Reagan spoke of his willingness to accept limited and measured accords rather than holding out for all embracing agreements. He also proposed a scheme which would bar the deployment of "star wars" type defense technology for 7 years. Mr Hawke said there were also positive signs from the Soviet Union. The prime minister said the new Stockholm Conference agreement for advanced notice of military movements in Europe was the first major step in East-West arms control since the signing of the SALT II Treaty in 1979. Mr Hawke went on:

[Hawke] We have backed the Stockholm Conference. We will provide the impetus for more far-reaching arms control achievements. (?And) particularly on-site verification provisions in the agreement, I believe, are very important precedent. I think the House would be aware that this government has consistently maintained, that given the absolutely catastrophic potential of war in the nuclear age, that the nuclear weapons states themselves do not have an exclusive right to determine international security and arms control issues. Our regular consultations with the nuclear weapons states, particularly the superpowers on these issues, and our active promotion in international forums of the need for balanced and verifiable reductions in the level of arms, reflect the high and continuing priority that this government attaches to effective arms control and disarmament measures. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

SOVIET AIRLINE, FISHING REQUESTS REJECTED

HK300359 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 25 Sep 86 p 7

[By NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION staff correspondent Peter O'Hara]

[Text] Moscow, Sept 24. -- The Soviet Union today renewed requests for airline rights and fishing fleet facilities in New Zealand, but was rebuffed by trade mission leader Overseas Trade and Marketing Minister Mike Moore.

Mr Moore had a blunt exchange with Acting Soviet Minister of Fisheries, Nikolai Kudryavtsev, when they signed an agreement allowing the Soviet fleet rights to fish in New Zealand's 200-mile exclusive economic zone [EEZ] for another four years.

New Zealand has previously turned down requests to let the USSR Airline Aeroflot fly charters into the country to change fishing crews and to allow the Soviets to set up their own dock at Nelson for maintaining ships.

Government officials concerned with security are certain that if Aeroflot was allowed in the American Deep Freeze operation which serves Antarctica would walk out of Christchurch.

They also say that if the Soviets had their own dock it would give them the base they are seeking in the South Pacific. Further it would be an economic disadvantage because New Zealand would stop being paid for maintenance services.

Mr Kudryavtsev told Mr Moore through an interpreter today that people sometimes tried to "give a political character" to the Soviet request for their own fishing facilities. "That is not true, it is purely commercial." Mr Moore replied: "At this stage the Government cannot see its way through to accepting Aeroflot flights or maintenance facilities in New Zealand." He added that he understood how important the matter was to the Soviets and he would take their request home. But at the moment there was "no decision in favour of doing these two things."

The Soviet Acting Minister also made a strong push for a bigger slice of the fishing zone. Mr Kudryavtsev said the area allocated to them had the lowest productivity and most inconsistent weather because it was close to Antarctica.

When New Zealand defined the EEZ in the 1970s it undertook to meet international law of the Sea Obligations allowing other countries to fish the zone when the nation itself was not exploiting it an optimum level.

The Soviets -- whose research has contributed hugely to knowledge of regional fisheries, and been instrumental in the exploitation of the valuable species known as orange roughy -- gained an agreement first in force for four years. It was then renewed for two years and today four more years were added.

The mission has run into the reality of Soviet bureaucracy with appointments failing to eventuate and top level pleas needed to assist access for New Zealand businessmen.

The New Zealand embassy staff had to inform the 32-strong group at the outset of an eight-day visit that Soviet ministers were allowing only senior representatives to visit them and that one major appointment, with the Minister of Domestic Trade, had been cancelled.

Mr Moore made an appeal at a meeting with the Soviet Chamber of Commerce for help in getting appointments for the business representatives of industries including wool, dairy, meat, other exporters and importers, bankers and investors.

ALLEGED CPP CHIEF ARRESTED; TALKS 'THREATENED'

HK300942 Hong Kong AFP in English 0932 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 30 (AFP) -- The military has arrested alleged communist leader Rodolfo Salas, the PHILIPPINES NEW AGENCY (PNA) said Tuesday, as lawyers for the communist underground warned that the arrest threatened peace talks with the government.

The official PNA quoted a ranking military officer as saying Mr. Salas, 38, who he identified as chairman of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CCP) was captured by units of the paramilitary Constabulary somewhere in Manila Monday night.

Mr. Salas carried a 250,000-peso (12,195-dollar) reward for his capture dead or alive, PNA qouted the military offical as saying. He was arrested with his wife Josefina Cruz, and security escort Jose Concepcion.

Two lawyers for the National Democratic Front (NDF), which is currently holding peace talks with the government to end a 17-year-old communist insurgency, told a press conference earlier Tuesday that the arrest of Mr. Salas "imperils the further progress" of the peace talks.

They ugred President Corazon Aquino to order the military to release the three, and accused Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos of "sabotaging" the peace talks.

The NDF was "not faulting the political leadership" for the incident, but only "powerful segments" within the military which want the peace talks to fail, lawyer Arno Sanidad said.

"We do not see how the peace talks can proceed any further unless the three are released immediately," the lawyers said.

"How can we go on with the peace talks if our clients are being arrested one by one?" Mr. Sanidad said.

The peace talks were begun in early August and both sides were expected to sign a 30-day ceasefire agreement later this week. However, the second NDF lawyer, Romeo Capulong, denied that it was up for signing as claimed by government negotiator Ramon Mitra Monday.

The NDF is a 12-member underground coalition which included the CPP and its 16,500-strong armed wing, the New People's Army, which has been waging a guerrilla campaign against the government for 17 years.

Mr. Capulong said Mr. Salas was "rightly or wrongly being described" as the CPP chairman.

Mr. Salas, also known as Commander Bilog or Henry, a former student activist and math graduate of the state-run University of the Philippines, is widely believed to have replaced CPP chief Jose Maria Sison who was captured in 1977.

Mr. Sison, 47, was freed by Mrs. Aquino when she assumed power following a popular uprising which toppled the 20-year rule of President Ferdinand Marcos in February, and has since formed a legal left party.

Mr. Capulong said that Mr. Salas and the other two people arrested were part of the "security and liaison panel" of two NDF negotiators in the peace talks with the government, and said they had an informal understanding with the government panel that they were immune from arrest and surveillance.

However, the military offical, who asked not to be named, said that Mr. Salas was not among communist representatives now holding peace talks with the Aquino government and thus could not be released, PNA said.

Mr. Salas, 38, who has just had an operation, was being groomed as the third NDF representative in the peace talks, Mr. Sanidad said.

Mr. Capulong discounted the possibility that the CPP elements hotile to the peace talks were responsible for Mr. Salas's disappearance. They refused to discuss other details of the incident, citing security reasons.

NDF COUNSEL URGES AQUINO TO DEFY U.S. PRESSURES

HK291423 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 29 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] The counsel of the National Democratic Front [NDF] panel in the ongoing peace talks yesterday urged President Aquino to resist the pressures by the U.S. government to abandon negotiations.

Romeo Capulong also added Mrs. Aquino should assert her political authority over the military and the defense establishment.

NDF negotiators Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel disclosed Saturday they will propose to the Aquino government this week a 30-day temporary nationwide ceasefire with accompanying safeguards and mechanisms for implementation.

Capulong said the counter-proposal proves the NDF's sincerity in seeking genuine, durable and just peace.

Capulong said "we're not saying that the government is not sincere, but Mrs. Aquino should assert her political authority over the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Ministry of National Defense."

He said a certain segment in government which does not approve of the peace negotiations is deliberately trying to scuttle the talks.

He added the United States, which is perceived as having a strong political influence, generally opposes peace talks in similar circumstances all over the world.

Capulong said Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Vice President Salvador Laurel and Natural Resources Minister Ernestor Maceda should not meddle in the peace talk.

He proposed that both the government and the rebel panels first agree on the root causes of the insurgency and on the solution to these problems.

RAMOS REPORT NOT AS 'HAWKISH' AS BELIEVED

HK290545 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Sep 86 p 2

[By Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] The highly classified report on the Philippine insurgency which Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Gen Fidel V. Ramos, presented to President Corazon Aquino upon her arrival from her 11-day United States trip is not as "hawkish" or as radical in its assessments and recommendations as many people believe.

Authoritative sources within the military establishment told NEW DAY that the report on which Mrs Aquino will base her future policy, contains nothing more than what has already been enunciated by Ramos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile during the past weeks concerning the local insurgency situation and its ramifications. This notwithstanding, developments that seem to indicate that the military and a growing number of officials in the Aquino government are now advocating a "hardline policy" towards the communist insurgency, the sources said.

"The inherent concern which will surely be present in the report stems mainly from the increasing number and quality of casualties being sustained by the Armed Forces recently due to escalating incidents of ambuscades and raids conducted by the insurgents," said one source who declined to be identified.

In view of these casualties, the source added, the Ramos's report calls for "a redefinition of the government policies towards the communist insurgency problem."

This is not new. In a Cabinet meeting held this week while the President was still in the U.S., Ramos stressed that government side casualties are now on par with those of the rebels. Ramos said that where the casualty ratio was one soldier for every two New People's Army (NPA) rebel in the last 10 or 12 encounters immediately before the takeover of President Aquino, the casualty ratio has now reached one to one.

The stance of the military (described as "defensive posture"), has not also changed since President Aquino laid down the reconciliation policy of her government last February. Ramos stressed during the Cabinet meeting that the military continues to operate on an "active defense" basis, where soldiers continue to patrol and do not limit themselves to the barracks. If there is any outwardly offensive operations undertaken, it is mostly in the form of pursuit operations against rebels who had just attacked military convoys or installations.

"The report would most likely advocate more 'action' rather than 'reaction' when it comes to communist depredations in the countryside," one source said.

The report, the sources said, could likewise include statistics on NPA attacks on logging concessions and mining companies, burning bulldozers and other machinery utilized for production and inhibiting economic activities in the countryside.

"This part of the report," one source said, "would emphasize the will of the insurgents to disrupt the national economy through various forms of armed harassment."

The sources admitted ignorance of the actual specifics of the report but insisted that the "mailed fist" policy that certain sectors are expecting would be somewhat tempered by a multidisciplinary, integrated approach in addressing the problem of peace and order, the insurgency as well as the human rights issues.

"The key here would be the 'statement of consensus' signed by all the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] major service commanders, regional unified command (RUC) chiefs, and commanders of support and separate units last Sept 9," the source said.

The statement of consensus, which was drafted at Camp Aguinaldo, was given to the members of the National Security Council (NSC) during its meeting last Tuesday. It calls for, among other things, the more active involvement of other government agencies in the hearts-and-mind campaign against the communist rebels.

The statement also declared that the armed forces "will remain an integral party of the government" and promises to follow civilian authority faithfully.

"Most probably, Ramos's report to the President also embodies the AFP consensus statement emphasizing the military establishment's realization that a more favorable climate of public order must come on a balanced combination of political, economic, social and military inputs," added the source.

The source noted that "we in the Armed Forces are well aware that a total military solution to the insurgency problem cannot work and this has likewise been emphasized by Gen Ramos and Minister Enrile in their past statements. The solution, as enunciated during the AFP consensus conference, must consist of a coordinated series of immediate, short-term and long-range actions which integrate the policial, economic and military capabilities of the government and the private sector."

When queried on whether the Ramos report might have contained as assessment of the armed strength of the government as against the total armed strength of the insurgents to foresee whether an all-out conflict with the rebels is "winnable", one source remarked that "attacking the lairs of the insurgents is one thing, winning the people's support for this strategy is another."

"Clearly, the military will be more motivated and united than before," he said. "But as I said earlier, a coordinated effort on the part of the military, other government agencies as well as the private sector is vital to any war -- particularly an insurgency war -- to be winnable."

The sources, however, made it clear that though the Ramos report may advocate a more active role in the counter-insurgency campaign, "it surely will not disregard the current reconciliation policy of the government."

"Unless the President, as our commander in chief says so, we will have to abide by the reconciliation thrust of the government," the sources said.

On possible troop movements, disposition of armaments, nature of field operations as well as land, air and sea operations in case the ongoing peace talks bog down and an all-out conflict does break out, the sources refused to comment on whether these are included in the Ramos report. "These are classified matters and I doubt if that even if Malacanang releases the contents of the report, such specifics will be likewise released. That would be telegraphing your moves to the enemy," one source explained.

STUDY SAYS MILITARY ABUSES FOSTER INSURGENCY

HK291445 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY INQUIRER in English 29 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By Dave Veridiano]

[Text] Military weaknesses and abuses are among the major factors that contribute to the growing insurgency problem in the country which could eventually lead to a communist takeover in three to six years.

This was the assessment made by Gen Florecio F. Magsino (ret) in a 22-page study submitted to the recently concluded International Security Council meeting held at the Manila Hotel.

The study, entitled Communist Insurgency as a Threat to Philippine National Security, analyzed the various combinations of factors that "may spell victory or defeat for communism in Southeast Asia, particularly in the Philippines".

The former superintendent of the Philippine Military Academy said that although the country is blessed with all the attributes that can lead to a very bright future, he cited in his paper nine factors that lead to a deteriorating situation.

In defining the military weakness as one of the factors, Magsino said the military is bugged by inadequate pay, poor logistics and organizational problems.

"The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) is blessed with a majority of dedicated, patriotic and able officers and men, but if they are not adequately financed and logistically supported, this handicap may turn success into failure," Magsino said.

In explaining military abuses, Magsino's report cited examples of military personnel who abuse their positions by extorting from the citizenry; bullying the people; using guns to harass the defenseless and other misdeeds.

The other factors mentioned in Magsino's study include:

Problem-solving weakness or inability to prepare for its own survival;

Economic weaknesses. Where instead of making tangible solutions, the causes of the problem of the fallen economy are argued on;

Graft, corruption and other government venalities;

An ineffective judicial system; and,

Communist strength in winning the propaganda war against the military organization.

Magsino's assessment runs parallel to the pronouncement made by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile last week, that the insurgency problem in the country would reach a point of "irreversibility" if not left unchecked, and the number of insurgents would be doubled or trebled before 1990.

Enrile had said that the communist New People's Army's (NPA) steady growth, if maintained, would generate an equivalent of two-and-a half to three army divisions by 1990 or an equivalent of about 35,000 to 45,000 armed NPA regulars.

Magsino said "whether the nation turns communist or not will depend on who the President chooses to assist in governing the country, and how the President will control and check her assistants."

NAFP RADICALS MULL FORMING POLITICAL PARTY

HK291350 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Sep 86 p 13

[Text] Some radical young lieutenants, captains and majors in the active service of New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) are toying with the idea of forming a political party as a direct blunt to the Communist Party's political activities and as an outlet for their own political activities.

A military source said the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] silence in the political arena is being construed by the communists as sign of subservience to the present policies of the civil government, thus exploiting it to propagate their cause openly in the political field.

The radical officers cited the case of Indonesian Armed Forces which has its own political party, indicating among others that the party became the foremost anti-red exponent.

Like the Indonesian experience, the NAFP today is the only united institution that is preventing the communist from taking over the government, the sources said.

The Indonesian Army totally crushed the PKI, the Communist Party of Indonesia, in a bloody purge. The country since then became one of the most progressive in the ASEAN.

The group observed that there is a concerted effort to isolate the NAFP from the people. Even some members of the political leadership treat the military as not a part of the government. This anomalous and unfair treatment should be rectified by the President and the military leadership, the group said.

BAYAN ACCUSES MILITARY OF SUPPORTING LOYALISTS

HK291343 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 28 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New People's Alliance -- Bayan] yesterday accused high-ranking military officials in the Visayas of coddling Marcos loyalists in their so-called anti-communist rallies in the guise of peace and democracy campaign.

Rex Arnaldo, Bayan president for Negros, told a press conference that the anti-communist rally on Sept 19 in his province addressed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was led by Marcos loyalists supported by the military.

Celia Diaz Laurel, the vice president's wife was also present in that rally, he said.

He expressed suspicion that Enrile might have inspired the rallies since, he said, the defense chief started the campaign in Manila, linking colleagues in the government to the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Arnaldo disclosed that last year, right after the Escalante massacre, a similar rally was held in Negros, led by KBL warlord Armando Gustilo.

He accused the military and the loyalists of systematically waging what he called a smear campaign against the people.

He said the loyalists and the military were "fomenting and planting the seed of class struggle."

MILITARY QUESTIONS NDF CONTROL OVER NPA

HK300149 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Armed Forces Vice Chief of Staff Major General Salvador Mison asked the National Democratic Front [NDF] to exercise firmer control over the New People's Army which keeps ambushing soldiers while NDF representatives talk about a cease-fire. During a press conference at his office in Camp Aguinaldo, Mison said if the NDF has no control over the NPA, then the cease-fire agreement would be useless. He said it seems to appear that the NDF (does not) speak on behalf of the CPP-NPA.

9 GENERALS RETIRE; 2 GRANTED 6-MONTH EXTENSIONS

HK300731 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Six generals whose terms of service had been earlier extended for 6 months are among those whose retirement takes effect today. The retiring generals include Major Generals Jose Magno and Ramon Farolan, and Brigadier Generals Federico Macabasco, Romeo David, Levi Malto, Antonio Lukban, Rodrigo Gutang, Jose Almentes, and Manuel Ribo.

Meanwhile, the terms of service of Major Generals Salvador Mison, Armed Forces vice chief of staff, and Rodolfo Canieso, army chief, were extended for another 6 months.

PIMENTEL WARNS OFFICIALS ON MISUSE OF FUNDS

HK291103 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Jr today accused former governors and mayors of misusing government funds. At the same time, he warned officers in charge [OIC's] against committing the same offenses. According to Pimentel, OIC's should be very careful when spending government funds so as to help eliminate graft and corruption in the country.

Meanwhile, Pimentel reaffirmed lawyer Elmer Fomento as vice mayor of Quezon City, adding that his selection of Fomento was based on recommendations from all civic-religious organizations as well as from political parties. Only the office of vice mayor in Makati remains vacant.

CUENCO TO RUN FOR CONGRESS IN NEXT ELECTION

HK290951 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco announced that he would run for congressman of Cebu City in the next elections. Cebu City has two seats in the Congress. Cuenco, who will run under the coalition party Panaghuisa [equivalent of United Nationalist Democratic Organization in Cebu Province] stated that he would strive to become a member of the Congress. According to him, he would resign as political affairs minister once he presents his candidacy for the said elections.

Opposes 1987 Presidential Election

HK291023 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] There is no need to hold presidential elections next year because President Corazon Aquino and Vice President Salvador Laurel are the acknowledged victors in the last elections. This was emphasized by Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco in response to clamors for the holding of presidential elections together with elections for new governors and mayors. According to Minister Cuenco, the holding of another presidential election next year would cast doubt on the victories of Aquino and Laurel during the last elections.

GOVERNMENT REBUKED FOR RETAINING KBL OFFICIALS

HK291453 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 29 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] A former member of the Aquino Cabinet has expressed disappointment over the continued dominance of members of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) in the new government.

Pablito Sanidad, former labor deputy minister, also assailed the Aquino government for absorbing the warlords in the Ilocos into its ranks instead of dismantling them.

Sanidad, who recently resigned over the government's "Unfair treatment of the people who sacrificed their lives during the Marcos regime," said the people who lorded it over during Marcos' time are the same people now in power.

The former deputy minister was referring to the appointed officers-in-charge (OICs) in the country who, he said, were mostly KBLs who hastily shifted allegiance after the February Revolution.

He said in Regions 1 (Ilocos) and 2 (Cagayan Valley) alone, a number of the appointed PDP-LABAN [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] OICs were former members of the KBL.

Sanidad said before the February event the PDP-LABAN was zero in the two regions. Now, all the governors and mayors are members of the PDP-LABAN, he added.

Except for acting Gov. Jose Burgos, Jr., the vice-governor down to the provincial board members and a good number of mayors in Ilocos Sur were former members of the Marcos' party.

Sanidad said the appointment of Burgos as a "compromise move" to end the OIC scramble in the region worked against the former opposition (to the Marcos regime).

He said Burgos was never an oppositionist in Ilocos Sur, nor was Evelyn Singson, the vice-governor and wife of former Gov. Luis "Chavit" Singson.

He also asked the Aquino government to be ever vigilant as Region 1 is still a Marcos loyalist region.

The Farinas and Ablan of Ilocos Norte, Barbero of Abra, Aspiras and Ortega of La Union, Estrella and Cendana of Pangasinan, Palispis of Benguet and Dominguez of Mountain Province are still loyal to Marcos and could easily pave the way for his return and eventual takeover of the government, Sanidad said.

On his leaving the government, Sanidad said "I was not contented with the way the present government has treated those people who sacrificed their lives during the dark days of the Marcos regime."

He said the people who have been running after the oppositionists during Marcos' reign are the same people now being appreciated and rewarded by the Aquino government.

He also expressed pessimism over the holding of free and clean elections in the future in the Ilocos region because of the presence of the warlords.

INTERVIEW WITH PARTIDO NG BAYAN CHAIRMAN

HK251601 Manila FILIPINO TIMES in English 12-18 Sep 86 pp 1, 5, 6

[Text] Six months after the ouster of former Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos, the Partido ng Bayan [PNB] (People's Party), or what is popularly perceived as the legal political party of the Philippine Left, was born. Many believe that the formation of PNB ushers in a new and exciting era in Philippine electoral politics. Elected National Chairman of the party was labor leader Ronaldo Olalia.

Olalia is currently chairman of the militant Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU -- May First Movement), a national labor center with a membership of over 600,000 workers nationwide. Olalia, son of the late labor leader Felixberto Olalia, Sr. who was incarcerated by the previous regime, and who died as a result of that imprisonment, is also acting president of the equally militant Bagong Alysansang Makabayan (BAYAN -- New Patriotic Federation).

Benjie Pineda of PHILIPPINE NEWS AND FEATURES interviewed him recently. Excerpts of that interview follow:)

PHILIPPINE NEWS AND FEATURES (PNF): What brought about the establishment of PNB?

Rolando Olalia (RO): The formation of a political party has been a lingering idea until we sat down to seriously discuss it. There were thirteen of us, including Jose Ma. Sison, Bernabe Buscayno and several peasant leaders and representatives from the middle classes who came to the conclusion that this is the perfect time to organize a political party of the masses. We weighed its pros and cons including the possible problems posed by the presence of Sison and Buscayno and we agreed that the conditions are there. We have the organization, we have a politicized mass base and the democratic space within which to work. We set up a preparatory committee and named the party Partido ng Bayan.

PNF: Defense Minister Enrile has called your party "nothing but a communist front." What can you say about this?

RO: In legal terminology we call this an alibi, when you try to destroy the integrity, character and reputation of an individual or an organization to camouflage your real intentions. In our case, the good minister would like to make everyone believe that the PNB is a political force of the CPP (Communist Party of the Philippines) or a political party of the NDF (National Democratic Front). But every organization which is cause-oriented, whether an organization of individuals or an alliance, or a political party, as long as you are fighting for the people's welfare, as long as you espouse the basic issues affecting them -- you are always open to the charge of being a communist front or a radical and a subversive. Enrile has been very active in denouncing us as a communist front, he has been very active in his anti-communist campaign, but his objective is to get the support of the military and the United States.

PNF: How would the PNB affect the local political scenes?

RO: There are some newspaper columnists who are already saying that PNB is the party to reckon with. And as I said to one of the officers of a traditional party, PNB is the first and the only political party with a permanent and solid mass base. In our recently-held founding congress, we were only expecting an initial 50,000 membership, but we even exceeded that number. With this strength we, however, draw our most significant distinction from traditional political parties. We don't start and stop at elections. We consider participating in an election as a continuing process of politicization and education of the people on the basic issues. This is the "new politics" we are bannering.

PNF: How do you regard the other political parties?

RO: The ruling party is the PDP-LABAN [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] whose secretary-general is the brother of President Corazon Aquino. It has a sprinkling of elite leadership but is non-traditional in the sense that it carries certain progressive provisions in its program of government. We are open to coalescing with this party. On the other hand, I agree with the view of many that UNIDO (United Nationalist Democratic Organization) -- the other party supporting the Aquino government -- is now only a paper tiger or a skeleton. It started as an aggregation of political parties which have already separated. KBL (the Marcos party) is a highly discredited party. It may have the money but it does not have the machinery, particularly at the grassroots. The most decisive element of a political machinery is people. If the people you have don't have sincerity to serve you, it means you are going nowhere. The NP (Nationalista Party -- the pre-martial law Marcos party) being resurrected by Rene Cayetano is also discredited. It cannot even get the NP wing of the Laurels. Because (Defense Minister Juan Ponce) Enrile and (Vice Prsident Salvador) Doy Laurel are incompatible as far as the presidency is concerned. The LP [Liberal Party] faction of Kalaw is already discredited in the eyes of the workers because she is a unionbuster. Jovy's (former Senator Jovito Salonga) LP wing has more chances.

We are now (aware) of a danger where the Right would form a coalition or attraction to get the support of the American government. If that happens, a coalition of the PNB and the PDP-LABAN might be effected. That will be a very exciting and interesting battle between Left Liberals and Right Traditionalists.

PNF: The PNB then is open to entering into a coalition with other parties?

RO: In the party constitution it is stated that we are open to coalitions. As a matter of fact, we are willing and ready to establish a coalition government with the ruling party or any other party in power. We shall enter into a coalition always on the basis of principles, objectives and platform.

PNF: Will it enter into a coalition with either the CPP or the NDF?

RO: Because PNB is an open and legal political party while both the CPP and NDF are still illegal, we cannot afford to establish any relations or linkages with them much less a coalition.

If, on the other hand, the two are legalized, the possibility of coalescing with them is not remote. The reason is not too hard to discern because both the PNB and the CPP/NDF are perceived to be political parties of the basic masses. There are similarities in their principles, objectives and most significantly, in their programs of government. This is not, however, a substantiation of the charge that PNB is a communist front. Medyo nagkatugma lang. (It is just a coincidence.)

PNF: One of your founders, Jose Ma Sison, said that parliamentary politics is only secondary to "extra-legal" struggle. Does the party officially carry this thinking?

RO: No. But we interpret the phrase "extra-legal struggle" as referring to democratic mass actions like strikes, rallies, demonstrations, welgang bayen [national strike]. The party is not interested, is not concerned with and will never participate, in armed struggle. It is a political party that will engage purely in parliamentary struggle.

PNF: Are you participating in the coming local elections?

RO: At present our perception is participation in the local elections at least up to the regional level. On the national or senatorial level, we may not be prepared to field candidates but could very well enter into coalitions. We are confident of getting, at the minimum, 20 percent of the slots and probably around 30 percent or more if we enter into a coalition.

PNF: How would you contrast that to your previous position of boycotting the election?

RO: It is not a question of whether we are now too eager to participate in an election simply because we boycotted the last presidential elections. We launched a boycott movement then because we didn't think Cory would win given the historical lesson that no dictator was ever defeated in an election. That is history. Because the people now are better educated, more informed and more assertive of their rights and because they believe that the existing political parties can no longer present a viable alternative social and political system -- the only alternative is to form a political party to contest these elections.

PNF: How about in the presidential elections, will you be the PNB's standard bearer?

RO: 1992 is still a long way to go. There is a possibility that the party may put up its own candidate or support the candidate of an allied party. It remains to be seen. I don't have any intention to run and am not thinking of the similar situation in which Cory filed her candidacy before. If the party decides and the membership conforms, we might not have any alternative but to accept.

PNF: The way things are turning out at the Constitutional Commission, will you be endorsing the draft Charter or not?

RO: The party supports the nationalist bloc at the Con-Com. It supports the inclusion of a provision for national industrialization, economic protectionism and for territorial integrity. If there is a failure to include such in the charter, we shall talk on what action to take, whether for ratification or not. Because there are other factors to consider like stabilization, etc.

PNF: There are talks of a possible coup d'etat or the assassination of President Aquino. How would you look at the scenario in case of her sudden exit?

RO: Labu-labo 'yan [it's a vague situation]. It would be a free-for-all situation. And if we are to follow the events from February, naturally Enrile and the military have the upper hand. That is the problem. It would be bloody. We will go back to fascism.

PNF: You don't think Vice-President Laurel will be able to control the situation?

Ro: Naku [Gosh] Laurel does not even have the trust and confidence of Enrile, although there are rumors of an Enrile-Laurel coalition. Anyway, it is the people who will finally decide on the fate of the government.

PnB Split Reported

HK300155 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Military intelligence sources said the Partido ng Bayan, a political front of the communist rebels, has been split into two factions -- one of hard-liners and the other made up of moderates. The hard-liners are headed by Jose Maria Sison, former chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] while the moderates are headed by Romeo (Candazo), the party's secretary general and national director. (Candazo) heads the youth and students' bureau of the CPP and is a member of the Manila-Rizal party committee.

PnB Urges Voter Cleanup

HK291435 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 29 Sep 86 p 1, 7

[Text] The left-leaning Partido ng Bayan [PNB] said yesterday it opposes a Comelec plan to conduct a one-day registration for new voters without first purging the old voters' list of what it said are "ghost and flying voters."

Partido ng Bayan suggested instead that the poll body hold a general registration of voters "immediately so that the people can be assured that the plebiscite on the new Constitution will be held with a significance degree of fairness."

Comelec chairman Ramon H. Felipe had earlier announced the poll body is scheduled to hold a one-day registration of voters before the national plebiscite on the new Constitution which is tentatively set Dec. 1.

Felipe had said the registration is for voters who were unable to register for the 1984 and 1986 elections as well as for those Filipinos reaching the voting age by December this year.

PNB said it wants to take part in the coming plebiscite but wants to make sure that "a reasonable possibility for clean elections, as well as plebiscites and other political exercises, exists," before it participates.

In objecting to the Comelec plan, PNB said the voters' lists in 1984 "were full of ghost and flying voters" as a result of the manipulation of the electoral process by the deposed Marcos Government.

Saying the voters' list of 1986 is even worse, PNB cited an estimate by the National Movement for Free elections that more than 2.5 million of over 4 million voters in Metro Manila were disenfranchised during the Feb. 7 snap presidential elections.

PNB charged that flying voters had been registered by the Marcos regime and that the disenfranchisement was "one of the reasons why the 1986 presidential elections were unprecedented in their fraudulence."

"No political exercise can be truly democratic if these same voters' lists are used," PNB said.

PNB said the three-month obstacle on the registration of voters "is not insurmountable."

"Even if we have to wait for three months to ensure that the voters' list will be much cleaner, we should wait for three months," PNB said.

CPLA DENIES RECEIVING GOVERNMENT ARMS

HK291352 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Sep 86 p 14

[Text] Baguio City -- The Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA), through the Cordillera News Agency (CNA), denied that it had received arms from the government last Sept. 7. The denial was a reaction to statements made by William Falag-ey, an NPA commander in the Cordillera, in an interview with BUSINESS DAY recently.

In a press statement, the CNA said that on Sept. 7, Armed Forces of the Philippines officers traveled to Bugnay, Kalinga-Apayao and talked to Fr. Conrado Balweg, CPLA commander. Discussions with the CPLA members centered on the relationship of the CPLA with the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA which was clarified by the government soldiers but added that there was no exchange of guns during the dialogue. [sentence as published]

Instead, the CNA reported that CPLA had so far only received cash donations of P10,000 from private individuals, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, medicines and a box of assorted canned goods and a pledge to provide uniforms to the CPLA force.

Earlier, Falag-ey claimed that he received reliable information that the CPLA received six long arms from a certain Captain Hernandez. Falag-ey, together with two other NPA cadres also claimed that the CPLA is now a new para-military unit similar to the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF).

Meanwhile, the CNA also reported that the New People's Army in Cagayan committed atrocities when they tortured Lt. Colonel Rex Baquiran.

Baquiran was found by the Regional Command II in a shallow pit last September 16 in Pinukpuk, Kalinga-Apayao. He was abducted last September 12.

BMIP LEADER ON FACTIONAL FIGHTING, AUTONOMY

HK261351 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 26 Sep 86 pp 1, 10

[Text] The leader of a Muslim group that broke off with the main Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) faction of Nur Misuari has allayed fears that fighting may soon erupt between their warring blocs.

"While the stand of the Bangsa Moro Islamic Party [BMIP] is contrary to the Misuari position, as Muslims we will not fight each other or favor fighting among MNLF factions," BMIP chairman Datu Firdausi Abbas yesterday said.

He said it was "regrettable" that fighting already took place, apparently referring to the Misuari group's clash with the third MNLF faction led by Hashim Salamat, the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), two weeks ago in Cotabato.

Abbas' Muslim party is known to be closely associated with the MNLF reformist group headed by former Misuari aide Dimas Pundato. Both the BMIP and the MNLF reformists advocate autonomy for Muslim Mindanao, while the MNLF maintains a hardline stance that Mindanao is not, and has never been, part of the Philippine Republic.

Abbas, dismissed in MNLF circles as having ceased in his function as a spokesman for the Mindanaoans' cause, sees a failure in the negotiations between the Aquino government and the MNLF.

He added, though, that in case a division arises wherein Muslims will be pitted against the Christians of Mindanao, "we have to side with our Muslim brothers."

Abbas admitted that Misuari's claim -- that the Mindanao Sea separates the Mindanao state from the Philippine Republic -- has historical and legal basis. "But to pursue it would be impractical, so much blood will flow, and so many innocent lives will be lost," he said.

Abbas, instead, bats for the grant of autonomy to 13 Mindinao provinces, as originally stipulated in the 1976 Tripoli agreement entered into by the MNLF with the deposed Marcos regime.

In preliminary negotiations early this month, Misuari told President Aquino in a dialog that Mindanao remains to be a separate state, as they have declared in 1969 and formallly announced in 1981.

Abbas uses this declaration as proof of a supposed alliance between the MNLF, the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) and the social democratic group Partido Demokratiko Sosyalista ng Pilipinas [Philippine Socialist Democratic Party] [PDSP]. "The NDF and the PDSP, since 1983, have recognized the independent state of the Bangsamoro republic," he said.

So as not to "jeopardize, anger or threaten" the Christian populace in the Southern Philippines, Abbas called on the new administration to adopt autonomy and reject secession for the region.

Negotiations with the MNLF are set to start soon in a foreign country with Misuari as head of the MNLF panel for the talks, and presidential brother-in-law and emissary Agapito "Butz" Aquino as chief government negotiator.

Abbas, Pundato and Salamat all asked that their groups be included in the negotiations, but the President has yet to reply to their requests.

Misuari, at the helm of at least 20,000 armed forces, is consulting his leaders in different parts of Mindanao before he flies back to Saudi Arabia.

The MNLF message to the government is clear: "We are for peace but we are also ready for war."

The MNLF claims a total force of 200,000 excluding civilian sympathizers and foreign troops willing to give assistance.

Abbas warned that Misuari's practice of declaring a place where he held a meeting "a liberated area" could have dire consequences. "It will take only Libya to recognize the Bangsamoro Repubic if Misuari is to turn Mindanao into another Beirut, for the Christians will definitely fight back," he said.

LOYALISTS READY TO SABOTAGE MINDANAO CEASE-FIRE

HK290511 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Supporters of former President Marcos in Mindanao are planning to sabotage the cease-fire in that region between the government and the MNLF. Jojo Ysmael has the details:

[Begin recording] According to [name indistinct], political leaders who are Marcos supporters are mounting a campaign to destabilize the cease-fire in Mindanao between the government and the MNLF. He said these groups are hoping to drum up support for their cause in the region. He said the bombing incident in a Catholic church in Iligan City was the work of this same group which wants the MNLF to take the blame. However, MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari has called on Mindanao Christians to join efforts toward peace and not to listen to black propaganda spread by Marcos loyalists in Mindanao. Former MP Homobono Adaza may head the group which will negotiate with the MNLF at a meeting to be held outside the Philippines. [end recording]

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol. IV No 190 1 October 1986

JAPAN

- Nakasone Calls Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting 'Excellent' C 1
  - Kuranari Welcomes Meeting C 1
- Nakasone Stresses Improving Relations With USSR C 2
- Finance Minister Miyazawa Attends IMF Meeting C 3
  - Proposes 3-Point Debt Plan C 3
  - Meets Reagan C 5
  - Discusses Economic Growth C 5
- Finnish President Arrives for State Visit C 6

NORTH KOREA

- Pyongyang Banquet Marks PRC Founding Anniversary D 1
  - PRC Ambassador's Reception D 2
  - Kim Il-song's Greetings Message D 3
  - NODONG SINMUN Editorial [1 Oct] D 4
- NODONG SINMUN Hails 'Successful' Jaruzelski Visit [30 Sep] D 6
- NODONG SINMUN on U.S. Dispatch of Warships to South [28 Sep] D 9
- VNS Dialogue on Sports Facilities in North [Voice of National Salvation] D 10
- NODONG SINMUN on Chon Tu-hwan Interview [27 Sep] D 12
- Japanese Figures on South's 'Smear Campaign' D 14

SOUTH KOREA

- Chon Urges Preparedness Against Attack From North [THE KOREA TIMES 1 Oct] E 1
- NKDP Council Approves Decision on 'Boycott' [THE KOREA HERALD 1 Oct] E 1
- KOREA TIMES on NKDP Boycott of Negotiation [30 Sep] E 2
- Students, Police Injured in Games Protest [AFP] E 3

CAMBODIA

- SPK, CSSR's ORBIS Sign Cooperation Protocol H 1
- Army Paper on Increasing Political Education [KANGTOAP PADEVOAT] H 1
  - Views Splits in Resistance Groups [KANGTOAP PADEVOAT] H 2
- VONADK: Division Commander Killed in Siem Reap H 4
- VONADK: SRV Rice Train Ambushed in Pursat H 4

LAOS

- Leaders Receive Message of Thanks From Vietnam I 1
- Phoun Sipaseut Interview on Vladivostok Statement I 1

THAILAND

13 Injured in Clashes With SRV Troops 30 Sep [BANGKOK POST 1 Oct] J 1
Chawalit Asks Laos To End Support for CPT Group [THE NATION 30 Sep] J 1
Army To Target Communist 'Front Organizations' [THE NATION 28 Sep] J 2
Thanat Khoman on Indochina Trade, U.S. Relations [BANGKOK POST 25 Sep] J 3
Phichai Wins as Democrat Dissidents Back Down [BANGKOK POST 1 Oct] J 4

VIETNAM

Truong Chinh Sends Greetings on PRC National Day K 1
Nguyen Co Thach Attends PRC Embassy Fete K 1
Pham Van Dong Receives MPR Order From Ambassador K 2
Truong Chinh Presides Over State Council Meeting K 2
  Council Issues Communique on Meeting K 2
NHAN DAN on Preparations for 6th CPV Congress [29 Sep] K 3
Air Defense Corps Party Committee Holds Congress K 4
Units in 5th Military Region Hold Congresses K 5
Air Force Holds First Party Organizing Congress K 6
Hanoi's Ba Dinh Ward Holds Party Congress K 6
Nam Dinh City Holds 9th Party Congress K 7
Vung Liem District Holds 4th Party Congress K 8
VPA Divisional Group Holds Party Congress K 9
District in Haiphong Completes Party Congress K 9
Border District in Cao Bang Holds Congress K 10

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

7 Arrested in Protest Against U.S., French Ships [AFP] M 1

PHILIPPINES

Immediate Release of Communist Leader Ruled Out [AFP] P 1
  Aquino Approves Salas Arrest [AFP] P 1
  Enrile Comments on Arrest [KYODO] P 3
Church Offers To Mediate Talks With Rebels [AFP] P 4
  Cardinal Sin Praises Aquino [AFP] P 5
Aquino Regrets Aid Rejection by U.S. Senate [AFP] P 6
U.S. Sugar Quota Increase 'Not Yet Definite' [BUSINESS DAY 30 Sep] P 6
Officials Differ on Aquino Political Party [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 30 Sep] P 7
Enrile on Political Affiliation, Peace Prospects [BUSINESS DAY 30 Sep] P 8
Military Withdraws From Remote Areas, Regroups [MANILA BULLETIN 29 Sep] P 9
Military Launches 'Major Offensive' in Luzon [MANILA BULLETIN 30 Sep] P 10
Marines To Launch Attack To Free Kidnapped Swiss P 11

PC Commander Wounded in Tarlac Ambush
[ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 30 Sep] P 11
New Appointments to Top Military Posts Named P 12
National, Local Polls Said Set for May 1987
[MANILA BULLETIN 30 Sep] P 12
Opposition Leader on Aquino Tenure, Con-Com
[BUSINESS DAY 29 Sep] P 13
Schools Ordered To Teach Human Rights P 14
1,500 NPA Supporters Surrender in Carcar, Cebu P 15
BMIP Wants Aquino-Misuari Talks Made Public
[MANILA BULLETIN 28 Sep] P 15

FBIS

DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 191 2 October 1986

JAPAN

Abe Says Gorbachev Likely To Visit in January C 1
Gorbachev Seeks Japan's Help on Reykjavik Summit C 1
Nakasone Meets PRC's Yuan Baohua in Tokyo C 2
Tobacco Dispute With U.S. Still Not Resolved C 2
Kuranari Speaks to Press on Nakasone Remarks C 3
KYODO Poll Shows Nakasone Losing Popularity C 3

NORTH KOREA

Shevardnadze on U.S. 'Occupation' of South D 1
14th Chongnyon Congress Held 26-28 Sep D 1
    Kim Il-song Greetings D 2
KPA Officers Address Press on Construction D 4
Sunchon Meeting Welcomes KPA Soldier-Builders D 7
North Hwanghae Greets Construction Soldiers D 9
KULLOJA Stresses Inheritance in Party Building [August] D 10

SOUTH KOREA

CHOSON ILBO Says U.S. Ambassador's Remarks 'Shocking' [1 Oct] E 1
DJP Hints at Amendment Without NKDP Accord [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Sep] E 2
Parties Seek Dialogue To End Political Deadlock [THE KOREA TIMES 2 Oct] E 2
Four Iranian Athletes Disappear at Airport [CHUNGANG ILBO 2 Oct] E 4

BURMA

Leaders Greet PRC Leaders on National Day G 1
VOPB: Further Parts of BCP Political Report G 1
    Semicolonial Countries G 1
    Exploitation of 'Dependent States' G 2
    Poor Countries' Problems G 3

CAMBODIA

Khieu Samphan Greets PRC's Ulanhu on National Day [VODK] H 1
SRV Soldiers Attacked in Phnom Penh, Battambang [VONADK] H 2
500 Vietnamese Families Settled in Pursat [VONADK] H 2

LAOS

Leaders Extend National Day Greetings to PRC I 1
Leaders Receive Message of Thanks From Bulgaria I 1
Phoun Sipaseut Meets With Bulgarian Delegation I 2
Khamtai Siphandon Greets Hungarian Army Day I 2

PASASON Hails Ratification of Treaty With Vietnam [30 Sep] I 2
Phoumi Vongvichit Attends Luang Prabang Conference I 3
Kenthao District Ends Study of Draft Political Report I 4

THAILAND

Prem on Drugs, Sugar Dumping, Refugees J 1
VOFA Article Denounces SRV Peace Proposals J 2

VIETNAM

Pham Van Dong Meets With New FRG Ambassador K 1
Pham Van Dong Receives Swedish Youth Delegation K 1
Constructive U.S. Stand Urged at Iceland Summit [NHAN DAN 2 Oct] K 1
Radio Commentary Criticizes U.S. Military Buildup K 2
HCM City Party Organization's Draft Report
  Part 1 K 3
  Part 2 K 9

INDONESIA

Anti-Chinese Sentiment Flares in Surabaya [AFP] N 1

PHILIPPINES

Salas, Companions Charged With Rebellion [AFP] P 1
  Salas' Release 'Nonnegotiable' [AFP] P 1
  Arroyo Comments on Arrest [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 1 Oct] P 2
  Enrile on Military's View P 3
  Impact on CPP Noted P 4
  Military on 'Alert' [AFP] P 5
1,918 Killed in Insurgency Incidents Feb-Sep [BUSINESS DAY 1 Oct] P 5
Military Chided for Insisting on Retaliation [THE MANILA TIMES 1 Oct] P 7
Pimentel Confirms Training of 'Elite' Army Group P 8
Ramos Appoints 9 Generals to New Assignments [BUSINESS DAY 1 Oct] P 8
Ramos Orders Rescue of NPA Hostages in Mindanao [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 1 Oct] P 9
Marine Battalion Redeployed in Zamboanga City [THE MANILA TIMES 1 Oct] P 9
General To Enforce Gun Law During Misuari Visit [THE MANILA TIMES 30 Sep] P 10
  Misuari May Postpone Visit P 11
Aquino To Meet Muslim Leaders in Mindanao P 11
Sources Claim Partido ng Bayan Headed for Split [THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 30 Sep] P 11
Congressional Elections Slated for May 11, 1987 [AFP] P 12
Con-Com Approves Provision on Armed Forces P 12
Government Wants Another 90-Day Debt Moratorium P 13
Human Rights Team Faces 'Orchestrated' Hostility P 13
Paper Says Base Workers' Raise Insufficient P 14

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 192 3 October 1986

JAPAN

Nakasone Apologizes to Nation for Racist Remarks C 1
U.S. Clamps Import Curbs on Japan Textile Goods C 1
Further on Finnish President, Foreign Minister Visit C 2
    Nakasone Hosts Luncheon C 2
    Koivisto Honored at Banquet C 2
    Vayrynen Urges Balanced Trade C 3
Malaysia's Mahathir Arrives on 'Unofficial Visit' C 3

NORTH KOREA

Li Xiannian Arrives 3 Oct; Met by Kim Il-song D 1
    NODONG SINMUN Editorial [3 Oct] D 2
Kang Song-san Greets Zhao Ziyang on Anniversary D 4
Wu Xueqian Backs Withdrawing U.S. Korean Forces D 4
USSR Sports Chairman Supports Olympic Cohosting D 5
    Foreign Ministers' Support D 5
    Foreign Media Support D 6
NODONG SINMUN on Arrests in South During Asiad [1 Oct] D 6
Kim Il-song Views Newly Made Farm Machinery D 7
Leaders Attend University Anniversary Meeting D 8

SOUTH KOREA

Students Demonstrate Against Asian Games [AFP] E 1
President Renews Call for National Reconciliation E 1
Parties' Floor Leaders Discuss Amendment Issue [THE KOREA TIMES 3 Oct] E 2

CAMBODIA

Thai F-5 Shot Down in Battambang 28 Sep H 1
Australian Newsman Wounded in Skirmish [AFP] H 1
    Arrives in Thailand [AFP] H 1
Leaders Receive Message of Thanks From Vietnam H 2
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Hungary H 2
Hun Sen Attends Foreign Trade Ministry Meeting H 3
Men Sam-an Receives Visiting Swedish Youth Group H 3
PRACHEACHON Comments on Rainy-Season Production H 4
VODK: CGDK Leaders Greet PRC on National Day H 5

LAOS

Bulgarian Delegation Concludes Visit, Departs 1 Oct I 1
PRC Embassy Holds National Day Reception I 1
Champassak Province District Holds Party Conference I 1

THAILAND

'Excerpts' of Foreign Minister's UN Address [BANGKOK POST 2 Oct] J 1
    BANGKOK POST Editorial [3 Oct] J 5
    THE NATION Editorial [3 Oct] J 6
Army Spokesman on Border Clashes With SRV Forces [BANGKOK POST 3 Oct] J 7

VIETNAM

Pham Van Dong Receives MPR Order; Leaders Present K 1
Dong Sy Nguyen Attends Hanoi Customs Conference K 1
Envoy Addresses Foreign Ministers Conference at UN K 1
Libyan Leaders Send Messages on Storm Damages K 2
Scientific Cooperation Protocol Signed With Albania K 2
Leaders Attend GDR Coffee Enterprise Meeting K 3
'Fabrication' Over Poisoned Water Rejected K 3
NHAN DAN Editorial Views Materials Management [27 Sep] K 4
More Short-Term Industrial Crops Grown for Export K 5
300,000 Hectares of Autumn Rice Ravaged by Pests K 6
More Women Elected to District Party Committees K 6
Power Plant Building Corporation Holds Congress K 6
Trang Dinh District Holds Party Congresses K 7
Hai Hau Provincial District Holds Party Congress K 8
Districts in Lang Son Hold Party Congresses K 9

PHILIPPINES

Peace Negotiations Delayed; Salas 'Betrayed' P 1
    More on Salas Betrayal [AFP] P 1
NDF Says Military 'Sabotaging' Peace Talks P 2
Enrile Denies Foreknowledge of Salas Arrest [AFP] P 2
    Says Aquino Government 'Unstable' [KYODO] P 3
    Claims Government 'Abandoned the Faith' P 4
Cebu Troops Remove Patches in Protest 'Gesture' [KYODO] P 4
    More on 'Patch' Protest [AFP] P 5
Kidnapped Swiss Rescue Operation Called Off [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 2 Oct] P 5
    Aquino Trying To Effect Release P 6
Aquino To Visit Negros, Panay Provinces P 6
Government May Accept U.S. Grant in Other Forms [BUSINESS DAY 2 Oct] P 7
Government To Probe Radyo ng Bayan Announcers [THE MANILA TIMES 2 Oct] P 7

Con-Com Approves May National, Local Elections [BUSINESS DAY 2 Oct] P 8
Approves Armed Forces Provisions [BUSINESS DAY 1 Oct] P 9
Rejects Dismantling of CHDF P 10
Nacionalista Party Leaders Agree To Reunite [MANILA BULLETIN 2 Oct] P 10
Chairman Describes Goals of New Socialist Party [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 28 Sep] P 11
Manila Muslims Blame Police for 'Salvagings' [THE MANILA EVENING POST 1 Oct] P 15

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 193 6 October 1986

JAPAN

- Nakasone Has 'No Intention' of January U.S. Visit C 1
- Mahathir, Nakasone Discuss Yen Loan Terms C 1
- Defense Budget To Remain Within 1 Percent of GNP C 2
- Finance Minister Considers Yen Too High C 2

NORTH KOREA

- Reportage on Li Xiannian Visit, Activities D 1
  - Li Receives Gift D 1
  - Gymnastics Display Given D 1
  - Wreath at Friendship Tower D 2
  - Wreath at Martyrs' Cemetery D 2
  - Li Calls on Kim Il-song D 2
- Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet for Li Xiannian D 3
  - Kim Il-song Speech D 4
  - Li Xiannian Speech D 6

SOUTH KOREA

- Police Reportedly Seal Off Iraqi Consulate [AFP] E 1
- Police Tighten Security for Departing Athletes [THE KOREA TIMES 5 Oct] E 1
- DJP Rejects NDP National Referendum Proposal [THE KOREA TIMES 5 Oct] E 1
- NKDP's Yi Min-u on U.S. Ambassador's Remarks [CHOSON ILBO 4 Oct] E 2

MONGOLIA

- Batmonh Comments on Upcoming Reykjavik Meeting F 1
  - UNEN Editorial F 1
  - Public Welcomes Meeting F 1
- Batmonh, Sodnom Send Greeting to PRC Leaders F 2
- PRC Ambassador Hosts Anniversary Reception F 2
- Sodnom Visits Subsidiary Farm Exhibition F 2

CAMBODIA

- Thai Daily Cites Radio Message From Western Newsmen [THE NATION 5 Oct] H 1
- SPK Reports Heng Samrin's Meeting With Gromyko H 2
- Hun Sen Receives Message of Thanks From Pham Van Dong H 2
- Hun Sen Receives Thanks From SRV's Nguyen Co Thach H 2
- SPK Commentary Scores Thai Incursions in Battambang H 2
- Hun Sen, Chea Soth Attend Meeting on Rice Purchasing H 3
- Chea Sim Attends Fifth Conference of Phnom Penh Monks H 4

LAOS

Kaysone Phomvihan Receives Thanks From Fidel Castro I 1
KPL Reviews Bilateral Cooperation With Bulgaria I 1
Siphon Phalikhan Attends Phonhong District Meeting I 1
Normalizing Relations With Thailand Viewed I 2

THAILAND

Troops Retake Hilltop, SRV Intruders Expelled [THE NATION 4 Oct] J 1
Situation Returning to Normal J 1
Australian Newsman Reaches Safety in Thailand [Melbourne] J 2
Prem Greets Zhao Ziyang on National Day J 2
List of 'Strategic' Export Items To Be Reviewed J 2

VIETNAM

Van Tien Dung Sends Message to Indonesian Commander K 1
Table Tennis Team Leaves for Tournament in PRC K 1
Radio Reviews TAP CHI CONG SAN Sep Issue K 1
NHAN DAN Editorial on Importance of Economic Contracts [1 Oct] K 4
Army Paper Reviews Party Disciplinary Violations [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN] K 5
Vinh Phu Deals With Price Policy Violations K 6
Punishment for Corruption in Provinces Reported K 7
Quang Ninh Party Organization Holds Congress K 7
Chi Linh District Holds Party Congress K 8
Xuan Thuy District Holds Party Congress K 9

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hayden Welcomes Planned Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting M 1
Hawke Welcomes Meeting M 1
Hayden Welcomes U.S. Senate Vote on Sanctions M 1
Hayden on U.S. Plan To Reallocate Sugar Quotas M 2
Man in Israel's Nuclear Power Case 'Disappears' M 2

PHILIPPINES

Bondoc Cease-fire Called; Release of Men Sought [MANILA BULLETIN 3 Oct] P 1
NPA Wants Battalion Dismantled [AFP] P 1
Bohol Rebels Agree to Unofficial Cease-fire P 2
NDF Opposes Regional Cease-fire Agreements [AFP] P 2
Partido ng Bayan Asks Aquino To Release Salas [KYODO] P 3
'Silent' Mitra Said Key to Peace Talks [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 3 Oct] P 4
Sison Said in Australia for Arms Fund-raising P 5
Cebu Soldiers Protest Government Stand on Rebels [THE MANILA TIMES 3 Oct] P 5
More on 'Passive' Protests [THE PHILIPPINES DAILY INQUIRER 3 Oct] P 6

Official Says NAFP 'Incapable' of Beating Rebels [THE MANILA TIMES 3 Oct] P 7
Southcom Chief Downplays MNLF 'Problem' [MANILA BULLETIN 3 Oct] P 8
Columnist Reports Misuari's University Speech [BUSINESS DAY 2 Oct] P 8
Leader Says MILF Must Be Included in Talks [AFP] P 10

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 194

7 October 1986

JAPAN

- Diet Member Says DPRK Eager for Nuclear Energy C 1
- Nakasone Tells Diet Anti-Espionage Law Needed C 1
- Dismissed Minister Attacks Nakasone in Magazine C 2
- Government To Study More South Africa Sanctions C 2
- Science Chief on Request for Space on Shuttle C 3

NORTH KOREA

- SR-71 'Aerial Espionage' Reported 6 October D 1
- Further on Li Xiannian Arrival; Activities D 1
  - 'Cordially' Met at Airport D 1
  - Presents Gift to Kim Il-song D 3
  - Li, Kim Il-song Hold Talks D 3
  - Music, Dance Performance D 4
  - Gift for Kim Chong-il D 5
  - Delegation Visits Mangyongdae D 5
  - Entourage Inspects West Sea Barrage D 5
  - Gift for Li Xiannian D 6
- Kim Yong-nam, Wu Xueqian Hold Talks 5 Oct D 6
- Li Xiannian Hosts Banquet for Kim Il-song D 7
  - Li Xiannian Speaks D 8
  - Kim Il-song Speech D 9
- Kim Il-song, Li Xiannian Hold Talks 6 Oct D 11
- Kim Il-song Pays Return Call on Li Xiannian D 11
- Leaders at Airport To See Off PRC's Li Xiannian D 11
- Li Xiannian Sends Message to Kim Il-song D 12
- Correction to NODONG SINMUN on Li Visit D 13
- Correction to Banquet for Li Xiannian D 13

SOUTH KOREA

- Chon Discusses Inter-Korean Talks, Politics, Economy E 1
- Sentencing Set for U.S. Center Intruders [THE KOREA HERALD 7 Oct] E 2
- President's Statement on Closing of Asian Games E 3

CAMBODIA

- Bou Thang Greetings on Czechoslovak Army Day H 1
- SPK Assails Thai Foreign Minister's UNGA Statement H 1
- KPRP CC Delegation Leaves for Moscow Symposium H 2
- Norodom Rannarit Interviewed on Vietnam Presence [Rome AVANTI! 28-29 Sep] H 3
- VONADK: Army Convoys Ambushed on Route 4 H 4

LAOS

Radio Commentary on U.S. Attempts To Delay Summit I 1
Districts in Champassak, Saravane Hold Party Sessions I 2
District Party Conference Held in Phong Saly I 2

THAILAND

Alleged MIA Remains Given to U.S. Embassy [THE NATION 7 Oct] J 1
Two Foreign Journalists Return From Cambodia [BANGKOK WORLD 7 Oct] J 1
Sitthi Comments on Talks With CGDK's Son Sann J 2
Report on Trade Committee Talks With GDR J 3
Thailand, Poland Sign Trade Memorandum [BANGKOK POST 4 Oct] J 3
Radio Comments on Trade With East Europe J 4

VIETNAM

Leaders Greet GDR Counterparts on National Day K 1
Social Bloc Customs Conference Concludes K 1
Czechoslovakia To Help Train Factory Workers K 1
VNA Cites NHAN DAN on Gandhi Murder Attempts [4 Oct] K 2
Radio Commentary Criticizes ASEAN Support of Pol Pot K 2
Army Unit Cultivates Good Relations With Laos K 3
NHAN DAN on Technical Supplies for Winter Planting [30 Sep] K 5
Vo Van Kiet Attends Provincial Production Conference K 7
Air Force Party Organization Holds Congress K 7
My Van District Holds Party Organization Congress K 9

AUSTRALASIA

NEW ZEALAND

Lange To Put Nuclear Bill Before Parliament [THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD 30 Sep] M 1
Overseas Trade Minister's Moscow Trip Analyzed [THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD 27 Sep] M 1

INDONESIA

Murdani Urges Press To Obey 'Rules of the Game' N 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Mahathir Views Expulsion of AWSJ Journalists O 1
    Expulsion Extension Denied O 1
Mahathir on Economic Development in Next Decade O 2

SINGAPORE

Australia's Hayden Defends SRV Satellite Project O 2

PHILIPPINES

14 Killed, 8 Missing After Tropical Storm [AFP] P 1
Zumel, Ocampo Discuss Impact of Salas Arrest [BUSINESS DAY 6 Oct] P 2
  Commander Dante Comments P 4
Mindanao NPA Said Willing To Stop Hostilities [MANILA BULLETIN 6 Oct] P 4
Ilocos Military Seeks CPLA Help Against NPA [BUSINESS DAY 6 Oct] P 5
Ramos Claims Defense Spending Lowest in ASEAN [BUSINESS DAY 6 Oct] P 5
Ramos Orders Probe of Colonel's Protest Action [THE NEW PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS 5 Oct] P 6
105 Former PSC Soldiers Rejoin Armed Forces [MANILA BULLETIN 5 Oct] P 7
Davao Rallies Criticize Military Operations [PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM 23 Sep] P 7
Economy 'Favored' by U.S. Sanctions on S. Africa [AFP] P 9
Aquino 'Pleased' With U.S. Senate Aid Vote [AFP] P 9
  Aquino To Visit Japan P 10
Comelec Recommends Holding Plebiscite 23 Jan P 10
40-Day Delay Asked in Aquino-Galman Case P 10

OTHER COUNTRIES

FIJI

Alternate Sites for French Nuclear Tests Urged Q 1

KIRIBATI

No Agreement on New License Fee for USSR Q 1

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 195 8 October 1986

JAPAN

ROK Asks for Help With Boat Seized by USSR C 1
USSR Envoy Says USSR Ready To Improve Ties C 1

NORTH KOREA

Ambassador Walker's Remarks Criticized [NODONG SINMUN 6 Oct] D 1
NODONG SINMUN on South's Attempts To Enter UN [2 Oct] D 2
Kim Il-song Receives Indian Chuche Officials D 4
CPRF Denounces Chon's Remarks on Dialogue D 4
Soldier-Builders Hold Rally for Theaters D 6
    Pak Chong-son's Speech D 7
    Yi Mu-ung's Speech D 9

SOUTH KOREA

Fishing Boat 'Taken Captive' by Soviet Warship E 1
    Diplomatic Efforts Underway E 1
'Missing' Iranian Athletes in Iraqi Consulate E 1
    Departure Attempt 'Stymied' [AFP] E 2
    Discussions With Iran, Iraq [KYODO] E 2

CAMBODIA

Bou Thang Praises Battalion for Downing Enemy Aircraft H 1
VONADK Reports Phnom Penh Grenade Attack 27 Sep H 1
VODK Notes Sihanouk's New York Arrival 27 Sep H 1
VODK: Delegation Denounces SRV Occupation at UNGA H 2

LAOS

Leaders Send National Day Greetings to GDR I 1
PASASON Views Settlement of Cambodian Issue [7 Oct] I 1

THAILAND

Sitthi, PRC UN Envoy Discuss Soviet Proposals J 1
Formal Notice Given on Refugee Camp Closing [BANGKOK POST 8 Oct] J 1
National Security Council Chief Appointed [THE NATION 8 Oct] J 1

VIETNAM

'Text' of Vo Dong Giang's Speech to General Assembly K 1
Army Volunteer Group Holds Party Congress K 6
Cu Chi District Party Organization Holds Congress [NHAN DAN 30 Sep 86] K 9
Thong Duong District Holds 19th Party Congress K 10
Phan Thiet Town Party Organization Holds Congress K 11

AUSTRALASIA

NEW ZEALAND

Minister Assesses Results of Reduced U.S. Cooperation [THE EVENING POST 3 Oct] M 1

INDONESIA

Four Former Communist Leaders Reportedly Executed [AFP] N 1
    9 Leaders Said Executed [AFP] N 1
Murdani Promotes Discipline on Armed Forces Day N 1

PHILIPPINES

NDF Says Talks Can Resume Without Salas' Release [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 7 Oct] P 1
NDF-Cebu Says Talks 'Trap' To Arrest Leaders [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 7 Oct] P 2
Buscayno Says Salas' Release Affects Peace Talks [BUSINESS DAY 7 Oct] P 2
    KMU Urges Salas' Release [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 6 Oct] P 3
Court Receives Habeas Corpus Petition on Salas [THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 4 Oct] P 4
Supreme Court Orders Military To Present Salas P 5
    Ex-Rebel To Testify [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 7 Oct] P 5
Cabinet Approves Higher AFP Budget, Rebel Probe [AFP] P 6
Enrile Calls Talks 'An Exercise in Futility' [BUSINESS DAY 7 Oct] P 7
PC, Police Ordered To Coordinate With Military [MANILA BULLETIN 7 Oct] P 8
NAFP Releases List of Reassigned Senior Officers [THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 6 Oct] P 8
Army Vows To Honor Cease-fire With Muslims [AFP] P 9
Misuari Warns Against Action on Kidnapped Swiss [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 7 Oct] P 9
Local, Legislative Elections To Coincide [AFP] P 10
Con-Com Approves Salary Boost for Top Officials [BUSINESS DAY 7 Oct] P 10
West Negros 'Polarized' as Aquino Visit Nears [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 7 Oct] P 11
Council Asks U.S. Base To Change Flight Paths [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 3 Oct] P 12

FBIS
DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 196 9 October 1986

JAPAN

Kuranari on Concern About SS-20 Missiles C 1
Official To Seek Reykjavik Summit Briefing C 1
Nakasone To Visit PRC 8-9 Nov; Meet Hu Yaobang C 1

NORTH KOREA

NODONG SINMUN on Role in South's Politics [3 Oct] D 1
WPK, Romanian CP Hold Talks in Pyongyang D 3
KPA Chief of Staff Views Soviet Army Ensemble D 4
DPRK, Yugoslav Army Delegations Hold Talks D 4
NODONG SINMUN Marks Anniversary of Kim's Work [5 Oct] D 4

SOUTH KOREA

USSR Notifies Japan on Seized Fishing Ship E 1
Message Received From Ship E 1
Statements Mark Rangoon Bombing Anniversary E 1
Universities Resume Classes After Asian Games [THE KOREA TIMES 7 Oct] E 2
'Excerpts' of Chon Tu-hwan 1987 Budget Message [THE KOREA HERALD 8 Oct] E 2
Kim Tae-chung Placed Under House Arrest [AFP] E 10
Kim Yong-sam Urges DJP To Accept Proposal [THE KOREA TIMES 9 Oct] E 10
Yi Min-u Confident of Support for Referendum [THE KOREA TIMES 8 Oct] E 11
DJP To Consider NKDP Referendum Proposal [THE KOREA HERALD 8 Oct] E 11

CAMBODIA

Army Paper on Criticism, Self-Criticism Campaign [KANGTOAP PADEVOAT] H 1
Thai Violations in 2 Weeks Ending 5 Oct Reported H 2
Khieu Samphan Meets Foreign Delegates in New York [VODK] H 3

LAOS

Communique on LPRP Central Committee Plenum I 1
Souban Salitthilat Addresses UN General Assembly I 2
PASASON on Security at Grass-Roots Level [1 Oct] I 3

VIETNAM

AFP Reports Postponement of Scheduled MIA Talks K 1
NHAN DAN Reports Corruption in Tay Ninh Province [7 Oct] K 1
AFP Reports Criticisms of CPV Political Report K 2
Tien Hai District Holds Party Congress K 3
Yen Phong District Holds Party Congress K 7
Thanh Hoa Holds District, City Party Congresses K 10

PHILIPPINES

CPP Demands Salas' Release Before Talks Resume [AFP] P 1
  Central Committee Denounces Arrest [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 9 Oct] P 1
NDF Negotiators 'More Cautious' on Peace Talks [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 8 Oct] P 2
Enrile Raps Government; Threatens Resignation [BUSINESS DAY 8 Oct] P 3
  Aquino-Enrile Alliance 'Snapped' [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 8 Oct] P 4
Cabinet Officials To Launch Pro-Aquino Movement [BUSINESS DAY 8 Oct] P 5
Paper Examines Possible Party Coalitions [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 8 Oct] P 7
NP Cries 'Blackmail' on Aquino's 6-Year Term [THE MANILA EVENING POST 7 Oct] P 9
Lawyers Criticize Reorganization of Judiciary [THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 4 Oct] P 10
Kidnapped Swiss Painter Reportedly Released [AFP] P 11
Cordillera Rebel Group Orders Balweg's Arrest [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 8 Oct] P 11
Muslim Rebel Group Threatens 'Total Civil War' [THE MANILA JOURNAL 8 Oct] P 12
Misuari To Meet 'Multisectoral' Zamboanga Group P 13
Moves Underway for Aquino, Salamat Meeting [BUSINESS DAY 8 Oct] P 13
Pimentel Claims 'Elite Army' Training in Cagayan [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 8 Oct] P 14
  Produces Map of Site [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 8 Oct] P 14
Column Says Enrile 'Gaining' in War of Ideas [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 8 Oct] P 15

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 197 10 October 1986

JAPAN

Minister on Possible U.S. Action on Rice Imports C 1
    Nakasone, Kuranari Discuss Issue C 1

NORTH KOREA

NODONG SINMUN Lauds Li Xiannian's Visit [9 Oct] D 1
Commentator Refutes Weinberger's Remarks D 3
Kim Il-song Receives Romanian CP Delegation D 5
    AGERPRES on Meeting D 5
Kim Il-song Receives SFRY Defense Secretary D 6
NODONG SINMUN Comments on Close of Asian Games [6 Oct] D 6
South's Remarks on Bombing Called 'Slanderous' D 9
NODONG SINMUN Marks Uprising Anniversary [1 Oct] D 10

SOUTH KOREA

Rallies Mark Rangoon Bombing Anniversary [THE KOREA TIMES 10 Oct] E 1
Yi Min-u Addresses NKDP Rally in Kunsan [THE KOREA TIMES 10 Oct] E 1
    Police Take Away 26 [THE KOREA HERALD 10 Oct] E 3
    DJP Says Rally 'Illegal' [THE KOREA HERALD 10 Oct] E 3
NKDP Leaders Seek Support for Referendum [THE KOREA TIMES 10 Oct] E 4
DJP Official Criticizes NKDP Referendum Proposal [THE KOREA TIMES 9 Oct] E 5
Kim Yong-sam on Constitution Revision [CHOSON ILBO 3 Oct] E 6
LATE REPORT: Riot Police Storm Yonsei Rally [AFP] E 10

CAMBODIA

Khieu Samphan on 8-Point Proposal, SRV Role [Bangkok TV] H 1
Khieu Samphan Thanks Thailand for Helping Refugees [Bangkok TV] H 1
Sihanouk Addresses UN General Assembly 30 Sep [VODK] H 2
VOK Reports Son Sann Visit to Border Camp H 7

LAOS

Luang Prabang Experiments With Enterprises I 1
Party Session Held in Samphan District I 1

THAILAND

Book on Effects of U.S. Farm Act Planned J 1
USSR's Interest in Expanding Trade Welcomed J 1
Seminar Views Trade With Laos, Other Issues [THE NATION 10 Oct] J 1
ZHONG HUA RIBAO Interviews New Ambassador to PRC [6 Oct] J 3
Official Addresses UN Meeting on Refugees [BANGKOK POST 8 Oct] J 4
CPP Founder Visits; Sees Ultimate CPP Victory [AFP] J 6

VIETNAM

UN Envoy Speaks on International Relations K 1
Army Paper Calls for Thai Show of Goodwill [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Oct] K 1
Radio on Completion of Low-Level Party Congresses K 2
NHAN DAN on Party Organization Congresses [3 Oct] K 3
Huong Dien District Holds Party Congress [NHAN DAN 12 Sep] K 5
Yen Binh District Holds Party Congress [NHAN DAN 12 Sep] K 7
Nam Ninh District Holds Party Congress K 8
Bo Trach District Party Congress Sets New Tasks K 10

INDONESIA

Mokhtar Defends Execution of Communists [AFP] N 1
Trade Minister Denies SINAR HARAPAN Report N 1
SINAR HARAPAN Banned N 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Mahathir on Poverty, Racial Imbalances O 1

SINGAPORE

'Top Singapore Diplomat' Visiting Moscow [AFP] O 1

PHILIPPINES

NDF To Resume Talks; Leaders To Stay 'in Hiding' [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 9 Oct] P 1
Salas May Testify in Aquino Murder Trial [BUSINESS DAY 9 Oct] P 2
8 Soldiers Killed, 19 Wounded in NPA Ambush [AFP] P 2
600 Rebels Killed in NPA Purge of 'Zombies' [BUSINESS DAY 9 Oct] P 3
NPA Arms Shipment Alleged Coming From Vietnam P 4
Aquino Discounts CPP Coalition, 'War' With NPA P 4
Government Adopts New Anti-Insurgency Tactics [BUSINESS DAY 9 Oct] P 4
Cebu Government Demands Enrile's Resignation [AFP] P 6

Misuari May Help NAFP 'Wipe Out' Mindanao NPA [BUSINESS DAY 9 Oct] P 6
Outbreak of Hostilities Feared in Mindanao [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 9 Oct] P 7
Misuari's Zamboanga Trip Postponed P 8
BMIP Leader Hits Aquino-Misuari Negotiations [BUSINESS DAY 9 Oct] P 9
MILF Conference Calls for 'Meaningful Autonomy' [AFP] P 9
Kidnapped Swiss Released in Zamboanga [AFP] P 10
Marcos Promises Violence if Named in Aquino Case [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 9 Oct] P 10
Aquino Considers Candidates for New Generals [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 9 Oct] P 11

DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 198 14 October 1986

JAPAN

Foreign Ministry Cited on Reykjavik Summit C 1
  Nakasone, Gotoda on Summit C 1
  Opposition Parties on Summit C 2
Kapitsa To Brief Officials on Summit Results C 3
Kuranari Meets U.S. Arms Control Adviser Rowny C 3
Homemade Missiles Fired at Government Buildings C 4
Record Monthly, Half-Yearly Trade Surpluses Seen C 5
Envoys To Visit U.S. on Rice Import Issue C 6

NORTH KOREA

Kim Il-song To Visit USSR End of October D 1
Kim Il-song Receives Cuban Ministry Delegation D 1
NODONG SINMUN Says Olympics Must be Cohosted [12 Oct] D 1
  TASS on Soviet Support for Proposal D 4
NODONG SINMUN Marks WPK Founding Anniversary [10 Oct] D 4
KCNA Outlines History of WPK Founding D 9

SOUTH KOREA

Students, Riot Police Clash in Seoul [THE KOREA TIMES 11 Oct] E 1
Red Cross Head Urges North To Resume Talks [THE KOREA TIMES 9 Oct] E 1
  Families Urge Talks' Resumption E 2
Party Leaders Air Differences at National Assembly [THE KOREA HERALD 11 Oct] E 2
  'Excerpts' of DJP Chairman's Speech [THE KOREA HERALD 11 Oct] E 3
DJP Asks NKDP To Stop Holding 'Illegal Rallies' [THE KOREA HERALD 11 Oct] E 5

CAMBODIA

PRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Condemns Thai Act H 1
Son Sann Pledges To Solve Internal Disputes [Bangkok THE NATION 9 Oct] H 1
Son Sann Message Marks KPNLF Anniversary [VOK] H 2
DK Supreme Command on Rainy Season Results [VONADK] H 2

LAOS

KPL Report on LPRP 11th Plenary Session I 1
PASASON Editorial Marks Independence Declaration [11 Oct] I 1
Reporter Interviews Northern Border Fighters I 2

THAILAND

Road Closed Following Vietnamese Ambush [BANGKOK WORLD 14 Oct] J 1
Accord Reached on Arms Stockpile Pact Wording [THE NATION 13 Oct] J 2
Sitthi on Government Stability, U.S. Trip J 3
Sitthi Ready To Visit Laos if Relations Improve [THE NATION 14 Oct] J 4

VIETNAM

Weinberger's PRC Visit, Port Calls Criticized K 1
  QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Commentary [13 Oct] K 1
Text of AFP Interview With Nguyen Co Thach K 2
Most Low-Level Party Congresses Completed K 3
Armed Forces Hold Party Organization Congresses K 4
NHAN DAN Editorial on Party's Economic Viewpoints [6 Oct] K 6
7th Military Region Units Help Cambodians K 7
Nguyen Van Linh Attends GDR National Day Fete K 7

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hayden Expresses Deep Disappointment on Summit M 1
Beazley 'Expects' New Missiles on U.S. Ships M 1
Hayden Refutes Report on CPP Fund-Raising M 1
New Joint Intelligence Organization Head Named M 2

NEW ZEALAND

U.S. Base, Denial of USSR Requests Link Denied [THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD 27 Sep] M 2

INDONESIA

Official Comments on Iceland Summit Results N 1
Mokhtar Comments on Cambodia, UN Session N 1
  More on Mokhtar, Wu Xueqian Talks [Tokyo NHK Television] N 1

PHILIPPINES

Salas' Wife, Bodyguard Ordered Released [KYODO] P 1
Government, NDF Deadlocked Over Immunity Issue [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 10 Oct] P 1
PNB Says Buscayno Japan Visit Not To Obtain Arms [KYODO] P 2
NPA To Continue Selective Assassinations [AFP] P 3
Military Debates Whether To Arrest Jose Sison P 4
Enrile on Anti-Insurgency Plan, Other Issues [BUSINESS DAY 10 Oct] P 5
  Says Communists Want Coalition P 6
  Criticizes 'Conciliatory' Government Policy [AFP] P 7
'Marcos Loyalists' Invite Enrile To Join Them P 8

Columnist on 'Breach' Between Enrile, Aquino [MANILA BULLETIN 13 Oct] P 8
Malacanang To Ignore Enrile's 'Potshots' [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 12 Oct] P 9
Bishop Says Aquino To Meet Bacolod Rebel Leaders [AFP] P 10
Freed Swiss Meets Aquino, Departs for Home P 10
Misuari Accused of Violating Pact With Aquino [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 12 Oct] P 11
Rebel Priest To Get Armed Forces' Protection [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 10 Oct] P 13
Draft of New Constitution Unanimously Approved P 13
    Opposition Against New Charter [AFP] P 14
Freedom Constitution in Effect if Charter Rejected P 15
Typhoons Cause Palay Production Decrease [BUSINESS DAY 9 Oct] P 15

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 199 15 October 1986

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Pacific Island States, U.S. Hold Fishing Talks [Melbourne] A 1
U.S. Offer Rejected [Melbourne] A 1

JAPAN

Nakasone Urges West's Unity, Supports SDI C 1
Exchange of Messages To Mark Ties With USSR C 1
Nakasone Assures ROK Korea Policy Unchanged C 1

NORTH KOREA

NODONG SINMUN Views Reykjavik Summit Results [15 Oct] D 1
NODONG SINMUN Says South Makes 'War' Preparations [11 Oct] D 3
NODONG SINMUN Outlines Party's Economic Guidance [6 Oct] D 6
DPRK Prospering Under Party's Banner D 9
SKNDF Sends Congratulations to Kim Chong-il [VNS] D 10

CAMBODIA

Hungarian Party Delegation Leaves 9 October H 1
CGDK's Son Sann Discusses Foreign Visit [VOK] H 1
VODK Reports Sihanouk's Reception for UN Officials H 6

LAOS

Thai Leaders' Statements on Relations Criticized I 1
Xieng Khouang's Battalion 'B' Studies Party Report I 3

VIETNAM

Guidance for Party Organization Congresses Given [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Sep] K 1
Navy Party Committee Prepares To Hold Congress [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Sep] K 2
1st Military Region Holds Party Congress K 3
Border Defense Force Holds Party Congress K 4
Vi Xuyen Party Congress Sets Forth Tasks K 4
An Hai District Party Congress Decides on Tasks K 5
Thong Nhat District Holds 4th Party Congress K 5
Cam Binh District Holds Party Congress K 6
Central Committee Agricultural Group Holds Congress K 10
Ho Chi Minh City District Punishes Corrupt Cadres K 10
USSR Decides To Confer Award on Le Duc Tho K 11
Nguyen Co Thach Talks With French Diplomat K 11

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

- Hawke on 'Substantial Progress' in Reykjavik M 1
- Beazley on 'Jindalee' Radar To Monitor North M 1

NEW ZEALAND

- Soviets Want Larger Fishing Rights Share [THE EVENING POST 4 Oct] M 2
- New French Envoy Says Nuclear Tests 'Necessary' [THE EVENING POST 10 Oct] M 2
- Prime Ministerial Security Plans Found in Street [THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD 2 Oct] M 4

INDONESIA

- Reasons for Execution of Communists Viewed [AFP] N 1
- Indian Prime Minister Gandhi Pays Official Visit N 2
  - Suharto, Gandhi Hold Talks N 2
  - Gandhi on Cambodian Issue [BERNAMA] N 3
  - Suharto Hosts Banquet N 3
  - Gandhi Addresses Banquet [Delhi] N 4
  - Gandhi Concludes Visit N 5
  - Commentary on Visit N 5

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

- PRC Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, Delegation Visit O 1
  - Deputy Foreign Ministers Meet O 1
  - Tian Jiyun on CPM O 1

SINGAPORE

- PRC Vice Premier Tian Jiyun Pays Official Visit O 2
  - Meets Dhanabalan, Goh Chok Tong O 2
  - Goh Chok Tong Hosts Dinner O 2
  - Tian Jiyun Departs O 3

PHILIPPINES

- Party Alignments Evident Over Constitution [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 14 Oct] P 1
- Enrile Skips Cabinet Meeting Amid 'Growing Rift' [AFP] P 2
- Enrile Might Ask Foreign Help Against Rebels P 3
- Enrile, Ramos Comment on Insurgency Strategy [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 14 Oct] P 3
- Arms-Laden Ship Seized; Coast Guard on Alert P 5
- 'Red Alert' Imposed in Parts of Manila P 5
- Rodolfo Salas To Remain in Military Custody P 5
- AFP, MNLF Chiefs Act To Ease Mindanao Tensions P 6

Former Southcom Chief Says NDF Allied With MNLF [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 14 Oct] P 8
Malacanang Palace Tightens Security for Aquino [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 14 Oct] P 9
Aquino Counting on 'Hand-Picked' Generals [THE MANILA TIMES 11 Oct] P 9
    Will Unveil Husband's Statue P 10
Correction to Sison Arrest Debate P 10

OTHER COUNTRIES

KIRIBATI

Fishing Agreement With USSR Lapses; Boats Banned [AFP] Q 1
    Interested in Further Talks [Melbourne] Q 1

FBIS
DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 200 16 October 1986

JAPAN

- Nakasone Says No Change in Japan's SDI Decision C 1
- Envoy To Urge U.S. To Reject Rice Petition C 1
- ROK-Based U.S. Planes To Join Japan-U.S. Exercise C 2

NORTH KOREA

- Official Accuses IOC of 'Undiplomatic' Stance [KYODO] D 1
- PRC Leaders Thank Kim Il-song for Message D 1
- KCNA Notes Anti-U.S. Poster at Seoul University D 2
- Completion of Soldiers' Constructions Observed D 2
  - Pyongyang TV on Tongam Lockgate D 2
  - Kim Il-song Visits Sites D 3
- NODONG SINMUN Marks Anniversary of DIU Formation [14 Oct] D 5
- VNS Calls WPK 'Invincible' on Anniversary D 6
- KCNA Calls Kim Chong-il 'the Genuine Successor' D 8
- Kim Chong-il Nominated as SPA Deputy Candidate D 9
- Kim Il-song Lauded for 8th SPA Candidacy [NODONG SINMUN 13 Oct] D 11

SOUTH KOREA

- 'Excerpts' of Yi Min-u Speech to Parliament [THE KOREA HERALD 11 Oct] E 1
- Prime Minister Says Referendum 'Improper' E 2
- NKDP's Member's Speech Leads to DJP 'Walk-out' [THE KOREA TIMES 15 Oct] E 3
  - 'Summary' of Speech [THE KOREA TIMES 15 Oct] E 5
  - Kim Yong-sam on Speech [THE KOREA HERALD 16 Oct] E 6
  - Lawmaker's Arrest Sought E 6
  - NKDP Against Arrest Request [THE KOREA HERALD 16 Oct] E 7

MONGOLIA

- Council of Ministers Reviews Plan Fulfillment F 1
- Delegation Leaves for Moscow CEMA Session F 1

BURMA

- Shan United Army, KMT Troops Clash; 25 Killed [Bangkok THE NATION 11 Oct] G 1
- BSPP Central Committee Meeting Opens 9 Oct G 1
  - Concludes 10 Oct G 2
- Third Meeting of Fourth People's Assembly Opens G 2
  - Prime Minister's Address [AFP] G 3

CAMBODIA

Heng Samrin Attends Army Emulation Meeting H 1
Vietnamese Experts in Battambang Decorated H 3
Chea Sim Greets GDR Counterpart on National Day H 3
ASEAN Ministers Fete CGDK Leaders in New York [VODK] H 4
VODK on Vo Dong Giang's Troop Pullout Remarks H 5

THAILAND

Troops Dislodge SRV Intruders Along Border [BANGKOK WORLD 16 Oct] J 1
Government Encourages Contacts at Lao Border J 1
Paper Views Prospects for Relations With Laos [BANGKOK POST 13 Oct] J 2
Further on Possible Delegation Visit to Laos [BANGKOK POST 16 Oct] J 3
Chawalit Speaks on Supporting Government [MATICHON 15 Oct] J 4

VIETNAM

Armed Forces Repulse PRC 'Land-grabbing' Attacks K 1
Ho Chi Minh City Precinct Holds Congress K 1
Hai Hung Holds Party Organization Congresses K 4
Son La Province Holds Party Congresses K 4
Huong Giang Group Holds Party Congress K 5
Pham Hung Attends Cuu Long Party Congress K 7
Ha Tuyen Province Holds Party Congress 7-12 Oct K 8
  Nguyen Van Linh Speaks K 11
Leaders Greet PDRY Counterparts on National Day K 15

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hayden Comments on U.S. Stand on SDI at Summit M 1
Hawke Hosts Banquet for Indian Prime Minister [Delhi] M 1
  Melbourne on Banquet M 2
Gandhi Holds Talks With Officials in Canberra M 3
  Meets With Hawke M 3
  Meets With Hayden M 3
Gandhi on U.S. Aid to Pakistan, 'Star Wars' [Delhi] M 4

INDONESIA

Mokhtar Hopes for Resumption of U.S.-USSR Summit N 1
SINAR HARAPAN on Habibie's Visit to U.S. [3 Oct] N 1
Sumatran Papers Warned on 'Speculative' Reports [AFP] N 2

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Ghafar Hosts Dinner for PRC's Tian Jiyun O 1
PRC Call for Neutralization of Cambodia Hailed O 1

PHILIPPINES

Aquino Receives New Draft Constitution P 1
    Will Order January Plebiscite [KYODO] P 2
    Rejects 1987 Presidential Election [AFP] P 2
Aquino To Meet NPA, NDF 'Higher-ups' in Negros P 3
Enrile's Absence Linked to Prisoners' Release [BUSINESS DAY 15 Oct] P 3
CPP, NDF Spokesmen Admit Seeking Foreign Aid [AFP] P 4
NDF Asks for More Freedom of Movement P 5
MNLF Factions Hold Shoot-out; Residents Flee [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 15 Oct] P 5
Butz Aquino To Conduct Dialogue in Mindanao P 6
Troops Sent To Diffuse Possible Mill Violence P 6
Labor Minister Settles Differences With TUCP [BUSINESS DAY 15 Oct] P 6
Car Carrying Laurel's Wife Fired Upon [BUSINESS DAY 14 Oct] P 8
4 Flooded Towns Declared Calamity Areas [MANILA BULLETIN 15 Oct] P 8
UNIDO To Field Candidates in Coming Elections P 9
Former Officials Deny Complicity in Aquino Case P 9
PRC's Tian Jiyun To Arrive in Manila 18 Oct P 10
ROK Grants $20 Million for Communications P 10

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV. No 201 17 October 1986

NORTH KOREA

KCNA on Demonstration in Front of White House D 1
Kim Il-song Sees Soviet Ensemble Art Performance D 1
Receives Ensemble Members D 2
Yi Chong-ok Meets PRC Culture Minister D 2
KCNA on Chemical War Exercise in South D 3
Poster Incident Seoul Security Agency Trick D 3
Daily on South Minister's Statement, Asiad [NODONG SINMUN 13 Oct] D 4
NODONG SINMUN Denounces NKDP Lawmaker Sanctions [17 Oct] D 5
Kim Il-song Receives Ethiopian Delegation D 7
Modern Sports Facilities Under Construction D 7

SOUTH KOREA

NKDP Lawmaker Arrested, Jailed for Speech [THE KOREA HERALD 17 Oct] E 1

CAMBODIA

SPK Denounces Thai Hostile Policy Toward Cambodia H 1
SPK Condemns Thai Decision To Close Refugee Camp H 1
Rannarit Interviewed on Visits to PRC, Italy [VOK] H 2

VIETNAM

PRC Continues Attacks Against Border District K 1
SRV, Laos Issue Statement on Cambodian Situation K 1
VNA Rejects Report on Arms Sales to Iran K 2
NHAN DAN Comments on Reykjavik Summit K 3
Army Paper on Outcome of Reykjavik Summit K 4
Radio Reports 9th Round of Sino-Soviet Talks K 4
Nghia Binh Reports 'Remarkable Achievements' K 4
Hau Giang, An Giang Development Plans Ratified K 5
Central Block 1 Party Organization Holds Congress K 6
NHAN DAN on Small Industry, Handicrafts [7 Oct] K 6
General Writes Article on Party-Political Task [TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Aug] K 8
Pham Van Dong Greets Copenhagen Peace Congress K 17

PHILIPPINES

Philippine Paper Carries Draft Constitution [NEW DAY 13 Oct] P 1

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 202 20 October 1986

JAPAN

Kapitsa on Gorbachev Visit, Reykjavik Summit C 1
PRAVDA Editor Interviewed on Gorbachev Visit C 1
Matsunaga Discusses Rice Issue With Yuetter C 2
Talks on SDI To Begin 28 October in U.S. C 2
Kuranari Praises SRV Attitude on Troop Withdrawal C 3
Foreign Ministry Sources on Nakasone's PRC Trip C 3
Defense Chief Plans To Visit PRC in 1987 C 4
Officials on Increased Trade Friction With EC C 4
Nakasone Apologizes in Diet for Remarks C 5
Government May Revise Defense Spending Ceiling C 5

NORTH KOREA

GDR General Secretary Honecker Visits DPRK D 1
    NODONG SINMUN 18 Oct Editorial D 1
    KCNA Reports Arrival D 3
    Honecker Receives Award D 4
    Honecker Visits DPRK Memorial D 5
    Honecker at West Sea Barrage D 5
    Banquet for Honecker D 6
    Kim Il-song's Banquet Speech D 7
    Honecker's Banquet Speech D 9
    ADN Reports Honecker's Speech D 11
    Honecker Visits Taean Complex D 14
NODONG SINMUN 'Raps' U.S. Korean War Monument [19 Oct] D 15

SOUTH KOREA

Students Battle Police; Stage Yonsei Sit-In [THE KOREA TIMES 18 Oct] E 1
Students Destroy Police Vehicle on Campus [THE KOREA TIMES 19 Oct] E 1
'Several Thousand' Students Clash With Police [AFP] E 2
    100 Detained Following Clash [THE KOREA TIMES 19 Oct] E 3
Iranian Asiad Athletes Depart for Norway [THE KOREA HERALD 19 Oct] E 3
Students Confess in Wall Poster Incident [THE KOREA TIMES 18 Oct] E 3
NKDP Denounces Yu's Arrest; Will Stage Rallies [THE KOREA HERALD 19 Oct] E 5

MONGOLIA

MONTSAME Comments on U.S.-USSR Reykjavik Summit F 1
Batmonh Receives Indian Communist Leader F 1

THAILAND

Thai, Lao Officials Hail Resumed Boat Races [BANGKOK POST 19 Oct] J 1
Sitthi on U.S. Visit; Relations With Laos [NAEO NA 17 Oct] J 1
Sitthi Favors Upgrading Delegation to Laos [THE NATION 17 Oct] J 4
Chawalit Tells Press About Meeting With Prem [THE NATION 17 Oct] J 5

VIETNAM

Hanoi Party Organization Congress Opens 17 Oct K 1
Army Party Organization Holds Congress 13-18 Oct K 2
    Truong Chinh Address K 4
Ha Son Binh Province Districts Hold Congresses K 9
Radio Report on 10-Day Agricultural Review K 11
Truong Chinh, USSR Envoy Discuss Reykjavik Summit K 12
Correction to Nguyen Van Linh Speech in Ha Tuyen K 12

PHILIPPINES

Enrile Challenges Aquino Government's Legitimacy [KYODO] P 1
    Criticizes Peace Negotiations [AFP] P 2
    Raps Aquino's Muslim Strategy [AFP] P 2
    Addresses Large Anticommunist Rally [AFP] P 3
Aquino Dismisses Reports of Rift With Enrile [AFP] P 4
More Cabinet Members Demand Enrile Ouster P 5
Laurel Sees Aquino, Enrile Communication Gap [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 16 Oct] P 5
    Cancels Trip Over Rift P 6
Aquino, Rebels Discuss Cease-fire in Panay [AFP] P 6
Aquino Meets 2 Soldiers Released by NPA [AFP] P 7
Defense Official Warns Against NDF Proposals P 8
'Yellow Army' Reportedly Deployed in Manila [BUSINESS DAY 16 Oct] P 9
Sison Denies Buying Arms To Fight Government P 9
Marijuana Said Exported to U.S., Western Nations [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 6 Oct] P 10

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 203 21 October 1986

JAPAN

Kapitsa: No Gorbachev U.S. Visit for Some Time C 1
Japan, USSR Exchange Messages Marking Ties C 1
USSR Exploring Joint Ventures With Japan C 2
SRV's Vo Dong Giang on Cambodia, Ties With Japan C 2
Keidanren Makes Requests on SDI Participation C 3

NORTH KOREA

GDR's Honecker Continues Visit to DPRK D 1
  Talks Held 19 Oct D 1
  Mass Rally in Pyongyang D 2
  Kim Il-song Addresses Rally D 4
  Honecker Addresses Rally D 8
  Honecker Arranges Banquet D 11
  Honecker's Banquet Speech D 11
  Kim Il-song's Speech D 13
  Honecker Departs DPRK D 14

SOUTH KOREA

Opposition Leaders Score Arrest of NKDP Member [THE KOREA HERALD 18 Oct] E 1
NKDP To Return to Assembly; Rough Session Likely [THE KOREA HERALD 19 Oct] E 1
  NKDP To Hold Mass Rally [THE KOREA HERALD 21 Oct] E 2
Government, DJP Crack Down on Leftist Forces [THE KOREA HERALD 19 Oct] E 3
NPH Cracks Down on Student Labor Activists [THE KOREA TIMES 19 Oct] E 4
Police Ordered To Round Up 65 Activists [THE KOREA HERALD 18 Oct] E 5
Prosecution Demands 7-Year Term for Mun Ik-hwan E 5

MONGOLIA

USSR Envoy Discusses Reykjavik Summit With Press F 1
Foreign Minister Returns From UNGA, PDRY F 1
Indian Communist Leader Leaves for Home F 1

CAMBODIA

Hun Sen Sends Message to UN Secretary General H 1
SPK Rejects UN Debate on Cambodian Issue H 2
Politburo Member Men Sam-an on October Revolution H 3

CGDK Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Angkor Visits [VODK] H 3
VONADK: 157 Cambodian Soldiers Mutiny in Kampot H 4
Rice Train Ambushed in Kompong Chhnang 30 Sep [VONADK] H 4

LAOS

PASASON Commentary on Weinberger's PRC Visit [17 Oct] I 1
Kaysone Phomvihan Meets Gorbachev in Moscow 15 Oct I 2
    Politburo Told of Meeting I 3
Hungarian Party Delegation Arrives for Visit I 3
    Meets LPRP Delegation I 3
    Calls on Phoun Sipaseut; Departs I 4
Industrial Cooperation With SRV To Increase I 4

VIETNAM

PRC Troops Attack Ha Tuyen Twice on 19 Oct K 1
Nguyen Huu Tho Interviewed on Reykjavik Summit K 1
Lai Chau Province Holds Party Congress K 1
Hoang Lien Son Holds Party Congress 10-13 Oct K 4
Hoang Hoa District Holds Party Congress K 6
Tran Van Thoi District Holds Party Congress K 7
Dong Phu District Holds Party Congress K 8
Radio Reports End of 1986 Army Draft K 10
NHAN DAN Editorial on Marketing Cooperatives [10 Oct] K 11

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Protests Call for Closing Pine Gap Facilities M 1
    Camp Violence Investigated M 1
Defense Minister on SDI, U.S.-USSR Arms Talks M 1
ASIO Counterterrorist Capability Reviewed M 1

NEW ZEALAND

Indian Prime Minister Gandhi Pays 3-Day Visit [Delhi] M 2
    Gandhi Praises Antinuclear Stand M 2
    Views Gorbachev, Weinberger Visits [AFP] M 2
    Criticizes Nonproliferation Treaty [Delhi] M 3
    Departs for Thailand [Delhi] M 3
Botswana President Comments on Machel's Death [AFP] M 4
Lange Says UK 'Could Halt' Military Training [AFP] M 4
Defense Review White Paper Delay Likely [THE EVENING POST 15 Oct] M 5

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

BRUNEI

Sultan Reshuffles Cabinet; Namelist Reported O 1

PHILIPPINES

Aquino, Enrile Meet for First Time in 2 Weeks [AFP] P 1

Enrile Says Aquino Violated February Agreement [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 20 Oct] P 2

Cabinet Row Worsens Over Enrile's Statements [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 19 Oct] P 3

Ramos Acts as Mediator in Aquino-Enrile 'Rift' [AFP] P 4

Laurel 'Trying To Prevent Enrile's Resignation' P 5

Aquino To Visit PRC 'Sometime Next Year' P 5

Peasants March on Malacanang; Want Land Reform [AFP] P 5

Unido Members Might Quit Cabinet Over Charter [AFP] P 6

Laurel Says Present Peace Talks Will Fail [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 19 Oct] P 7

Arroyo Terms Resumed Peace Talks 'Fruitful' [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 20 Oct] P 8

Sison Accused of Faking Appointments of OICs [THE MANILA TIMES 20 Oct] P 8

Misuari Says Military Group Out To Kill Him [AFP] P 9

Finance Minister To Ask Japan for Record Loan [KYODO] P 10

Con-Com Maps Ratification Information Campaign P 10

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 204 22 October 1986

JAPAN

Gerasimov Denies Kuranari Remarks on Soviet Laser C 1
Kapitsa, Nakasone Mark 30th Year of Relations C 1
Nakasone Sends Condolences on Death of Ye Jianying C 1

NORTH KOREA

Kim Il-song, Entourage Depart for Moscow D 1
GDR's Honecker Continues Visit to DPRK D 1
    Honecker Visits Nampo D 1
    Leaders at Gymnastic Performance D 2
    Kim Il-song Calls on Honecker D 2
    Commodity Delivery Protocol D 3
    WPK, SED Delegations Talk D 3
    Honecker's Thank You Message D 4
DPRK Announces Arrest of Southern 'Spy' D 4
NODONG SINMUN: Chon Clique Destroying Dialogue [21 Oct] D 5
NODONG SINMUN Hails Soldier-Builders' Role [5 Oct] D 7

SOUTH KOREA

Vice Speaker Resigns Over Lawmaker's Arrest E 1
Investigation of 'Pro-communists' Opposed [THE KOREA HERALD 22 Oct] E 1
'Massive Crackdown' Concerns Opposition Leaders E 2

BURMA

Continuation of BCP Political Report to Congress G 1

LAOS

Commentary Views 'Failure' of Reykjavik Summit I 1
Military Personnel Work in Spirit of Draft Report I 2

THAILAND

Reportage on Gandhi's 19-20 Oct Official Visit J 1
    Report on Arrival J 1
    Gandhi-Prem Meeting J 1
    Delhi on Leader Speeches J 2
    Gandhi Banquet Speech J 3
    Paper on 19 Oct Events [BANGKOK POST 20 Oct] J 4
    Radio on Gandhi News Conference J 6
    Paper on Gandhi News Conference [BANGKOK WORLD 20 Oct] J 7
    Report on Departure J 8

VIETNAM

Truong Chinh Addresses Hanoi Party Congress K 1

PHILIPPINES

Aquino-Enrile Rift Settled; No Resignations [AFP] P 1
Aquino To Take 'Harder Line' Against Rebels [AFP] P 2
Aquino Warns Critics Not To 'Test' Her [THE MANILA TIMES 21 Oct] P 3
Enrile Receives 'Full Support' From Military [BUSINESS DAY 21 Oct] P 4
Enrile Says 'Inaction' Leading to More Bloodshed [KYODO] P 6
AFP Generals Meet; Water Main Bombed P 7
    More on Generals' Meeting P 7
10 Senior Colonels Promoted to Brigadier General [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 18 Oct] P 8
Further on NPA's Release of 2 Soldiers [MANILA BULLETIN 20 Oct] P 8
400 PC-INP Men Dismissed Since February [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 19 Oct] P 9
Government to Ultimately Replace CHDF P 10
NICA Claims 95% of Communist Recruits Coerced P 10
Election Possible if Constitution Rejected [BUSINESS DAY 20 Oct] P 11
Aquino Forms Mindanao Development Commission P 12
Aquino Holds Meeting With Mindanao Leaders [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 21 Oct] P 12
Peasants Vow To Implement Own Land Reform [AFP] P 13

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 205 23 October 1986

JAPAN

Ambassador on Nakasone's Upcoming China Visit C 1
Fish Import Talks With U.S. End in Deadlock C 2
Radicals Set Bus Ablaze in Narita Protest C 2
LDP Leaders Visit Yasukuni Shinto Shrine C 3
Working-Level Talks With USSR Scheduled C 4

NORTH KOREA

Kim Il-song Met by Gromyko at Moscow Airport D 1
Gorbachev Welcomes Kim Il-song at Kremlin Ceremony D 2
NODONG SINMUN on World Support for Peace Policy [18 Oct] D 2
Walker's Remarks at Farewell Luncheon Denounced D 3
NODONG SINMUN Calls U.S. 'Patron of Oppression' [22 Oct] D 4
U.S., South Stage War Exercise to Attack North D 5
'Quick Reaction Army' Deployment Denounced [MINJU CHOSON 23 Oct] D 5
DPRK Leaders Meet Visiting Foreign Delegations D 6
Hwan Chang-yop Holds Talks With U.K. Delegation D 6
NODONG SINMUN: South Fabricated Poster Incident [18 Oct] D 6
South to Intensify Student Repression D 8
NODONG SINMUN Denounces Arrest of Assemblyman [20 Oct] D 9
NODONG SINMUN on Chon's Anticommunist Moves [22 Oct] D 10
Factory Workers Denounce Suppression in South D 12

SOUTH KOREA

ROK Ambassador to U.S. Returns for Consultations [THE KOREA TIMES 23 Oct] E 1
Chon Denounces Leftist Forces at Police Ceremony E 1
3 Students Arrested for Seditious Posters [THE KOREA TIMES 17 Oct] E 2
    Student Group Investigated [THE KOREA HERALD 18 Oct] E 3
DJP Rejects Yi Min-u's Bid for Meeting With Chon [THE KOREA HERALD 22 Oct] E 4

BURMA

Fourth People's Assembly Session Ends 16 Oct G 1

CAMBODIA

Radio Commentary Condemns Thai Intrusion H 1
PRACHEACHON on Need for Good Financial Work H 2
Pol Pot 'Remnants' Sentenced for Crimes Against People H 4
SPK Report on Chea Sim's Visit to Takeo Province H 4

LAOS

PASASON Reiterates Support for Soviet Proposals [20 Oct] I 1
Savannakhet Responds to Thai Festival Invitation [Bangkok DAO SIAM 9 Oct] I 2
Defense, Security Maintenance Work Reviewed I 2
Kaysone Phomvihan Addresses Army Representatives I 3
District Party Committees Hold Congresses I 4

THAILAND

NSC To Reduce Number of Exports Banned for Laos [BANGKOK POST 20 Oct] J 1
  Chawalit Supports Move [BANGKOK POST 22 Oct] J 2
LPDR Agrees To Send Dance, Acrobatic Troupe [THE NATION 20 Oct] J 3
PRC Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, Delegation Arrive J 4
Iceland Prime Minister Visits; Comments on Summit [BANGKOK POST 20 Oct] J 4
NAEO NA Editorial Views Chawalit's 'Warning' [16 Oct] J 6
Columnist on Chawalit, National Assembly [MATICHON 22 Oct] J 7
Army Radio on Current Political Situation J 8
Chawalit on Urgent Need for Political Stability [BANGKOK POST 23 Oct] J 9
Prem Leaves for Visits to Switzerland, Italy J 10

VIETNAM

Vo Dong Giang Visits Japan 19-22 October K 1
Envoy to UN Addresses Debate on Refugee Issue K 1
Pham Hung Speaks at Cuu Long Party Congress K 1
Delegates Attend Navy's Party Congress K 5
Floods Damage Crops, Property in Hoang Lien Son K 6
NHAN DAN Editorial on Nonspecific Contracts [11 Oct] K 6
Vo Nguyen Giap Congratulates USSR's Marchuk K 8
Pham Van Dong Receives Outgoing Thai Envoy K 8
Correction to Truong Chinh Address to Hanoi Congress K 8

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Evans Says No Plan To Renegotiate on Pine Gap M 1
Hayden Raps U.S. Cattle Offer to Philippines M 1
Plan To Probe Cambodian Atrocities Put to UN M 1

NEW ZEALAND

Lange Responds to Reports on Intelligence Loss [THE EVENING POST 7 Oct] M 2

INDONESIA

Talks With Papua New Guinea on Border Open N 1
  Suharto Meets Vagi N 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Minister Warns Opponents of New Economic Policy O 1
Government No Longer Allowing Foreign Workers O 1
Minister Warns of 'New Breed' of Communists O 1
[NEW STRAITS TIMES 20 Oct]

SINGAPORE

TIME Magazine Circulation To Be Cut in Half O 2
[THE STRAITS TIMES 16 Oct]
New Air Agreement Reached With Soviet Union O 2

PHILIPPINES

NDF Consents to Regional Cease-fire Agreements P 1
[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 23 Oct]
NDF Says Deadline Will Endanger Peace Talks P 2
[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 23 Oct]
Aquino Says 'No Falling-out' With Enrile P 3
'Orderly' Cabinet Meeting Reported P 3
Aquino To Purge Unfit Local Officials [AFP] P 4
Expresses Optimism on Negotiations [KYODO] P 4
AFP Declares Itself 'Neutral' in Politics [AFP] P 5
Ramos Warns Against Politics in Military P 6
Ramos Cites Need for Constitution Ratification P 6
[THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 21 Oct] P 6
Partido ng Bayan To Join Charter Plebiscite P 7
[THE MANILA JOURNAL 19 Oct]
Nacionalista Party Opposes Draft Constitution P 7
[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 21 Oct]
Tolentino Campaigns Against New Constitution [AFP] P 8
KBL Says Aquino Lacks 'Capacity To Govern' P 8
[BUSINESS DAY 21 Oct]
Butz Aquino Explains Strategy on Muslim Talks P 9
NPA Reportedly Plans To Rescue Salas From Jail P 10
[THE MANILA TIMES 20 Oct]
Minister Favors Repeal of Antisubversion Law P 11
[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 19 Oct]
Intelligence Documents Reportedly Missing P 11
Farmers To Be Given Emancipation Patents P 12
Impact of Debt Rescheduling on Economy Reported P 12
[BUSINESS DAY 20 Oct]

OTHER COUNTRIES

FIJI

Reserve Bank Rules Out Further Devaluation [Melbourne] Q 1

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 206

24 October 1986

JAPAN

Soviet Official on Gorbachev Visit, Reykjavik C 1
Officials React Sharply to U.S. Rice Trade Move C 1
Nakasone Repeats: No Minority Races in Japan C 2

NORTH KOREA

KCNA Denounces New U.S. Ambassador's Remarks D 1
Kim Il-song Visits Lenin, Unknown Soldier Tombs D 1
Kim Il-song Sends Condolences to PRC Leaders D 2
Commentator Denounces Anticommunism in South D 2
Chon Address on Police Anniversary Assailed D 4
Commentary on 'Excuse' for Suppression in South D 5
KCNA Reports Crackdown on Students in South D 7
VNS Denounces Arrest of NKDP Assemblyman D 7
KCNA: South Has 'New Repressive Equipment' D 9

SOUTH KOREA

PRC Mig-19 Lands at Air Base in Chongju E 1
    Pilot Reportedly Seeking Asylum [Tokyo NHK Television] E 1
Students, Riot Police Clash at Yonsei, SNU [AFP] E 1
Students Forming Marxist-Leninist Party Arrested E 1
Chon Tu-hwan Inspects Troops on Western Front [THE KOREA HERALD 24 Oct] E 3
National Assembly Resumes Interpellation Session E 3
NKDP Considers Postponing Outdoor Rally [THE KOREA TIMES 24 Oct] E 4
Opposition Greets Cardinal's Advice Favorably [THE KOREA TIMES 24 Oct] E 5

CAMBODIA

SPK Calls Latest UN Resolution 'Another Error' H 1
Khoy Khunhuor Receives CPSU Propaganda Delegation H 2
Mat Ly Attends Phnom Penh Trade Unions Meeting H 2
Bou Thang Visits Armymen, People in Prey Veng H 3
VONADK Reports Activities Around Phnom Penh H 3

LAOS

PASASON Article on Phomvihan-Gorbachev Meeting I 1
PRK, SRV Mekong Committee Delegations Arrive I 2
Xieng Khouang Company 'F' Studies Draft Report I 2

THAILAND

Sitthi Rejects Nguyen Co Thach's Talks Offer [BANGKOK POST 24 Oct] J 1
SRV's Vo Dong Giang Visits; Official Views Talks [BANGKOK WORLD 24 Oct] J 1
Army Secretary on SRV Casualties From Intrusion J 3
SRV-Heng Samrin Units Near O Bok Pass Reinforced J 3
Lao Troops Said Creating 'Hostile Atmosphere' J 3
Deputy Prime Minister Meets PRC's Tian Jiyun J 4
  Agreement Signed J 4
Army To Play More Active Role in Economy [BANGKOK POST 24 Oct] J 5

VIETNAM

UN Debate on Cambodia Called 'Null and Void' K 1
  NHAN DAN Commentary [23 Oct] K 3
Hoang Lien Son Combats Chinese 'Propaganda' [AFP] K 3
Vo Dong Giang Meets Japanese Foreign Minister K 4
CPV Issues Guidance on Celebrating Resistance Day K 4
Ho Chi Minh City Holds Party Congress K 5
Hanoi Adopts Resolutions, Elects Executives K 8
NHAN DAN Editorial on Consumer Goods Production [15 Oct] K 8

INDONESIA

Meeting on Irian Jaya-PNG Border Closes N 1
Murdani Says ASEAN Not To Become Military Pact N 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Mahathir Announces New Cabinet Appointments O 1

PHILIPPINES

Further Details of Aquino-Enrile Meeting [BUSINESS DAY 23 Oct] P 1
  Paper Says Crisis Not Over [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 23 Oct] P 3
Cardinal Sin Sees Insurgency Ending 'Very Soon' [KYODO] P 4
AFP Calls for 'Definite Direction' on Insurgency [BUSINESS DAY 23 Oct] P 4
Military Claims CPP Behind Oust-Enrile Plot [THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 23 Oct] P 5
Enrile To Address Luneta Anticommunist Rally P 6
Customs Authorities Seize Ship Carrying Arms [MANILA BULLETIN 23 Oct] P 6
Military Warns MNLF Rebels To Vacate Islands [THE MANILA TIMES 23 Oct] P 7
Former General Said 'Meddling' in Moro Affairs [THE MANILA TIMES 22 Oct] P 8
BMIP, Liberal Party Form Alliance on Issues P 9
Rebels Kidnap Two South Koreans in Ilocos Norte [KYODO] P 9

Panay CPP-NDF Reveal Negotiating Stance [BUSINESS DAY 22 Oct] P 9
PRC's Tian Jiyun Discounts Support for Rebels [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 22 Oct] P 12
Comelec Sets Plebiscite Date for 23 Jan 87 [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 23 Oct] P 13
Constitution To Be Printed in 10 Dialects P 14
IMF Expected To Approve Loan Package 25 Oct P 14
Ver, 7 Soldiers To Be Charged in Aquino Trial [AFP] P 14
6 Dead, 12 Wounded in Guerrilla Dawn Attack [AFP] P 15

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 207 27 October 1986

JAPAN

No Immediate Plans for Action Against Syria C 1
Sources Say Vorotnikov To Participate in Talks C 1
Special Envoy for Machel's Funeral Named C 1

NORTH KOREA

Kim Il-song, Gorbachev Hold 'Cordial' Talks D 1
  Banquet for Kim Il-song D 2
  Gorbachev Banquet Speech D 3
  Kim Il-song Banquet Speech D 6

SOUTH KOREA

Defense Ministry Identifies PRC MIG Pilot E 1
Ministers Discuss Foreign Policy Issues E 1
  [THE KOREA HERALD 26 Oct]
  No on Reunification E 4
Philippines Aid Sought in Workers' Kidnapping E 4

MONGOLIA

Irrigation Ministry Abolished; Ministers Released F 1
USSR Trade Ministry Delegation Arrives 21 Oct F 1
  Delegation Leaves for Home F 1

CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh Reports Heng Samrin's Radio Moscow Interview H 1
  NOVOSTI Interview Cited H 1
New Polish Ambassador Received by Hun Sen H 2
  Received by Chea Soth H 2
Condolences Sent to Mozambique Over Machel's Death H 3
SPK Considers UN Debates on Cambodia 'Null and Void' H 3
VODK Comments on Vo Dong Giang Bangkok Statement H 4

LAOS

Reportage on Visit of Cheysson-Led EEC Delegation

  Sali Vongkhamsao Receives Cheysson I 1
  Cheysson Promises 'Millions' in Aid I 1
  Phoun Sipaseut Receives Cheysson I 2
Indochinese Mekong River Committees Hold Meetings I 3
  Phoun Sipaseut Receives Delegations I 4
  Further Details on Meetings I 4
Party Congresses Held in Champassak Province I 4
Luang Namtha Party Committee Closes Congress I 5
Saravane Provincial Party Congress Convenes I 5

VIETNAM

Pham Van Dong Receives UN Representatives K 1
Vo Dong Giang Meets Thai Vice Foreign Minister K 1
VNA Authorized Statement on Vo Dong Giang Comment K 1
Conference of Indochinese Mekong Committees Ends K 2
SAIGON GIAI PHONG Reports on Ho Chi Minh Congress K 2

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hayden Delaying Decision on Action Against Syria M 1

NEW ZEALAND

Anti-Nuclear Bill Returns 'Virtually Unchanged' [THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD 17 Oct] M 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Vietnam's Attitude Toward UN Called 'Insulting' O 1

PHILIPPINES

Enrile Renews Criticism of Aquino Government [AFP] P 1
Outlines 8-Point Anticommunist Plan P 2
Aquino Calls for New Voter Registration [MANILA BULLETIN 24 Oct] P 2
Cardinal Sin Reportedly Favors Cabinet Revamp P 3
Rebels in RUC 10 Agree to De Facto Cease-fire [MANILA BULLETIN 24 Oct] P 4
Ex-CPP Head Sison on Political Situation [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 24 Oct] P 4
Aquino To Meet Muslim, Christian Leaders [BUSINESS DAY 24 Oct] P 7
MNLF Will Not Recognize Proposed Constitution [THE MANILA TIMES 24 Oct] P 8
Japanese Government Grants Commodity Loan [KYODO] P 8

FBIS
DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 208 28 October 1986

JAPAN

Investigations Show Possible Thai Airliner Blast C 1
Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Departs Tokyo C 2
First SDF-U.S. Joint Military Maneuver Begins C 2
Group To Monitor Radiation Around U.S. Bases C 3
Nakasone Pledges 'Effective' Defense Buildup C 3
JCP Denies Aiding Philippine Rebels; Protests C 4

NORTH KOREA

Kim Il-song Continues Visit to Soviet Union D 1
    Gorbachev Agrees To Visit DPRK D 1
    Gorbachev Gift for Kim Chong-il D 1
    Kim Inspects Areas of Moscow D 1
    Visit to Achievements Exhibit D 2
    Gorbachev Sees Off Kim Il-song D 3
    Kim Il-song Leaves Moscow D 3
    Kim Il-song Sends Thanks D 4
    Kim Il-song Returns D 5
VNS: Lilley Even Worse Than Predecessors D 6
NODONG SINMUN Denounces New U.S. Ambassador [26 Oct] D 7
NODONG SINMUN Calls Exercise 'Reckless' [24 Oct] D 9
NODONG SINMUN Denounces Admiral Hayes Remarks [26 Oct] D 10

SOUTH KOREA

Buddhist Monks Stage Antigovernment Demonstration [THE KOREA TIMES 28 Oct] E 1
Prime Minister Urges Resuming Red Cross Talks [THE KOREA TIMES 28 Oct] E 1
Foreign Minister on Talks, Trade, Olympics E 2
Army, HRF Begin 'Ssangnyong-86' Exercise [THE KOREA HERALD 28 Oct] E 2
Chon Comments on Shrinking Foreign Debt E 3
NDP 'Indefinitely' Postpones Outdoor Mass Rally [THE KOREA TIMES 25 Oct] E 3
Labor Minister Expresses Wish To Join ILO E 5

CAMBODIA

Foreign Ministry Statement Condemns Thai 'Aggression' H 1
Hun Sen Congratulates Indian Foreign Minister H 1
Mourning for Mozambique's Samora Machel Announced H 2
Phnom Penh Commentary Calls UN Resolution 'Erroneous' H 2

LAOS

Khamphai Boupha Meets With New Soviet Envoy I 1
Khamtai Siphandon Addresses Army Congress I 1
    Further Details on Congress I 2
Commentary on Solidarity Among Indochinese Parties I 3

THAILAND

PRC's Tian Jiyun Meets With Foreign Minister J 1
    [BANGKOK POST 24 Oct]
Vo Dong Giang on Cambodia, Bilateral Relations J 2
    [THE NATION 25 Oct]
    Further on Thai-SRV Talks J 4
    [BANGKOK POST 25 Oct]
Sitthi on Talks With SRV; Relations With Laos J 5
    [THE NATION 28 Oct]
Arun Expected To Head Delegatin to Laos J 6
    [THE NATION 25 Oct]
NAEO NA Editorial Supports Trade With Laos [24 Oct] J 7
Former 'Young Turks' Receive Assignments J 8
    [BANGKOK POST 25 Oct]

VIETNAM

113 PRC Fishermen Released 27 October K 1
Hanoi Mandarin Cites People's Wish for Peace With China K 1
Truong Chinh Meets With New Envoy From Cuba K 2
VNA Cites Progress Report of Ho Chi Minh City Congress K 3
Quang Nam-Danang Party Congresses Held K 4
Binh Chanh District Party Organization Holds Congress K 4
Nghe Tinh Prepares for Provincial Party Congress K 5
An Giang Holds Party Organization Congress K 8

PHILIPPINES

NDF Lawyer Says Truce May Come 'Very Soon' P 1
    [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 26 Oct]
NDF Raps Interference of U.S., Enrile, Ramos P 2
    [THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 27 Oct]
NDF Says Charter Ratification Will Hamper Talks P 3
    [THE NEW PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS 26 Oct]
CPP Debates Stand on Draft Constitution P 4
    [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 27 Oct]
Aquino Defends Insurgency Policy in Speech [AFP] P 5
Aquino Has No Fear of Enrile Challenge [AFP] P 5
Laurel Denies Striking 'Deal' With Enrile P 6
    [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 27 Oct]
Laurel Backs Enrile's Call for Cabinet Revamp P 7
    [MANILA BULLETIN 25 Oct]
Cardinal Sin Denies Favoring Cabinet Revamp P 8
    [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 25 Oct]
Unido Leaders Ask Government Corruption Probe P 8

Unido Considers Gonzales, Maceda 'Resigned' [MANILA BULLETIN 26 Oct] P 9
PDP-LABAN Rejects Simultaneous Elections [BUSINESS DAY 27 Oct] P 9
Misuari To Meet Aquino, Leave for Saudi Arabia P 11
NPA 'Ready To Negotiate' Two Koreans' Release P 11

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 209

29 October 1986

JAPAN

Foreign Ministry Briefing on Nakasone's PRC Visit C 1
ROK Fishing Boat Seized in Territorial Waters C 2
SDF Chief Rules Out Japan-U.S.-ROK Arms Alliance C 2

NORTH KOREA

Kim Il-song Returns From Soviet Union D 1
Chinese Korean War 'Volunteers' Praised [NODONG SINMUN 25 Oct] D 2
NODONG SINMUN Hails DPRK-GDR Friendship [22 Oct] D 4
NODONG SINMUN Condemms 'Ssangyong-86' Excercise [29 Oct] D 7
U.S. Accused of Using South as AIDS Test Site D 8

SOUTH KOREA

Students Stage Anti-U.S. Rally at University [THE KOREA TIMES 29 Oct] E 1
    Students Take Over University [KYODO] E 1
    Police Poised To Storm Campus [AFP] E 2

CAMBODIA

BANGKOK WORLD: 'Heavy Fighting' Near Border [29 Oct] H 1
Propaganda Commission Directive on USSR Anniversary H 1
VODK: Son Sen's Condolences on PRC Marshal's Death H 3

LAOS

Kaysone Phomvihan Addresses Savannakhet Congress I 1
Khamtai Siphandon Attends Champassak Congress I 1
Further Reportage on Army Party Congress I 2
    Editorial Lauds Congress I 3
PASASON Article on UN Resolution on Cambodia [24 Oct] I 4

THAILAND

Soviet Envoy: USSR Methods Better Than SDI [NAEO NA 29 Oct] J 1
PRC Vice Premier Tian Jiyun's Banquet Speech [XING XIAN RIBAO 24 Oct] J 1
New Envoy to PRC Views Trade, Political Ties [BANGKOK POST 27 Oct] J 3

VIETNAM

Nguyen Van Linh Speech at Ho Chi Minh Party Congress K 1
VNA Cites Cuban Envoy's Hanoi Press Conference K 14
Hanoi Hosts Socialist Aviation Conference K 14

AUSTRALASIA

NEW ZEALAND

Ministry Concerned Over Defense Ties With UK [THE EVENING POST 17 Oct] M 1

INDONESIA

Mokhtar Hails Treaty With Papua New Guinea N 1
PRC To Cooperate on Stabilizing Tin Market N 1

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Loyalists Blamed for Manila Bombings [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 29 Oct] P 1
    Loyalist Involvement 'Confirmed' [KYODO] P 2
    Police on 'Red Alert' [MANILA BULLETIN 28 Oct] P 2
    Enrile Blames NPA [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 27 Oct] P 3
Enrile Vows To 'Stop Talking Altogether' [BUSINESS DAY 29 Oct] P 3
    'Smiling' Enrile Attends Cabinet [AFP] P 4
Marcos Forgives Enrile 'If He Fights Communism' P 5
Paper Sees Emergence of Ramos as 'Strongman' P 5
Laurel Told To Support Charter or Resign [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 28 Oct] P 10
Minister Urges Regional Insurgency Policy P 10

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 210 30 October 1986

JAPAN

Thai Airways Explosion Caused by Hand Grenade C 1
Envoy To Return to USSR, Discuss Gorbachev Visit C 2
Japan, DPRK To Set Up Trade Commission C 2
Right Wing LDP Group Protests ROK Interference C 2
  Kamei Denies 'Unbecoming' Remarks C 3
Government Drafts Supplementary 1986 Budget C 4
Nakasone Urges Large Expansion in Imports C 5

NORTH KOREA

VNS Airs Biography of New U.S. Envoy Lilley D 1
PRC Coverage of Kim-Gorbachev Talks Cited D 2
North-South Talks Delegations Issue Statement D 3
VNS Denounces Arrest of Kuro District Workers D 6
LATE REPORT: WPK Communique on Kim's USSR Visit D 7

SOUTH KOREA

North Korea's O Chin-u Hurt in Car Accident E 1
  [THE KOREA HERALD 29 Oct]
ROK Objects to Planned DPRK Dam Project E 1
Konkuk Protestors Voice Pro-North Slogans E 2
Police Still Mobilized To Disperse Students [AFP] E 3
NKDP Urges Restraint From 'Physical Means' E 4
  [THE KOREA HERALD 30 Oct]
Police Assault Reporters at Student Demonstrations E 5
  [THE KOREA HERALD 30 Oct]
ROK Court Sentences 12 'Dissident Students' E 5
4 Members of 'Radical' Labor Group Arrested E 5
  [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Oct]

CAMBODIA

Hun Sen Attends Closing of Finance Course H 1
PRECHEACHON on Strengthening Solidarity Groups H 1
SPD Reports Thai Violations 2-26 October H 3

LAOS

Phoumi Vongvichit Appointed Acting President I 1
Kaysone Phomvihan Attends Saravane Congress I 1
SRV's Vo Dong Giang Meets With Souban Salitthilat I 1
AFP: Vientiane 'Jittery' as Congress Approaches I 2
Education Ministry Holds Lecture on Party Congress I 3
'Battalion A' Holds Political Life Campaign I 3

THAILAND

SRV's Vo Dong Giang Comments on Bangkok Talks [THE NATION 29 Oct] J 1
On Economy, CPV Congress [THE NATION 29 Oct] J 2
Spokesman's Remarks on Vo Dong Giang Clarified J 3
MATICHON Columnist on Vo Dong Giang Visit [27 Oct] J 4
Tian Jiyun Concludes Visit, Leaves for PRC J 4
New Screening Rules Checking Lao Influx [THE NATION 27 Oct] J 5
Army Responds to 'Heng Samrin Regime' Charge [THE NATION 30 Oct] J 5
Leaders Warn of CPT Infiltration Efforts [BANGKOK POST 30 Oct] J 6

VIETNAM

AFP: U.S. MIA Team Arrives in Hanoi for Talks K 1
Hundreds of Chinese Killed in Ha Tuyen Fighting K 1
Soviet Envoy Holds Hanoi Press Conference K 3
Angolan Party Delegation Concludes Visit K 4
33 Provinces, Cities Open Party Congresses K 4
Le Duc Tho Attends Ha Son Binh Party Congress K 6
NHAN DAN Reviews Central Bloc Party Congress [27 Oct] K 8

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Daily Details 1987 State Budget Allocations [NEW STRAITS TIMES 25 Oct] O 1

PHILIPPINES

Negotiator Terms Cease-fire Prospects 'Good' [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 30 Oct] P 1
VERITAS Urges Aquino To Postpone Japan Visit [KYODO] P 1
Laurel Prefers Resignation to Blind Obedience P 2
Laurel Wants Separate Vote on Presidential Term [AFP] P 2
Minister Sees Cabinet Revamp After Plebiscite [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 29 Oct] P 3
Pimentel Rejects Enrile's Insurgency Stance [THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 29 Oct] P 4
Enrile Says Nation Can Determine 'Own Destiny' [THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 29 Oct] P 5
Enrile Defends Government's Human Rights Record P 6
Leftist Political Leader Shot in Bacolod [AFP] P 7
Partido ng Bayan Raps Enrile Allegations [BUSINESS DAY 28 Oct] P 7
Misuari Asked To Clarify Stand on Constitution [THE MANILA TIMES 29 Oct] P 9
Food, Arms Shortages Plague Cagayan Rebels P 10
Military Asked To Stay Out of ROK Kidnapping P 10

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 211

31 October 1986

JAPAN

- Bank of Japan Announces Cut in Discount Rate C 1
  - More on Rate Cut C 2
  - Nakasone Welcomes Rate Cut C 3
- Nakasone Begins Extra Term; Successors Viewed C 3

NORTH KOREA

- KCNA Reports 'Espionage' by U.S. SR-71's D 1
- NODONG SINMUN Views Purpose of Hokkaido Exercise [30 Oct] D 1
- 'Minex-87' Joint Military Exercise Denounced D 2
- NODONG SINMUN Denounces Anti-Syrian Campaign [30 Oct] D 3
- Yi Mong-ho Supports Soviet Summit Proposals D 4
- NODONG SINMUN Reacts to South's Student Crackdown [31 Oct] D 6
- NODONG SINMUN on Chon's Suppresson of Students [25 Oct] D 6
- NODONG SINMUN Denounces Frontline Inspection [26 Oct] D 8
- 'Anticommunist Indoctrination' Called 'Foolish' [NODONG SINMUN 28 Oct] D 10

SOUTH KOREA

- Police Arrest 800 Students at Konkuk University E 1
  - 1,467 Students in Custody E 1
  - Future Government Stance E 2
  - Campus Stabilization Measures E 3
- Police Arrest Students in Wall Poster Case [THE KOREA TIMES 31 Oct] E 3
- Rival Political Groups 'Shocked' by DPRK Dam [THE KOREA HERALD 31 Oct] E 4
- ROK Regrets Language of Japanese Dietmen E 5

MONGOLIA

- GDR's Honecker Pays 'Official Friendship Visit' F 1
  - Arrives 26 Oct [East Berlin ADN] F 1
  - Batmonh, Honecker Meet F 1
  - ADN on Talks F 2
  - Batmonh Hosts Dinner [East Berlin ADN] F 3
  - Honecker Toasts Batmonh [East Berlin ADN] F 4
  - Batmonh Toasts Honecker [East Berlin ADN] F 6
  - Honecker Hosts Reception F 9
  - Cooperation Accord Signed [East Berlin ADN] F 9
  - Honecker Ends Visit [East Berlin ADN] F 10
- Batmonh Receives Murakhovskiy Delegation F 10
- MPR-USSR Economic Commission Meets F 11

LAOS

Souphanouvong Replaced 'for Health Reason' I 1
Steps Down 'Temporarily' [AFP] I 1
Kaysone Phomvihan Feature on Socialism as Goal I 2
Nouhak Phoumsavan Addresses Houa Party Meeting I 2

THAILAND

VOFA Calls Tian Jiyun Visit 'Satisfactory' J 1
MP's Rap Leaders on Communist Infiltration [BANGKOK POST 30 Oct] J 2

VIETNAM

Nguyen Van Linh, To Huu Attend 'Cultural Days' K 1
Thai Peace Activist on Meeting Pham Van Dong K 1
Dong Sy Nguyen Meets PRK Construction Delegation K 2
CPV Delegation To Attend Albanian Congress K 2
AAPSO Delegation Concludes Visit, Departs K 2
Hanoi Feature on Reykjavik, U.S.-PRC Ties K 3
Radio Editor on PRC Provocations, UN Resolution K 5
Hanoi Party Organization Congress Closes K 8
Ha Boc Party Organization Holds Congress K 12

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Opposition Calls for Closer Screening of Visitors M 1
PNG Minister's Letter Protests Envoy's Remarks M 1

NEW ZEALAND

Lange Reassures Over Military Training Abroad [THE EVENING POST 21 Oct] M 1
Lange Applauds U.S. Pacific Fishing Deal [THE EVENING POST 24 Oct] M 2

INDONESIA

Government Announces New Economic Package N 1

PHILIPPINES

Aquino Comments on Enrile, Constitution [KYODO] P 1
Views Upcoming Japan Visit [KYODO] P 2
'Thousands' Rally in Support [AFP] P 3
Ramos Discusses Aquino's Supremacy, Insurgency P 4
Enrile Says Military 'Equal' Coalition Partner [BUSINESS DAY 31 Oct] P 5
Spokesman Denies Aquino Heads 'Coalition' [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 30 Oct] P 6
Pimentel Refutes Enrile Claim of Military Support [THE MANILA TIMES 30 Oct] P 7

Lakas ng Bansa Emerging as Political Force [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 30 Oct] P 7
Party Formally Organized [AFP] P 8
PNB Leader Sison Assesses Political Situation [KYODO] P 9
Recto Claims Marcos To Return Before Plebiscite P 10
Clark Officials Said Making 'Mockery' of Justice [MANILA BULLETIN 30 Oct] P 10
Government To Continue Operating Casinos P 11
Radio Broadcasts Message From Kidnapped Koreans [AFP] P 11

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol. IV No 190

1 October 1986

JAPAN

Nakasone Calls Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting 'Excellent' C 1
    Kuranari Welcomes Meeting C 1
Nakasone Stresses Improving Relations With USSR C 2
Finance Minister Miyazawa Attends IMF Meeting C 3
    Proposes 3-Point Debt Plan C 3
    Meets Reagan C 5
    Discusses Economic Growth C 5
Finnish President Arrives for State Visit C 6

NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang Banquet Marks PRC Founding Anniversary D 1
    PRC Ambassador's Reception D 2
    Kim Il-song's Greetings Message D 3
    NODONG SINMUN Editorial [1 Oct] D 4
NODONG SINMUN Hails 'Successful' Jaruzelski Visit [30 Sep] D 6
NODONG SINMUN on U.S. Dispatch of Warships to South [28 Sep] D 9
VNS Dialogue on Sports Facilities in North [Voice of National Salvation] D 10
NODONG SINMUN on Chon Tu-hwan Interview [27 Sep] D 12
Japanese Figures on South's 'Smear Campaign' D 14

SOUTH KOREA

Chon Urges Preparedness Against Attack From North [THE KOREA TIMES 1 Oct] E 1
NKDP Council Approves Decision on 'Boycott' [THE KOREA HERALD 1 Oct] E 1
KOREA TIMES on NKDP Boycott of Negotiation [30 Sep] E 2
Students, Police Injured in Games Protest [AFP] E 3

CAMBODIA

SPK, CSSR's ORBIS Sign Cooperation Protocol H 1
Army Paper on Increasing Political Education [KANGTOAP PADEVOAT] H 1
    Views Splits in Resistance Groups [KANGTOAP PADEVOAT] H 2
VONADK: Division Commander Killed in Siem Reap H 4
VONADK: SRV Rice Train Ambushed in Pursat H 4

LAOS

Leaders Receive Message of Thanks From Vietnam I 1
Phoun Sipaseut Interview on Vladivostok Statement I 1

THAILAND

13 Injured in Clashes With SRV Troops 30 Sep [BANGKOK POST 1 Oct] J 1
Chawalit Asks Laos To End Support for CPT Group [THE NATION 30 Sep] J 1
Army To Target Communist 'Front Organizations' [THE NATION 28 Sep] J 2
Thanat Khoman on Indochina Trade, U.S. Relations [BANGKOK POST 25 Sep] J 3
Phichai Wins as Democrat Dissidents Back Down [BANGKOK POST 1 Oct] J 4

VIETNAM

Truong Chinh Sends Greetings on PRC National Day K 1
Nguyen Co Thach Attends PRC Embassy Fete K 1
Pham Van Dong Receives MPR Order From Ambassador K 2
Truong Chinh Presides Over State Council Meeting K 2
    Council Issues Communique on Meeting K 2
NHAN DAN on Preparations for 6th CPV Congress [29 Sep] K 3
Air Defense Corps Party Committee Holds Congress K 4
Units in 5th Military Region Hold Congresses K 5
Air Force Holds First Party Organizing Congress K 6
Hanoi's Ba Dinh Ward Holds Party Congress K 6
Nam Dinh City Holds 9th Party Congress K 7
Vung Liem District Holds 4th Party Congress K 8
VPA Divisional Group Holds Party Congress K 9
District in Haiphong Completes Party Congress K 9
Border District in Cao Bang Holds Congress K 10

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

7 Arrested in Protest Against U.S., French Ships [AFP] M 1

PHILIPPINES

Immediate Release of Communist Leader Ruled Out [AFP] P 1
    Aquino Approves Salas Arrest [AFP] P 1
    Enrile Comments on Arrest [KYODO] P 3
Church Offers To Mediate Talks With Rebels [AFP] P 4
    Cardinal Sin Praises Aquino [AFP] P 5
Aquino Regrets Aid Rejection by U.S. Senate [AFP] P 6
U.S. Sugar Quota Increase 'Not Yet Definite' [BUSINESS DAY 30 Sep] P 6
Officials Differ on Aquino Political Party [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 30 Sep] P 7
Enrile on Political Affiliation, Peace Prospects [BUSINESS DAY 30 Sep] P 8
Military Withdraws From Remote Areas, Regroups [MANILA BULLETIN 29 Sep] P 9
Military Launches 'Major Offensive' in Luzon [MANILA BULLETIN 30 Sep] P 10
Marines To Launch Attack To Free Kidnapped Swiss P 11

PC Commander Wounded in Tarlac Ambush P 11
[ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 30 Sep]
New Appointments to Top Military Posts Named P 12
National, Local Polls Said Set for May 1987 P 12
[MANILA BULLETIN 30 Sep]
Opposition Leader on Aquino Tenure, Con-Com P 13
[BUSINESS DAY 29 Sep]
Schools Ordered To Teach Human Rights P 14
1,500 NPA Supporters Surrender in Carcar, Cebu P 15
BMIP Wants Aquino-Misuari Talks Made Public P 15
[MANILA BULLETIN 28 Sep]

NAKASONE CALLS REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING 'EXCELLENT'

OW010231 Tokyo KYODO in English 0225 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday welcomed reports that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will meet in Iceland this month.

Asked to comment on the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Reykjavik on October 11-12, the prime minister said, "excellent." He expressed belief that the two leaders will touch on details in their preparatory talks in Iceland and will hold their formal summit talks in Washington later.

Nakasone said he hoped there will be progress in U.S.-Soviet relations.

He said he could not tell whether the U.S.-Soviet summit will lead to Gorbachev's visit to Japan in January next year.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda told a press conference Wednesday, "It is important now that Japan supports the United States in order to insure a successful U.S.-Soviet summit meeting."

Although Gotoda did not explain what form Japanese support would take, his comment does indicate that Japan will be cooperating indirectly with the U.S. side in summit preparations.

Gotoda also said that if the preparatory Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in Iceland does lead to a formal summit in Washington, the chances of a Japan visit by the Soviet leader will improve.

Japan has informed the Soviet Government that if Gorbachev is unable to visit Tokyo by January 1987, Nakasone would be unable to welcome the leader until June or July due to a full schedule of government and international events.

Kuranari Welcomes Meeting

OW301555 Tokyo KYODO in English 1529 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO — Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari in a statement Tuesday said that Japan welcomes the agreement announced earlier in the day that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will meet in Reykjavik, Iceland, October 11-12.

The announcement by the Soviet official news agency TASS said that the meeting will be "held within the framework of preparations for Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States, on which the sides had agreed in Geneva in November 1985."

The statement issued by Kuranari said that Japan hopes the meeting will contribute to the progress in dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union on a wide range of issues, including arms control negotiations. "With a view to making this meeting fruitful, we intend to continue our support for the efforts made by the United States toward stable development of East-West relations," it said.

Foreign Ministry officials said, meanwhile, that Japan is watching closely the future Soviet move in regard to the projected visit to Japan of the Soviet leader.

Japan strongly hoped the date of the Gorbachev's visit would be fixed in January through a meeting last week in New York between Kuranari and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. But the Soviet foreign minister then told Kuranari that the date could not be fixed due to some events with the United States.

The officials said that the forthcoming meeting between the U.S. and Soviet leaders may make some progress in the U.S.-Soviet relations which will have favorable effect on the Gorbachev's Japan visit. In this regard, however, "ball is still in the hand of the Soveit Union and we can only wait and see," they said.

NAKASONE STRESSES IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH USSR

OW301035 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 30 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Tuesday he is ready to improve relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

"It's only natural that we should bring about a new turn in our relations with the Soviet Union because the country is Japan's neighbor." Nakasone said at a lecture session in a Tokyo hotel.

He also expressed hopes that a planned visit to Japan by Soviet Communist Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and a subsequent Japan-Soviet summit meeting will be "fruitful."

The government has invited Gorbachev to visit Tokyo, hopefully by the end of January. If and when he comes he will be the first top Kremlin leader to visit Japan.

Nakasone also said he wants to push Tokyo-Moscow ties further on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of resumption of bilateral diplomatic relations this year. They were reestablished on October 19, 1956.

But he added that the territorial dispute over four small Japanese islands, which have been occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II, should be settled before a peace treaty is signed with the Soviet Union.

The prime minister also said there is a strong possibility that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Gorbachev may meet again because both of them want to establish peace. "Japan is ready to play its role positively, if there is any, to make a U.S.-Soviet summit fruitful," Nakasone added.

Diplomatic sources in Tokyo said the Soviet release of U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff, alleged by Soviet authorities to be a spy, is a step toward a second Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, following the first November last year.

The sources also said it will also have a postive impact on Gorbachev's planned visit to Tokyo.

FINANCE MINISTER MIYAZAWA ATTENDS IMF MEETING

OW292117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1644 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Washington, Sept 29 KYODO -- Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Monday indicated that a series of international monetary meetings held here from last Friday to date did not produce much progress in such issues as the promotion of international policy coordination.

Emerging from a two-day meeting of the decision-making interim committee of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Miyazawa told Japanese reports that such conferences are not the place where "decision are to be made."

"As far as you consider the meetings as a place where opinions are expressed, we achieved the goal," Miyazawa said.

The communique of the interim committee did not mention the disagreement over interest rate policies between the United States and its major trading partners -- Japan and West Germany, which has surfaced in recent months.

Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Summita who attended the IMF meetings with Miyazawa told the press conference that he expects the meetings not to have "unexpected effects" on exchange rates.

Summita's remarks came against speculation that the results of the meetings would put downward pressure on the U.S. dollar against other currencies.

Asked if the European Community member countries asked Japan to make concerted market intervention to support the dollar, Sumita refused to comment.

Proposes 3-Point Debt Plan

OW302327 Tokyo KYODO in English 2300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[By Masanori Kikuta]

[Text] Washington, Sept 30 KYODO -- Japan announced a three-point rescue plan Tuesday for Third World countries suffering massive debt burdens, pledging more than 7 billion dollars in loans and contributions to world lending institutions and to Mexico, one of the most heavily indebted countries.

Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa told his colleagues from 150 countries that the problems of Third World debt and development are not simply an issue for debtor countries but are "everybody's concern."

Expressing support for U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker's "strengthened debt strategy" proposed a year ago, Miyazawa said Japan is "prepared to do what it can" to facilitate global support needed by debtor nations on condition for their global support needed by debtor nations on condition of their persevering in self-help efforts.

This is an area where Japan "can take positive action for global prosperity," he said in a statement prepared for delivery on the opening day of a joint meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank.

He outlined three specific areas of Japanese action -- strengthening the IMF's funding base, expanding the World Bank's financial resources, and promoting syndicated lending by international institutions, creditor countries and commercial banks.

Miyazawa proposed an immediate start of negotiations on an increase in IMF funds scheduled for 1988 to facilitate a "flexible" response to especially heavy financial needs.

As a temporary measure to support it, he offered to lend the IMF 3 billion special drawing rights (SDRS) or about 3.6 billion dollars for use as a new lending facility.

He also expressed readiness to provide 2.5 billion dollars out of 12 billion dollars being targeted in additional contributions to the International Development Association (IDA), a second World Bank offering low-cost loans to poor countries.

The offer is conditional on an increase in Japan's voting power in the World Bank, he added.

As an example of Japan's stepped-up lending, Miyazawa cited its willingness to lend Mexico 1 billion dollars through the export-import bank of Japan to finance three major projects.

Miyazawa stressed Japan's efforts to boost domestic demand, step up imports and correct its trade imbalance with the rest of the world.

As an example, he cited a 3.6 trillion yen set of pump-priming measures announced September 19, calling it the largest such package in Japanese history.

He also reiterated Tokyo's pledge to transform Japan's economic structure into one more dependent on domestic demand than on exports as part of "internationally responsible economic management."

The yen's sharp appreciation has not had much visible impact on Japan's trade balance, heavily in the black, but Miyazawa expressed optimism it "will have a tangible effect soon" together with other measures.

The world economy "is not out of the woods yet," and is facing a number of critical issues that need to be addressed, such as trade protectionism, erratic exchange rate swings and the debt problem, he said.

But Japan is "determined to do everything that it can" in order to be "a country that can be counted on to do what is right," he added.

Meets Reagan

OW010033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0024 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, Sept. 30 KYODO -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan reminded Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Tuesday of U.S.'s desire for an early conclusion of deadlocked talks on the tobacco trade.

Reagan proposed to Miyazawa that both sides maintain close cooperation in resolving bilateral issues, officials said.

Miyazawa replied that he hopes the two countries will make efforts to work out "satisfactory" solutions.

In concluding the five-minute meeting, Reagan added without elaboration, "and tobacco..."

The tobacco talks under way in Washington have run into an impasse on what one official called a tough U.S. position on easier access to the Japanese tobacco market.

Reagan briefed Miyazawa on his just-announced plan to confer with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Reyjavik, Iceland, October 11-12, the officials said.

The brief first encounter between the two took place as Reagan addressed a joint meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

Discusses Economic Growth

OW010329 Tokyo KYODO in English 0136 GMT 1 Oct 86

[By Masanori Kikuta]

[Text] Washington, Sept. 30 KYODO -- Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa reiterated Tuesday his country can do little more to accelerate its economic growth despite pressures from the United States and its other trading partners for further action.

The prevailing view is that Japan must buy more from the U.S. by expanding its domestic demand if the huge U.S. trade deficit is to be reduced, Miyazawa said during separate news conferences for the Japanese and foreign media.

Noting Tokyo's recent announcement of a 3.6 trillion yen pump-priming package, he said fiscal constraints preclude any further action to stimulate the economy.

Japan's trading partners understand this but their serious trade imbalances will keep them calling on the country to do more as part of international policy coordination as agreed to at a series of monetary meetings held here, he said.

Japan may face "another rekindling" of protectionist sentiment in the U.S. Congress after November elections probably early next year if its trade surplus with the U.S. remains large, he said.

The International Monetary Fund's (IMF) latest world economic outlook shows that expansion of domestic demand by Japan and West Germany will have only a minor effect on the U.S. trade position, Miyazawa said, following his address to the joint IMF-World Bank annual meeting.

IMF calculations show that a rise of one percentage point in the growth rate of the Japanese and West German economies in each of the next three years would reduce the U.S. trade deficit by only 5 to 10 billion dollars.

But Miyazawa said pressure will continue against Japan for further action for political reasons. He expressed relief that the U.S. trade deficit in August dropped to 13 billion dollars from a record 18 billion dollars in July.

He was pessimistic about a plan to monitor economic performance with the use of indicators for coordinated efforts to assure faster economic growth and greater exchange rate stability.

Citing 25 years of efforts by the organizations for economic cooperation and development to establish a similar monitoring system, he said the plan cannot be expected to work as a panacea for exchange rate stability.

The idea of economic surveillance was endorsed at a seven-nation Tokyo summit in May.

It was agreed at a series of international monetary meetings here to continue detailed work on the scheme, including indicators to be used.

Miyazawa spoke in English during the press conference for foreign reporters, but sidestepped direct answers to most questions.

He is scheduled to leave for Tokyo Wednesday, winding up a week-long stay in Washington.

FINNISH PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR STATE VISIT

OW300505 Tokyo KYODO in English 0454 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO -- Finland's President Mauno Koivisto arrived here Tuesday for a four-day state visit to Japan, in his second visit since January last year.

Koivisto will meet with Emperor Hirohito Wednesday morning, confer with Japanese business leaders at a luncheon, and hold talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in the evening.

A banquet at the Imperial Palace has been set for Thursday.

Koivisto is accompanied by his wife, Taimi, and a 12-member delegation, including Foreign Minister Paavo Varyrynen and Commerce and Industry Minister Seppo Lindblom.

PYONGYANG BANQUET MARKS PRC FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK010339 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture yesterday evening on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Invited to this banquet were Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador in our country; staff members of his embassy; and Chinese guests staying in our country. Participating in the banquet were Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foriegn Countries; Yi Cha-pang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association and chairman of the state Scientific and Technological Committee; Kim Yang-kun, deputy department chief of the WPK Central Committee; KPA Colonel General Pak Chung-kuk; Vice Foreign Minister Yi Won-ku; Vice Foreign Trade Minister Kang Cong-mo; Om Tok-hwan, vice minister of external economic affairs; Pak Kyu-hung, vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and functionaries from sectors concerned.

Chairman Yi Mong-ho spoke at the banquet. Noting the Chinese people's founding of the PRC after attaining victory in the people's revolution 37 years ago, he described victory in the people's revolution and the founding of the republic in China as an epochal event greatly influencing the development of history in China and the development of the world revolution.

He said that under the leadership of the leading segment of the CPC, including the respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, the fraternal Chinese people have made great progress in the struggle to change China into a highly democratic and highly civilized and modernized and powerful socialist country by rising in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress and the National People's Congress. He then said that the great change which has taken place in China is a clear token of the justness of the CPC line and policy for building socialism that suits the situation in China.

He said that the Korean people rejoice over the great success attained by the fraternal Chinese people in the revolution and construction as if it was their own and wish them brilliant success in their future struggle. He then said that, just as they did in the past, our people, who always value their friendship with the Chinese people, will exert every possible effort to safeguard and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship generation after generation.

Ambassador Zong Kewen spoke next. He said that the founding of the PRC is the result of the protracted and courageous struggle of the CPC by leading the Chinese people. He then referred to the result the Chinese people have attained in the socialist revolution and construction following the founding of the Republic.

He said that by carrying out the three revolutions under the wise leadership of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the WPK, the fraternal Korean people have attained new victory in various sectors of socialist construction.

He said that he truly rejoices over the success attained by the Korean people. He then wished the Korean people greater success in the struggle to achieve the 10-point prospective goal for socialist economic construction.

Referring to the fact that the WPK and the government of the Republic have advanced rational proposals to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification, he said that the proposal advanced in June by the Korean Government to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula and to hold talks among persons in military authority reflected the sincere desire of the Korean people and won welcome and support from the Chinese people and from the peace-loving people of the world. He sincerely hoped that the situation on the Korean peninsula will be alleviated and resolutely supported the righteous struggle of the Korean people to eliminate foreign interference and to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification. He then urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to contribute to alleviating the situation on the Korean peninsula and to achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea.

He said that the two parties, governments, and people of China and Korea have maintained militant friendship with blood through the protracted revolutionary struggle. He then said that this friendship has strong vitality because it has overcome grim trials in history. In conclusion, he said that the Chinese party and government will exert every possible effort to develop China-Korea friendship generation after generation.

The participants in the banquet proposed a toast to everlasting, immortal, and militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples; to the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the long life and good health of the deal leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the long life and good health of the respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, and Li Xiannian.

PRC Ambassador's Reception

SK010521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA) — Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen gave a reception Tuesday evening at his embassy on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Invited there were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Commitee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier and foreign minister, and officials concerned.

Speaking first at the reception, Zong Kewen referred to the historic significance of the PRC founding and achievements made by the Chinese people in the socialist revolution and construction over the past 37 years.

He said that the fraternal Korean people, under the guidance of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea, have made brilliant successes in the revolution and construction in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural.

He said that the Chinese party and government resolutely supported a series of peace initiatives advanced by the Korean party and the government and firmly supported the righteous struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Chinese party and government set great store by the China-Korea friendship and will make every possible effort to develop it constantly, he stated.

Speaking next Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier, said: In China which entered a period of new turn after the third plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, political stability and unity have been realised and the construction of material civilization and spiritual civilization has been vigorously accelerated under the programme for the modernisation of the country and new upsurge is being brought about in all domains of socialist construction.

The Korean people are convinced that the fraternal Chinese people will register greater success in their endeavours to successfully carry out the 7th five year plan, realise the four modernisations, build socialism with Chinese peculiarity and reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the embrace of the motherland, upholding the decisions of the 12th national congress of the CPC, she noted.

Referring to the friendly relations sealed in blood between the two peoples, she stressed: We will make all our efforts to bring into bloom forever generation after generation the Korea-China friendship which is constantlly consolidating and developing on the basis of the deep intimacy forged between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and respected comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

Kim Il-song Greetings Message

SK010242 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT Sep 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sent a congratulatory message to PRC party and state leaders. On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has sent a congratulatory message to PRC party and state leaders. The congratulatory message reads:

Beijing,

Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; and Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, I, on behalf of the WPK Central Committee, the government of the DPRK, and the Korean people, and on my own behalf, extend the most enthusiastic congratulations to you, and through you, to the CPC Central Committee, the PRC Government, and the fraternal Chinese people. Since the founding of the PRC, which has opened a new epoch in the long history of China, the Chinese people have turned China, once backward, into a new prosperous and socialist China by vigorously pushing ahead with the socialist revolution and socialist construction while displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude under the tested leadership of the CPC. The Chinese people who entered a period of new turn after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have made great progress in the struggle for the achievement of the four modernizations on the basis of stability and unity of the whole country.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the fact that the fraternal Chinese people have registered brilliant successes in the creation of new life and that the PRC's international position is rising markedly. We extend firm solidarity to your people's cause of building socialism peculiar to China and reunifying the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland.

The Korean and Chinese people are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class allies who have forged militant friendship in blood through a protracted and arduous joint struggle against imperialism and for national liberation and the victory of the cause of socialism.

I am firmly convinced that the relations of invincible and fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples will continue to strengthen and develop in accordance with the spirit agreed upon between the leaders of the two countries.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish you and your people greater success in the struggle to carry out the Seventh 5-Year Plan, to reunify the whole China, and to defend peace, upholding the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the CPC.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK

[Dated] 30 September 1986, Pyongyang

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK010525 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2129 GMT 30 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 1 October editorial: "The 37th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC"]

[Text] Today, the fraternal Chinese people greet the significant festive day of the founding of the PRC. Under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people declared the founding of the PRC on 1 October 1949 after achieving the victory of the people's revolution through a protracted, brave, and heroic struggle against the imperialists and domestic reactionaries. On the occasion of this day, the Korean people extend the most fervent congratulations and warmest greetings to the fraternal Chinese people. The victory of the Chinese revolution and the founding of the PRC were a great turn in the history of the Chinese people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has clarified: With the founding of the PRC as the occasion, a new historic era of creating a new life of socialism has been opened on the vast land of China.

The past 37 years since the founding of the PRC has been only a short period in the long history of China. However, during this period, the Chinese people have achieved an epochal change by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. Brilliant successes have been registered in the socialist revolution and construction, and a new powerful and prosperous China has been built on the vast land of China. In recent years, the Chinese revolution has been further advanced. In particular, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the momentary difficulties lying on the road of advance have been surmounted and stability and unity of the whole country have been achieved.

The party ranks have been firmly built. Socialist economic construction and spiritual civilization construction have been carried out successfully. Thus, a new change is being effected in the lives of the Chinese people. The party's work style and social ethos have been further improved and rectified. The ideological indoctrination work to enhance the superiority of socialism has been further deepened.

Today, the Chinese people, who have been firmly rallied around the CPC, are vigorously turning out in the struggle to turn China into a highly democratic, highly civilized, and highly modernized powerful socialist country by upholding the decisions of the 12th party congress and the subsequent plenary sessions of the party. This year, the Chinese people have enetered the new road of advance of the Seventh 5-Year Plan with firm faith in victory and in the same spirit displayed in the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The appearance of China is newly changing with each passing day. The PRC's might is constantly strengthening and developing.

It is the unanimous desire of the Chinese people and their sacred independent right to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan, an inseparable territory of China, returned to the motherland. The Chinese people are actively making efforts to reunify the whole country and to defend world peace.

Today, the international position of the PRC is being enhanced with each passing day and its influence on the development of the international situation has been further increased. Such successes of the Chinese people are entirely a result of the tested leadership of the CPC.

Our people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over the successes attained by the fraternal Chinese people in the revolution and construction and extend firm solidarity with their struggle.

With the founding of the republics in Korea and China, the traditional relations of friendship between the people of the two countries have blossomed and developed to a new high stage. The friendship between Korea and China is solid and militant friendship with vitality which has taken deep root in the arduous joint struggle against the imperialist aggressors. The destinies of the two countries have also shared a invincible and eternal friendship.

The communists and people of the two countries of Korea and China achieved the historic victory of the cause of national liberation through the protracted and arduous struggle. Since then, they have closely cooperated with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism. In particular, during the period of the fatherland liberation war of our people, the Chinese people sent volunteers to the war and assisted our people's struggle of justice with their blood.

Today, Korean-Chinese friendship is fully blooming with each passing day. Korean-Chinese friendship is based on deep fraternity and faithfulness. Deep intimate relations were forged between Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, and esteemed comrade Zhou Enlai from the early days. These intimate relations have become the eternal cornerstone of Korean-Chinese friendship.

The visits to China of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the visits to our country of esteemed Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping that have made in recent years have provided a more consolidated and brilliant historic milestone of Korean-Chinese friendship.

The history of Korean-Chinese friendship, which has been outstandingly inherited and developed generation after generation, is a proud history in which the people of the two countries as class brothers and comrades-in-arms of the revolution have struggled together for their common cause and have been victorious together. Korean-Chinese friendship has greatly contributed to developing the cause of socialist construction in the two countries and to defending peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

The Korean people treasure the traditional Korean-Chinese friendship and will make all possible efforts to further strengthen and develop it in the future.

Our people sincerely wish the fraternal Chinese people more brilliant success in their future struggle to turn China into a modernized and powerful socialist state under the leadership of the CPC.

NODONG SINMUN HAILS 'SUCCESSFUL' JARUZELSKI VISIT

SK300723 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2139 GMT 29 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 30 September editorial: "An Epochal Event in Korean-Polish Friendship"]

[Text] The party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic [PPR] led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee and president of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, which came to our country on an official goodwill visit at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, left Pyongyang on 28 September after concluding a successful visit.

Our people warmly received and wholeheartedly welcomed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, the respected leader of the Polish people and a close friend of the Korean people, as a valuable friendship envoy of the fraternal Polish people. This was a powerful demonstration of the traditional friendship, unity, and fraternal amity between the Korean and polish peoples established along the single road of socialism and communism against imperialism and an expression of the firm will and determination of the people of the two countries to advance hand in hand forever in the struggle to achieve their common goals and ideals.

During the delegation's stay in our country, several meetings and talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. In the meetings and talks conducted in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, the two leaders informed each other of activities conducted by the two parties, of the situations prevailing in Korea and Poland, and of experiences obtained in the course of socialist construction in the two countries; discussed matters designed to further develop the friendly relations between the two countries; and reached complete agreement on all issues discussed.

A declaration on friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and PPR was adopted in Pyongyang. The two sides also signed an agreement on giving legal assistance in civil, family, and criminal cases between the DPRK and PPR. This, a magnificent fruition of the visit to our country by the Polish party and state delegation, will serve as a new milestone in developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples of Korea and Poland.

Esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to our country this time is another epochal event in further strengthening and developing the relations of freiendship, unity, and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries, which are daily developing for the better and are of great significance in promoting socialist construction in the two countries, in strengthening the might of the socialist forces as a whole, and in promoting the cause of peace in the world.

Our people genuinely rejoice over the successful conduct of the visit to the DPRK by the Polish party and state delegation and over the wonderful results of the visit. As has been demonstrated in the course of the current visit, the peoples of the two countries of Korea and Poland, although geographically distant from each other, are close class brothers closely linked to each other by sentiments of friendship and unity. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has stated: The two peoples of Korea and Poland have long established solid class ties on the single road for their common goals and ideals, while developing relations of friendship and cooperation without interruption.

The friendship between the Korean and Polish peoples has a long tradition. The peoples of our two countries have long established solid friendly ties betwen them in the course of waging joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation and socialism under the banner of Marxism-Lenism and proletarian internationalism and cemented their class amity and friendliness in the course of carrying out the historical mission of the working class.

The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, states, and people of the two countries have come to fuller fruition thanks to the deep friendly relations between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski. The significant meetings between the leaders of the two countries in Pyongyang this time, following the historic meetings between them in Warsaw 2 years ago, powerfully demonstrate the solidity of Korean-Polish friendship and unity and have become an event which has opened a qualitatively new phase in the friendly relations between the two countries.

The fraternal Polish people actively helped our people both materially and morally during the past Korean war period and postwar period of rehabilitation and are invariably supporting and encouraging our people in socialist construction and in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country even today. Poland has contributed to preserving peace in Korea for over 30 years as a member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission established by the Korean armistice Agreement.

During its stay in our country, wherever it went, the Polish party and state delegation highly appreciated the successes attained by our people in the revolution and construction, then wished our people new successes. This has served as the Polish people's class solidarity with and brotherly encouragement to our people.

The Korean and Polish people are expanding and developing cooperation and exchange in every field, including politics, economy, and culture and, through the visits of delegations and various personnel, including party and government delegations, they are further deepening the sentiment of Korean-Polish friendship.

In particular, the mutual exchange of a Korean youth delegation and the first Polish youth delegation named after Kim Chong-il, which symbolizes the bright future of the ever-developing friendship between the two countries, pleases the people of our two countries very much.

The wise and brave Polish people, who have a long history and cultural traditions and who have been tested in the struggle against fascism and imperialism, are now engaged in the struggle of a new historic state. The leadership role of the party has risen, the state and social system has been consolidated, and groundwork for socialist development has been provided in Poland. This is a success proudly attained by the Polish people under the correct leadership of the PZPR led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski along the road of firmly defending the socialist banner, while bravely expelling the vicious anti socialist maneuvers of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries.

The measure taken by the PZPR and Polish Government necessary to crush, in a timely manner, the counterrevolutionary machinations of the class enemies in league with the imperialists, to firmly defend the revolutionary gains, and to guarantee social stability is of great significance for the preservation of peace and security in Europe. As has been stated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the victories and successes achieved in Poland clearly demonstrate the attraction, power, and invincibility of socialism. The Polish people are refreshing their firm determination to further consolidate and develop their socialist system under the leadership of their party. They are now attaining good successes in the struggle to implement the decisions adopted at the 10th PZPR congress and to fulfill the current 5-year plans for the effective and balanced development of the economy. Our people genuinely rejoice over the consolidation of the socialist system and new changes occurring in all fields in Poland.

Preventing a thermonuclear war and defending peace is the most pressing task at present. The Korean people and Polish people, the people who went through the catastrophe of war in the past, are simultaneously faced with reckless nuclear blackmail and threats of aggression by the imperialists. Awakened by past lessons and presently well aware of the consequences of a thermonuclear war, the Polish people are strongly opposed to the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war and are positively engaged in a struggle to defend the present boundaries of their country and national sovereignty and to preserve and consolidate peace in Europe and the world.

The Korean people actively support the consistent efforts on the part of the Polish party, government, and people to ease tension in Europe, to defend regional peace and security, and to create a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, and extend solidarity with them.

The Korean people love and treasure peace. Preventing war and defending peace on the Korean peninsula is an immutable stand of our party and the government of the Republic. Today, our people, rallying firmly around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, are devotedly engaged in a struggle to implement the grand program for socialist construction and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, while strongly defending the eastern guardpoost of socialism.

The Polish party, government, and people denounce the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of war and activity support our just efforts and proposals for the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula and for peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

During his visit to our country, esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski has once again clearly expressed his view on such international solidarity. Such class support and solidarity have greatly encouraged our people. The indomitable friendship and unity between the Korean people and Polish people greatly contribute to promoting the revolution and construction in the two countries and to strengthening the world's antiwar peace forces and the might of socialism.

Our party and people will expand and develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which have been once again clearly reaffirmed in all fields through the visit to our country by the PPR party and state delegation led by the Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and will advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Polish people as a genuine friend along the single road of struggle to achieve their common cause.

The fraternal friendship and unity between the parties, the governments, and the people of Korea and Poland to realize their common goals and ideals are invincible and ever-victorious.

NODONG SINMUN ON U.S. DISPATCH OF WARSHIPS TO SOUTH

SK290810 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0832 GMT 28 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 28 September commentary: "They Tried To Get Rid of Trouble and Ended Up With Twice as Much"]

[Text] The United States has recently massed a large number of warships at South Korean ports and in nearby waters, using the Asian Games as the momentum, and has kicked up the commotion of provocative war exercises. Denounced at home and abroad for their powder-reeking act, which is not suitable for sporting events, the U.S. ruling circles are engrossed in making an excuse for this act. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger's recent sophistry during a television interview in the United States was representative of this. While making an excuse, he stated that visits to South Korean ports and to areas surrounding these ports by U.S. naval fleets are designed to check terrorist attacks that might be perpetrated during the Asian Games. this is a brazen act that resembles a thief, who, having broken in into someone's house carrying a murder weapon, vows to protect it.

No matter what sophistry he may use, Weinberger cannot justify the U.S. imperialists' threatening act, nor can he conceal his nature as an aggressor and meddler. It appears that while being engrossed in making an excuse, this war maniac failed to come upon an idea on creating propaganda designed to show South Korean, a colony, as an independent country through the Asian Games. His remarks coldly revealed that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of pitiable colonial puppets who cannot host a sporting event without the protections of U.S. warships.

A U.S. medium earlier described the South Korean Government as a paper government maintained by U.S. bayonets -- that is, a puppet regime.

Weinberger's clamorous remarks pulled back the cloth of an independent country which had covered the South Korean puppet regime.

Although Weinberger boisterously babbled about a terrorist attack, there was no threat of attack against South Korea. If a threat exists against the South Korean puppet regime, it is the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle.

The U.S. imperialists have stopped at nothing to save the military dictatorial system in South Korea and to maintain colonial rule. Not satisfied with the internal formation of bayonets, the United States has externally brought in scores of warships to threaten the people. This show the serious nature of the crisis of the shaking Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime.

Not the threat of southward invasion from the North, but only the threat of northward invasion from the South exists on the Korean peninsula today. Together with all the people, KPA soldiers have risen in socialist constuction in the northern half of the Republic. The west sea lockgate, which symbolizes our national might, has been built by KPA troops. More than 150,000 KPA soldiers have successively left frontline areas and outposts and have advanced to peaceful construction sites.

We have exerted every possible effort to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and peacefully resolve the Korean question. A series of proposals, including the proposal to hold talks among persons in military authority, clearly show this. It is the United States and the South Korean puppets who have heightened tension by ignoring these proposals.

The U.S. imperialists' professing that they would check someone's attack with arms during the periods of the Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics is a cunning trick designed to perpetuate the occupation of South Korea and to justify war maneuvers. Weinberger's sophistry will only confirm that the United States is the ringleader who has increased the danger of war in Korea. This resembles an attempt to get rid of trouble and ending up with twice as much.

VNS DIALOGUE ON SPORTS FACILITIES IN NORTH

SK290110 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Dialogue between an unidentified announcer and Ko Il-chol on sports facilities in the North from the feature program "Under the Skies Over There in the North"]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Many among the foreigners and overseas Korean compatriots visiting the North are envious of sports facilities built in the North.

According to international public opinion, the North has already built enough sports facilities to hold any kind of (?international) sporting events. Also, international public opinion has raised voices calling for cohosting of the 24th Olympiad in Seoul and Pyongyang. Will you please tell us about this?

[Ko Il-chol] As you may know, one has to have sufficient sports facilities and such things as playing fields to hold (?international) sporting events. Many people throughout the world say that the North is capable of holding any kind of sporting events. I believe they mean to say that the North has sufficient sports facilities. According to information available to us, Pyongyang is said to be well equipped with modern sports facilities capable of holding such large sporting events as the Olympics.

They include the Kim Il-song Stadium, Pyongyang Gymnasium, the Ice Rink, Changgwangwon swimming pool, and the shooting range at the 25 April (?Defence) Gymnasium, to name a few. Any kind of Olympic sporting competition such as soccer, table tennis, archery, wrestling, judo, gymnastics, volleyball, and shooting contests can be held in these sports facilities. In particular, Kim Il-song Stadium is such a large stadium that it can accomodate 10,000 people. It is also said to be capable of accomodating field and track events, basketball, and [word indistinct], not to mention soccer.

[Announcer] Right. Vice president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] [name indistinct], who has recently visited the North, was very impressed with Kim Il-song Stadium, which is located in the scenic area right at Mt Moranbong.

He said: This stadium is one of a few such stadiums in the world, in terms of its size and modernity. [passage indistinct] No other stadium is so elegantly built. It is so modern and so well equipped to suit the athletes' taste.

[Ko] As is well known, the Pyongyang Gymnasium is a large gymnasium with approximately 20,000 seats. It is capable of holding such sports events as basketball, volleyball, table tennis, handball, judo, boxing, and wrestling, as well as various other indoor events. It is reported that already some 400 international sports events of various types have already been held in the gymnasium.

It is said that such swimming events as racing, diving, and water polo can be held in the Changgwangwon swimming pool. Many international sports events are said to have been held there.

[Announcer] I believe that large sporting events also require a large number of training centers. What do you think?

[Ko] Whether or not the athletes will be successful in the games depends on training places where they can practice. The North has enough training centers for various sporting events in virtually every corner, such as the Kim Il-song Stadium, Pyongyang Gymnasium, 25 April athletic (?group), the Amnok athletic (?group), and locomotive athletic (?group). There are training centers and gymnasiums of various kinds in the cities, counties, and districts, not to mention Pyongyang. They are said to be well equipped, so that athletes find no inconvenience in these sports facilities.

[Announcer] According to recent Pyongyang broadcasts, Pyongyang is now building a great number of sports facilities. What about that?

[Ko] According to sports sources, playing fields are under construction in Nungna Island and Yanggak Island on the Taedong River in Pyongyang. A field with 150,000 seating capacity is being built on Nungna Island, and a modern soccer field equipped with general training centers of various kinds is said to be under construction on Yanggak Island. In particular, a modern athelete village is now under construction in Ankkol located in Mangyongdae District. It is said that nine gymnasiums and open ports playing fields are being simultaneously built in that athlete village for such events as basketball, volleyball, wight lifting, swimming, table tennis, boxing, handball, and various other sports.

[Announcer] Is that right?

[Ko] They include basketball and volleyball courts, with 2,000 seats respectively, a weight lifting hall, a swimming pool with 2,100 seats, and table tennis hall with 3,000 seats, and many other indoor sports facilities with 2,000-4,000 seats. The Ankkol Stadium, with a seating capacity of 25,000, is one of the representative sports facilities that will constitute the athlete village. Also, many other sports facilities, including an archery field, are under construction. It is said that athletes will be able to train and hold competitions in this wonderfully modern athlete village from next year or the following year. In particular, the Ankkol athlete village will have a 30-story tourist hotel and other modern service facilities.

[Announcer] I hear that such satellite cities of Pyongyang as Nampo, Sariwon, and Pyongyang are equipped with many sports facilities, such as athlete village and sports grounds, and therefore they will find no inconvenience in holding large international sports events. I believe that it is necessary to have facilities and accommodations such as ones that will provide a great number of foreigners and even tourists who come to watch the Olympics with conveniences in order to hold such large internatioanl sports events as the Olympics. What do you think?

[Ko] You are right. In this respect we can safely say that Pyongyang is perfect. Pyongyang reportedly has various hotels and inns such as the Pyongyang Korea Hotel, Pyongyang Hotel, Potonggang Hotel, Changgwangsan Yogwan, Haebangsan Yogwan, and Taedonggang Yogwan. The Korea Hotel is a 45-story building with several hundred rooms, dining rooms, snack shops, conference halls, reception rooms, film-showing room, swimming pool, and recreation rooms, ultrasonic treatment room, massage rooms, sauna bath, souvenir shops, a beauty parlor, barbershop, as well as a medical clinic. Also, there are many inns in satellite cities close to the capital city. At any rate, many inns, including the high-class hotel and inn being built in the Ankkol athlete village, are under construction in Pyongyang and other places throughout the country. It is also said that the communications facilities and transportation conditions are very convenient.

[Announcer] In addition, Pyongyang is a city inside a park free of pollution. With various places worth seeing, the North would be a pleasant place for tourists. Do you not think so?

[Ko] There are many world-renowned scenic places in the North. Mt Kumgang, Mt Myohyang, and Songdowwon, not to mention Pyongyang, to name a few. There are so many such scenic places in the North that it is impossible to cite them all in our limited airing hour. People who know about the North are said to be genuinely and unanimously envious of the sports facilities and conditions in the North.

NODONG SINMUN ON CHON TU-HWAN INTERVIEW

SK290736 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 26 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 27 September commentary: "A Smoke Screen Designed To Cover Up Ambitions for Power"]

[Text] The puppet Chon Tu-hwan has babbled nonsense in a so-called interview with the South Korean newspaper CHUNGANG ILBO. In the so-called interview, the puppet traitor first staged an unlaughable farce of self-praise by portraying himself as rendering distinguished service in developing democracy and making it strike roots in the constitutional history of South Korea.

He then babbled that he would do his best to discharge his authority and duty to see that democracy is acclimatized and institutionalized.

The puppet went so far as to say that setting a precedent for the peaceful change of government should be carried out in a way that meets his wish and that it should not be interpreted as a propitious moment for a power struggle that would lead to political chaos. He also menacingly stated that society should give no foothold for those who undermine harmony and stability because of their self-interests and partisan ambitions. There is no question that he had in mind the popular masses and off-stage political forces that call for revision of the fascist Constitution and for realization of democratic politics when he said such things.

It is widely known that the puppet Chon Tu-hwan's claim to have caused democracy to develop and strike roots in South Korea is nothing but another name for fascist dictatorship.

All told, the hypocritic balderdash that the puppet heaped in the interview reveals, on closer examination, that the puppet meant to say that he would block the activities of the people and off-stage political forces who are determined to bring an end to the dictatorial rule and ensure the prolonged stay of the DJP, his own personal political party, in power based on the current fascist ruling system.

As is widely known, since the former dictator was eliminated the South Korean people have been calling for the establishment of a domocratic government through fair and just popular elections after sweeping away the fascist Yusin dictatorial system. The Chon Tu-hwan ring, however, has committed the brigandish act of ascending to the presidential office by manipulating the puppet show of election by an electoral college, which is made up of his own followers, after subduing the people's unanimous demands with bayonets and eliminating all political opponents. There is no need to prove that the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime is a murderous regime built in the sea of blood shed by the Kwangju citizens as well as on top of the dead bodies of fellow countrymen or that it has reduced South Korea to a prison more bleak than during the former dictator's Yusin rule and a graveyard of democratic and civil rights.

While paying lip service to negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has recently touted the parliamentary cabinet system as its ultimate proposal for constitutional revision. This is nothing but a trick to replace the present indirect presidential election system based on an electoral college with another indirect presidentail election system by which the president is to be elected by parliament, which is controlled by its majority seating.

It is inconceivable to express democratic opinion or achieve a peaceful change of government by a fair popular election within the framework of the current fascist system or the so-called parliamentary cabinet system. It is transparent to everyone that both the current fascist system or the parliamentary cabinet system will only enable traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his personal political party, the DJP, to prolong their stay in power. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring is really willing to ensure a peaceful change of government by institutional device, it should abolish the fascist Constitution and guarantee an amendment of the Constitution that favors a direct presidential election system as called for by the South Korean people and off-stage political forces.

The change of government concocted by those in power with the voters' right to vote being blocked is not only false, but also meaningless. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's babbling in the interview about the traditions of democracy and its acclimatization is ultimately an expression of his intention to maintain his fascist dictatorial rule under a veil of democracy. This was tellingly expressed in his remarks that the government and press should share common views and mutual recognition that they work together in the interests of the nation. The puppet traitor's preaching as such is indisputably an expression of his intention to use the press as an instrument to conceal and beautify his traitorous, nation-selling acts and his plot to stay in power longer by thoroughly controlling the press and keeping it under government control.

All told, the South Korean puppets' babbling about an amendment to the Constitution based on an agreement between the ruling and opposition parties or a change of government through the parliamentary cabinet system is, ultimately, a smoke screen to conceal their insatiable ambition for power and for a prolonged stay in power and to placate the fighting spirit of the youths, students, and people who call for the resignation of the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime.

The South Korean people, who suffer from misfortune and misery under the fascist military dictatorship, are calling for an end to the dictatorial rule and for democratization of social and political life, while being vigorously engaged in a struggle under the banner of the anti-U.S. and antifascist cause of converting the society into one governed by independence and democracy. Whatever means it may try, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will never be able to stop this vigorous march.

JAPANESE FIGURES ON SOUTH'S 'SMEAR CAMPAIGN'

SK010018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 28 (KNS-KCNA) -- The announcement of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, before the clarification of the truth of the incident, that the bomb blasting at Kimpo Airport was "a work of the North" is no more than a ruse to help themselves out of the political crisis, says the National Standing Committee of the National Council of the Japan League of Socialist Youth in its statement September [date indistinct].

The attempt of the South Korean puppets to lay the blame for the explosion at the door of the North, it notes, is aimed at harsher crackdown on the struggle of the students and people. With no amount of anti-communist smear campaign can they attain their heinous aim.

Toshihiko Nakashima, director of the Central Department of Measures for the Youth of the Japan Buraku Liberation Union, in statement September 22 pungently denounced the false propaganda of the South Korean puppets charging the democratic People's Republic of Korea with the explosion at Kimpo Airport, regarding this slander as a provocative act for freezing the division of Korea and aggravating the tensions created on the Korean peninsula.

Yasufumi Kono, director of the Youth Department of the Japan Teachers' Union, said in a statement September 22:

The false propaganda of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique that the bomb blasting at Kimpo Airport was "a work of the North" can convince no one. We will continue to uncover the aim, of this tricky propaganda and its background.

CHON URGES PREPAREDNESS AGAINST ATTACK FROM NORTH

SK010024 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called for the full preparedness by military servicemen against possible surprise attacks from North Korea.

In a message issued on the occasion of the 38th Armed Forces Day today, Chon particularly warned against chemical warfare attempts by North Korea to ensure victory at the initial stage of conflict.

"The North Korean Communist regime is now fully prepared for launching a surprise attack toward the South through the redeployment of its troops closer to the front line," he said.

The Chief Executive then asked for the strengthening of training programs for Armed Forces personnel to maintain an upper hand in combat capabilities over the enemy.

The North Korean Communists are seeking to foment social confusion and an internal split by instigating some radical forces in the South and are endeavoring to find a chance to invade the South, Chon noted.

President Chon said that the success of the Asian Games has provided a good opportunity for Koreans to confirm among themselves a sense of selfrespect, and pride.

"The 10th Asiad, now being held in Seoul as a festival of 3 billion Asians, is the very product of our people's devoted efforts for the safeguarding of peace and prosperity," Chon said.

But he cautioned that various machinations to impede our efforts for national development continue to be sought, as seen in the bombing incident at Kimpo International Airport.

"However, the vitality of our nation will overcome any challenge and trial ahead," President Chon said.

NKDP COUNCIL APPROVES DECISION ON 'BOYCOTT'

SK010021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The decision-making body of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday approved the top party leaders' decision to boycott the Special Constitution Revision Committee until the talks between "real forces" of the rival camps are realized.

The approval was made by a vote of 17 to 2 at the end of a meeting of the party's Executive Council. The meeting was presided over by party president Rep. Yi Min-u.

Yi, Kim Yong-sam, party adviser, and Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy agreed Monday to suspend the activities of the constitutional committee until their demand for talks with real forces is met.

During his council's meeting, nonmainstreamers of the party expressed objections to the declaration to boycott the constitutional committee.

"We should not boycott the committee because we demanded its formation to push for direct presidential elections," they said. They included Reps. Kim Chae-kwang and Sin To-hwan, both minor intraparty faction leaders.

Mainstreamers affiliated with the two Kims, however, said the decision to suspend the ad hoc panel's activities was "inevitable" at a time when the ruling party shows no desire for democracy.

The mainstreamers noted, "Our party set the end of September as the initial time limit for the settlement of negotiations over constitutional revision."

Meanwhile, Kim Yong-sam said that Monday's declaration does not necessarily mean that they will boycott the committee until talks between real forces are realized.

"What we want at the moment is that democracy, our goal, is guaranteed," explained NKDP adviser Kim, who also co-chairs the CPD with Kim Tae-chung.

The declaration said, "We are firmly convinced that an agreement on direct presidential election is the only way to overcome the present political difficulty. That is why we are strongly calling for talks of real forces. And we have agreed to suspend the activities of the constitutional committee until the issue is resolved."

The opposition party has called for the adoption of a presidential government system based on direct election, while the ruling Democratic Justice Party has chosen a parliamentary system.

KOREA TIMES ON NKDP BOYCOTT OF NEGOTIATION

SK300115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Sep 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Need for Political Resilience"]

[Text] The Seoul Asiad, since its opening ten days ago, has obviously overshadowed local politics, as the people's attention has been more or less glued to the proceedings of the sports festival, which many Korean athletes have thus far distinguished themselves in contests with participants from other countries.

Despite the sports fever, time has been constantly flowing in the face of the nation's impending task of rewriting the Constitution.

On the eve of the Asian Games, the rival politicians opted for a "political truce" during the Games period that runs through next Sunday, lest unrestrained political squabbles mar the atmosphere of the international event -- the largest sports event ever staged in Korea and the forerunner of the Seoul Olympics due in 1988.

But then, an initial deadline set for the National Assembly's special committee on constitutional amendment falls on today -- a date which was set rather unilaterally by the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party for its negotiations with the government party over the form of the next government.

Arousing public concern was the opposition party's ruling yesterday to boycott the already-stalled parliamentary committee on the basic law until its recent call for a top-level political talk between the government and opposition leaders is accepted to iron out a basic understanding on the issue of government structure.

The fact that the opposition party had to make such an intransigent decision is regrettable, as it will further obscure the parliamentary committee's function and, furthermore, possibly generate an adverse impact on the constitutional question.

After all, a political party is expected to be flexible with regard to a deadline set in political negotiations, because politics essentially involves plural parties of dialogue. What is crucial in negotiation is its outcome, rather than strict adherence to a deadline which may well be extended in favor of better results.

It is needless to say that the Assembly's ad hoc committee should continue its function, however bleak its prospects may seem at present, to produce a compromise amendment to the Constitution through negotiations -- an evolutionary process which the people wish to prevail over any die-hard actions leading to political strife.

Notwithstanding the NDP's tough decision, which reportedly faces repercussions by moderate factions within the party, both the government and opposition camps are advised to exhibit resilience and work out a productive formula for the constitutional issue, without making moves that may betray the people's expectations.

STUDENTS, POLICE INJURED IN GAMES PROTEST

HK301052 Hong Kong AFP in English 1037 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 30 (AFP) -- About 20 students and a several policemen were wounded Tuesday as police and demonstrators traded stones and Molotov cocktails near sites being used in the Asian Games here, eyewitnesses said. Some 500 students threw Molotov cocktails and bricks and police responded with a hail of stones in a two-hour pitched battle at the Korean University of Foreign Languages, eye-witnesses said.

Several students were arrested during Tuesday's demonstration which occurred near the Asian Games site hosting the finals of the shooting and archery competitions, they added. The police, who have been ordered not to use tear gas to break up demonstrations near Asian Games venues, hurled stones at the students, the witnesses added. About 20 students were injured, they said, and an unknown number of police were also hurt. The students were protesting against the holding of the Asian Games here and against the "military dictatorship" of South Korea's President Chon tu-hwan.

Twelve students were injured in a similar protest last week.

SPK, CSSR'S ORBIS SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

BK301301 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1117 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 30 -- Kampuchea News Agency SPK and the News Agency of Czechoslovakia (ORBIS) signed in Phnom Penh this morning a protocol on cooperation for the 1986-87 period.

Signing on Kampuchean side was SPK General Director Em Sam-an and ORBIS General Director Dr Vladimir Vipler for the Czechoslovak side.

Under the protocol ORBIS will help SPK in printing photos with captions in five languages: English, French, Spanish, Russian and German, and in printing posters. ORBIS is also expected to train an SPK pictorial magazine editor.

The two news agencies will exchange delegations, photos and news information.

The ORBIS delegation left Phnom Penh today ending its four-day official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

ARMY PAPER ON INCREASING POLITICAL EDUCATION

BK280915 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 26 Sep 86

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "Organize More Effectively Efforts To Provide Political Education for Soldiers" -- date not given]

[Text] The enemies have been in a state of serious defeat due to the brilliant victories won by our army and people in close cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers during the 1984-85 dry season along the Cambodian-Thai border. In the interior of the country, our army and people are carrying out operations to sweep up the enemies and persuade misled people to return to our revolution. More and more misled people have returned to our side.

However, despite the fact that they have suffered serious defeats repeatedly, with the support and assistance of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces, particularly the Thai ultrarightists, the three traitorous groups have stubbornly sought every perfidious means to oppose our people's just cause. They have clamored loudly about peace, neutrality, and national reconciliation in an attempt to fool our army and people. Moreover, they have resorted to persuasive tricks, using (?money), women, and all kinds of entertainment to weaken the will to fight and sow discord between our army and the people, undermine the militant solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam, and weaken our forces, so that they can advance toward toppling our new regime.

Realizing this, the party has attentively organized all kinds of effective training courses, particularly on party-state policies, for our people in general and our army in particular, thus achieving satisfactory results. At the same time, our cadres and combatants have advanced step by step, heightened their sense of political awareness, studied well all the policies of the party, imbued themselves with revolutionary ethics, and enhanced their combat strategies and tactics through training, thus achieving brilliant victories in carrying out their tasks. Our cadres and combatants all have confidence in the correct leadership of the party. They can clearly differentiate friends from foes and strive to surmount all obstacles and difficulties.

They have fought resolutely, smashing all kinds of perfidious maneuvers of the enemies, thus causing them more serious defeats. Thanks to effective training in all aspects regarding the duties and roles of soldiers and with the good care of the party, our KPRAF have developed satisfactorily. They have correctly and strictly abided by the army's regulations and the state's laws and adhered to good revolutioinary ethics, thus advancing toward becoming a well-disciplined and modern army that is most loved and trusted by the people.

In the face of the above-mentioned situation, where the enemies are resorting to all kinds of perfidious maneuvers, our armed forces must enhance their all-round knowledge to another extent. First of all, all units, departments, and schools, particularly the frontline units and the units in charge of training new recruits, must strictly implement the measures to teach political education to soldiers in accordance with the set programs and plans. Briefly speaking, all units must provide training to all soldiers for 20 to 25 days as set by the upper echelons or more in accordance with the concrete conditions in their respective localities. In this connection, cadres and commanders of the units must arrange times for all soldiers to take turns attending the course and see to it that even those who are engaged in other duties will be able to attend the course to the full.

Besides the training courses set forth in programs and documents by the upper echelons, those in charge of each unit may also organize political courses for the soldiers by using other methods, such as lectures on outstanding combat events or model stories, urging them to read books and newspapers, or organizing quiz programs.

After the training courses, it is imperative to encourage cadres and combatants to apply their knowledge from the courses to their daily tasks in order to enable their units to grow firmly and fight more effectively. Each cadre as well as each combatant must strictly abide by the army's regulations and the state's laws. They must place the interests of the party and the people above all else and serve the people wholeheartedly without thinking of their own interests. Cadres and combatants must set good examples in work and livelihood for the party and the people. At the same time, they must enhance the spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity, particularly solidarity between Cambodia and Vietnam because it is the vital factor for the survival of our Cambodian revolution.

[Words indistinct] will be a significant contribution to enhancing the political quality and combat capabilities of our KPRAF. This will also constitute a powerful force to smash in a timely manner all perfidious maneuvers and psychological schemes of the enemies, thus rapidly plunging them toward total defeat.

Views Splits in Resistance Groups

BK301050 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 29 Sep 86

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT commentary: "Splits and Differences Leading to Total Collapse of the Three Reactionary Khmer Groups Are Unavoidable" -- date not given]

[Text] A few weeks ago, that is on 6 September 1986, upset by their own ineffective initiatives, the Beijing authorities once again summoned the three reactionary Khmer groups to Beijing for new orders. This latest summoning was ridiculoulsy dubbed by the Chinese leaders as an official friendship visit. This was the third time that the Chinese rulers had mustered their nation-selling Khmer lackeys since 1984.

It is widely known that since the founding in July 1982 of the so-called CGDK, it has been a government in exile without population or territory.

This coalition government has never experienced any development nor consensus in the political as well as military fields. On the contrary, whatever we have learned has always been about splits, power struggles, and relentless infighting. As for their fighting forces, they have steadily disintegrated and have surrendered one after another and more and more in large groups to our Cambodian revolutionary authorities in all localities throughout the country.

Despite the repeated entreaties, orders, and requests of the Chinese rulers who have sought by all means to keep them together, these reactionary groups continue to nurture differences of views and to quarrel with one another incessantly. Moreover, they continue to step up clashes with one another, seeking by all tricks and means to topple each other. For example, the Sak Sutsakhan group tried to seize power from Son Sann in December 1985; Norodom Ranarit quarreled with Tiep Ben in January 1986; the Pol Pot soldiers repeatedly attacked and killed Sihanoukist soldiers causing a big headache to Sihanouk, who threatened again and again to resign from the coalition; the commanders took advantage of their subordinates; the subordinates assassinated their commanders; and so on and so forth. Moreover, the Beijing-orchestrated 8-point proposals are not very much to Sihanouk's liking. This prince slipped out some remarks in Pyongyang when he said that these proposals do not serve his ideal.

All these splits are fundamental traits of the reactionary groups. No magic in the world can save them from this curse. It also causes their Beijing bosses to lose much sleep, for it is too late for them to back out from such an ugly marriage.

The latest gathering of the cheap Khmer lackeys, like those in the past, was nothing more than a get-together of the reactionaries during which they were requested to strengthen their solidarity and internal unity, both in the political and military fields, an act that they vainly hope to succeed. The forgiveness, the encouragement, and the promise of all-sided aid by the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists to the three reactionary groups are really tricks to fool our people and to deceive some people in the so-called CGDK for the ultimate goal of returning the genocidal Pol Pot gang to Cambodia to resume the massacre of the Cambodian people. The connivance among Beijing, Washington, and the ultrarightist rulers in Bangkok in putting a new cosmetic veneer on the gang can in no way cover up the irrefutable fact that it is a genocidal regime, a regime that has been despised and condemned by all of mankind that cherishes peace and equality.

It is true that for the past 8 years since the liberation from the genocidal Pol Pot regime, the PRK has had an all encompassing development in the political, military, economic, cultural, and social fields with the people becoming the true master of their own country and of their own destiny. The PRK has long nurtured the goodwill for the trend toward a settlement of the Cambodia question. On the contrary, the enemies continue stubbornly and earnestly to demand the complete withdrawal of all Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia as a condition for the first step toward this settlement. Despite the absence of a positive response from the other side, the PRK and the SRV have unanimously decided to partially and annually withdraw Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and to complete the withdrawal by 1990.

Year after year, the peace and security of Cambodia have been firmly ensured by the Cambodian people and KPRAF while the forces of the enemies have suffered serious setbacks both in the interior of the country and along the border. The border defense system of the fatherland is now nearing completion according to plan and the new living conditions of the people have become more stable and prosperous.

The KPRAF are developing in size and quality with each passing day. In particular, they have become more experienced in combat and the solidarity between the Army and the local people has also improved greatly to the delight of the party.

In conclusion, no matter how great the efforts made by the international reactionary forces in seeking by all means to save and support the three reactionary Khmer groups, they will never be able to prevent the groups' shameful defeat. On the contrary, these groups are destined to split and disintegrate until total collapse.

VONADK: DIVISION COMMANDER KILLED IN SIEM REAP

BK290215 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From the "Battle Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Siem Reap battlefield: On 20 September, our National Army, together with the local people and fraternal Cambodian soldiers, launched a commando raid against the Vietnamese enemies' 7705th Division Headquarters located at the head of the bridge leading to the Angkor Temple in Siem Reap town. After 30 minutes of fighting, we killed 10 Vietnamese enemies, including the commander of the 7705th Division and a company commander, and wounded 7 others. We destroyed some weapons and ammunition, five buildings of the 7705th Division Headquarters, and some war materiel, and seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel. [passage omitted]

VONADK: SRV RICE TRAIN AMBUSHED IN PURSAT

BK010135 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] On 24 September, a Vietnamese train carrying rice from Battambang to Phnom Penh to be taken to Vietnam was ambushed by a company of Cambodian soldiers posted at Pursat provincial railway station. A locomotive was destroyed and four Vietnamese soldiers were killed and another six wounded. Our compatriots fled home after the attack taking with them their weapons.

LEADERS RECEIVE MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM VIETNAM

BK250410 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Republic and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR, have received a message of thanks from Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV.

The message reads in full: We are deeply moved by the message of sympathy full of close fraternal sentiments extended by you, comrades, to the Vietnamese people in connection with the natural disasters caused by Typhoon No 5. We consider this message of sympathy vigorous encouragement to our Vietnamese people to settle the serious aftermath of this typhoon.

On behalf of the CPV, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV as well as the Vietnamese people, we would like to convey sincere and profound thanks to you, comrades, and through you, to the LPRP, the SPC, the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, and the fraternal Lao people of various tribes.

PHOUN SIPASEUT INTERVIEWED ON VLADIVOSTOK STATEMENT

BK260803 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Interview with Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of LPDR, by an editor of Soviet journal NOVOYE VREMYA on Mikhail Gorbachev's 28 July 1986 statement on peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Question: How do you view the peace proposal relating to the destiny of Asia and the Pacific region made by Gorbachev in Vladivostok?

Answer: First of all, I would like to thank the editor of NOVOYE VREMYA for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the statement of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made in Vladivostok on 28 July. I feel that the proposal made by Comrade Gorbachev conforms to current reality in Asia and the Pacific region because the people in Asia and the Pacific have aspired for a long time to ensure for themselves a peaceful life, neighborly relations, equality, and mutual cooperation regardless of the differences in their political and social systems.

In the recent past, the imperialists have intensified their attention to this region on the pretext of creating the so-called Pacific community aimed at achieving economic development while, in fact, this organization will become only a tool for grouping together the countries in this region for future military purposes against the socialist countries as well as all independent and peace-living countries in this region.

As a result of the acts carried out by the imperialists in pursuing their new global strategy, the situation in Asia and the Pacific has become increasingly tense, complicated, and confusing. For instance, we can see clearly that they have intensified their consolidation of military bases in the Pacific region, have signed various military pacts with many countries, and have shipped modern arms to some satellite countries, including nuclear weapons, in order to create a new arms race in this region.

More serious still, they have a plan to use nuclear weapons against certain countries if necessary, just as they used this type of weapon against the innocent Japanese people in 1945. Thus, the struggle for peace and security in Asia and the Pacific as well as throughout the world is an urgent and immediate but highly significant duty of all progressive and peace-loving people.

The Soviet Union is a powerful country located in the Asia-Pacific region. It has the right to be concerned with the destiny not only of the Soviet Union but also of all countries in this region. Firmly adhering to Lenin's peaceful line and its consistent foreign policy, the Soviet Union has advanced a more constructive proposal aimed at turning Asia and the Pacific into a region of peace, stability, and security. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal continues the constructive initiatives and good intentions of the Soviet Union. This is because the policy of peace is the foundation of socialism created by the Soviet Union for nearly 7 decades.

As is known, earlier this year on 23 April 1986, the Soviet Government issued a statement on the situation in Asia and the Pacific. Three months later, it advanced a new detailed initiative on 28 July 1986. This has convinced us that the Soviet Union has made great efforts to find a genuine path leading to peace in Asia and the Pacific as well as in the world in order to persist in turning the UN declaration of 1986 as the International Year of Peace into reality.

The good intentions of the Soviet Union to reduce tension in Asia and the Pacific have been made apparent in many detailed plans, for instance the withdrawal of six regiments of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan, the consultation with the MPR Government to withdraw part of the Soviet forces from the MPR, and the call to all countries in Asia and the Pacific to establish neighborly relations, strive together to settle overall problems, and create mutual trust. To achieve such a goal, it has proposed to hold a Helsinki-type international conference with participation of all the countries in the Asia and Pacific.

Continuing to pursue its plan to completely eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century as proposed on 15 January 1986, the Soviet Union has displayed many praiseworthy acts. Noteworthy is its unilateral announcement on a nuclear test moratorium. When this moratorium reached its first anniversary on 6 August 1986 the Soviet Union announced its extension until 1 January 1987. This demonstrates actual Soviet practice full of good intentions of saving the world from the disasters of a destructive nuclear war. This nuclear test moratorium serves as a basis for nuclear disarmament and is a step toward completely eliminating nuclear weapons. Following this reasonable proposal, the status and prestige of the Soviet Union in struggling for peace and obstructing nuclear war have been raised to a higher level. The proposal has been widely supported by the people of the world.

The LPDR is a socialist country situated in the Asia-Pacific region. Like other countries in Indochina, it scored experiences in the flames of the imperialist war of aggression. It has, therefore, come to clearly understand the serious consequences of war. We hold that peace is the earnest aspiration of mankind. With the spirit of cherishing peace, we strive to join with the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and various peace-loving countries and forces throughout the world in struggling to oppose the aggressive and bellicose policy of the imperialists for world peace and security. This is why the government and people of Laos highly appreciate and fully support the peace initiative and the consistent stand of the Soviet Union as proposed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok on 28 July 1986 with a view to turning Asia and the Pacific into a region of peace and stability and free from nuclear weapons.

Question: What is your opinion about the path to guarantee peace and security in this region?

Answer: Over the past decades, the nations in Asia and the Pacific have experienced the trials of war and of aggression, including the fiercest war ever fought in the Indochina peninsula. The nations in Asia and the Pacific have lost their independence and freedom on numerous occasions. Until now, genuine peace has not yet been realized in this region. More serious still, peace has continued to be seriously threatened by the aggressive and bellicose policy of the imperialists and other international reactionaries who have caused Asia and the Pacific to become a tense region of the world. Along with this, the movements for peace and opposing war and struggles for national liberation and social progress in Asia and the Pacific have been vigorously expanded as never before, as a result of which the shape of Asia and the Pacific has been extensively and profoundly changed. Peace and peaceful coexistence have become the phenomena of development of the era which cannot be obstructed by any enemy. They have created new, favorable conditions for the establishment, promotion, and expansion of cooperation among various nations on the basis of equality and mutual benefits.

The LPDR, which has just been freed from the dominating yoke of the colonialists and from the war of aggression of the imperialists for 10 years, has had to overcome various difficulties in the economic, social, cultural, and other fields in order to survive as it does today. The Lao people need tranquillity and peace so that they can concentrate their energies and abilities on defending and building their country and create favorable conditions to consolidate and develop their relations and cooperation with various nations in Asia and the Pacific. Despite the differences in political attitudes, the countries in Asia and Pacific maintain sufficient basis to walk together along an appropriate path to guarantee peace, security, and cooperation. We can use the various proposals advanced by many countries as our basis to march forward to achieve the aforesaid common goals.

The proposals include the 28 July 1986 statement of Comrade Gorbachev in Vladivostok on the situation in Asia and Pacific. The creative proposals of the three Indochinese countries which are aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation; the proposal of the MPR on the signing of a treaty on nonaggression and nonuse of forces against each other among the states in Asia and Pacific; the proposal of India on the turning of the Indian Ocean into a region of peace; the proposal of the DPRK on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peaceful region; and the proposal of 17 South Pacific countries on turning the South Pacific into a nuclear-free zone as well as the proposal of Indonesia to turn Southeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone.

All those are good ideas which can lead to the guaranteeing of peace. It is now time for all political problems to be settled through talks and time to put an end to all forms of the arms race. I am of the opinion that other countries also have correct attitudes, comprehensively and objectively study the problems, try to avoid engaging in war of military confrontation, make an overall effort for peace and existence, and together establish new form of relations, in particular of peaceful coexistence and economic cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefits. Only by so doing can we exist and can durable peace be guaranteed in the world.

13 INJURED IN CLASHES WITH SRV TROOPS 30 SEP

BK010324 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Buri Ram -- At least 13 soldiers were wounded by Vietnamese forces and landmines yesterday during clashes with the intruders near O-Bok pass in Ban Kruat District, a military source reported.

Nine of the soldiers were in serious condition, some having had their legs amputated after stepping on landmines. They were all being treated at Surin provincial hospital.

The soldiers, including troops from the local Eighth Infantry Regiment and rangers from Pak Thongchai, were sent by the Suranari force to clear intruding Vietnamese troops from the area near the Kampachean border. The Thais pounded the area with artillery and mortar fire before sending in the soldiers.

The source at the Suranari force said the Vietnamese forces responded with mortar and rocket fire. Several clashes occurred in the morning.

CHAWALIT ASKS LAOS TO END SUPPORT FOR CPT GROUP

BK300109 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday said the Laotian Government should give up its support to a new communist party reportedly operating along the Thai-Lao border to maintain its good relations with Thailand.

Chawalit said Phak Mai is still an unorganized group and cannot be a threat to Thai security.

He said Vientiane should decide whether it wants to have good relations with Thailand or continues its support to that small group.

He said he received no confirmation that Phak Mai has already been a strong establishment.

He said he has long heard the name of the new party which he said is another attempt of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) to survive.

Members of the group could not agree on the ideology and leadership, he said.

Phak Mai is reportedly a pro-Soviet group which has its movement along the Thai-Lao order. Its name is mentioned in the army's master plan to combat communist insurgency next year.

ARMY TO TARGET COMMUNIST 'FRONT ORGANIZATIONS'

BK280208 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] In a tactical change of strategy to fight communists, the Royal Thai Army [RTA] will soon shift its priority to efforts to neutralize the role of "front organizations and people" rather than stymie the leadership of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT].

This tactical shift is the highlight of the RTA's master plan to combat communism in the coming year. The master plan has been finalized and will probably be announced next month.

Another highlight of the master plan is the reference to the pro-Soviet communist party, know unofficially as Phak Mai. The allusion was made for the first time because the RTA has received reports confirming the establishment of Phak Mai's strongholds along the Thai-Lao border.

However, CPT will remain the priority target in the efforts to weed out communism.

The sources said that the master plan was the result of a series of brainstorming meetings called by Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut on August 1. Attending the sessions were assistant army chiefs-of-staff in charge of operations, intelligence, personnel, logistics and civilian affairs as well as middle-ranking army officers from the five sections.

Gen Chawalit reportedly approved the master plan late last month in his capacity as general director of the anti-communist drive.

The sources said that political alternatives will take precedence over military operations in the next fiscal year. The question of "front people" in particular was discussed at length during the meetings which concluded that this has become an outstanding issue that needs to be solved immediately and should be given top priority.

In a broad strategy formulated years ago, the army has identified the CPT's armed forces, leadership, front organizations and people as the three targets in the fight against communism.

Initially, top on the army's priority list were the outlawed, armed communist forces while the front organizations followed a close second. But two years ago the priority was shifted to stymie CPT's leadership and that has been maintained ever since.

The sources attributed this strategy change to the weakening of CPT leadership to a significant extent over the past two years.

The meaning of front organizations and people have also been redefined in the new blueprint to the effect that they include not only the people who cooperate with CPT but also those who have "unconsciously" helped the communist party.

These include capitalists, anti-democracy elements, people who created and aggravate social problems and highly-placed people who exert influence over the state authorities.

In this connection, the civilian affairs sections of all the regional armies will be given a more prominent role in tackling the question of these front line people and organizations, according to the sources.

The master plan is expected to be revealed during the forthcoming semi-annual meeting of anti-communist officers, scheduled next month.

THANAT KHOMAN ON INDOCHINA TRADE, U.S. RELATIONS

BK250036 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Trade with Indochina and other socialist states should be boosted, Dr Thanak Khoman told the House Foreign Relations Committee yesterday.

The former foreign minister said: "There should be no problem trading with socialist countries. We sell just the things they want, not our souls."

If the Soviet Union wanted to buy agricultural products and Laos wanted bicycles, Thailand should offer those goods. Trade and economic relations should have nothing to do with political ideologies.

Dr Thanat, who is one of the longest-serving foreign ministers, said a closed-door trade policy would reflect "our fear, lack of self-confidence and self-esteem."

Thailand should sell rice to the Soviet Union if it wanted to buy rice, he said.

Turning to Thai-U.S. relations, he said Washington could no longer be counted on as a source of support as it was in the past since it no longer maintained military bases here.

Previously, the U.S. attended to Thailand's needs because it had to rely on us, said Dr Thanat, who was foreign minister at the peak of Thai-U.S. cooperation during the Vietnam war.

Dr Thanat also urged Parliament to play a more active role in foreign affairs. The legislative branch, he said, should praise or criticise the Government's foreign policy in the national interest.

He praised Parliament for its greater role in the areas of international trade, falling prices of agricutural products and U.S.-Thai relations.

The former minister also urged the legislative branch to monitor government policies and forge a relationship with legislative branches in other countries.

Rivalry between the executive and legislative branches in foreign policy is a universal phenomenon, he said.

PHICHAI WINS AS DEMOCRAT DISSIDENTS BACK DOWN

BK010209 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Leading Democrat dissidents yesterday backed down from their initial demand that party leader Phichai Rattakin quit, after he explained his handling of election funds.

Deputy leader Chaloemphan Siwikon, who was vocal in the dissident camp, said: "The money issue is clear. The leader showed us evidence of who received the money. There should be no problem."

Mr Chaloemphan, who ran in Bangkok's constituency 4 with Mr Phichai, said he did not have the authority to say if the dissidents would press for an extraordinary committee to oust the Deputy Prime Minister.

Secretary-General Wira Musikaphong, who spearheaded efforts to oust Mr Phichai, declined to say if Mr Phichai's explanation was clear to him.

Mr Wira said Mr Phichai had evidence to show were the money came from and where it went, and he promised to inform other Democrat MPs.

Mr Phichai had refused to explain the money issue to the party's caucus saying it could cause ill feelings among MPs because they did not receive the same amounts.

Another deputy leader, Khunthong Phuphiuduan, said: "The issue is finished. I'm happy."

Mr Khunthong said an extraordinary meeting would be unjustified because Mr Phichai had cleared up the matter entirely.

Emerging from an hour-long session with the party's six-member probe team, Mr Phichai said: "Everyone is happy."

TRUONG CHINH SENDS GREETINGS ON PRC NATIONAL DAY

BK311458 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] On 30 September Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State, sent the following message of greetings to PRC President Li Xiannian:

On the occasion of the 37th National Day of the PRC, a glorious anniversary of the Chinese people, may I extend to your excellency the president and the fraternal Chinese people my warm congratulations.

Vietnam and China are two neighboring countries. The two peoples were once united in the struggle against imperialism and for national independence. Our two countries have common interests, namely peace, independence, cooperation, and development for the sake of the happiness of each people. The government and people of Vietnam have consistently treasured their traditional friendship with the Chinese people and have done their best to normalize relations between the two countries at an early date.

I firmly believe that, with goodwill and effort of both sides, the friendly neighborly relations between Vietnam and China will certainly be restored and developed in the interests of the two peoples and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of Asia.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a congratulatory message to his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian. The Vietnam-China Friendship Association has also sent a message of greetings to the China-Vietnam Friendship Association.

NGUYEN CO THACH ATTENDS PRC EMBASSY FETE

OW301552 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 30 -- Chinese Ambassador and Mrs. Li Shichun gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the 37th national day of the People's Republic of China (October 1).

Present at the reception were Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs; Pham Nhu Cuong, vice president of the Vietnam-China Friendship Association, and representatives of concerned central and Hanoi offices. Members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

On September 29, the Vietnam-China Friendship Association arranged a get-together on this occasion.

Present on the Vietnamese side were Pham Nhu Cuong, vice-president of the Vietnam-China Friendship Association, representatives of the China department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and others. On the Chinese side were Chinese Ambassador and Mrs. Li Shichun, and other officials of the Chinese Embassy.

Pham Nhu Cuong affirmed that the Vietnamese people have always treasured their time-honoured friendship with the Chinese people and will do all in their power to soon normalize the relations between Vietnam and China.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES MPR ORDER FROM AMBASSADOR

OW301539 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 30 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, was presented the Sukhe Bator Order of Mongolia here today on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

The conferment of this highest Mongolian distinction was made by Mongolian Ambassador Gelegiyn Adiyaa on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolia People's Republic.

Present at the function were Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV CC and president of the State Council; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and president of the National Assembly, and other high party and state officials.

Chairman Pham Van Dong thanked the Monogolian party, government and people for this honourable award. He expressed his belief that the friendship and multiform cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia will further develop in the common fight for peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the world over.

TRUONG CHINH PRESIDES OVER STATE COUNCIL MEETING

OW301503 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 30 -- The State Council of the SRV held its regular session here on Sept. 29 and 30 under the chairmanship of President Truong Chinh.

The council heard a report on the campaign for the settlement of ethnic minorities for sedentary farming and affirmed that this campaign carried out according to a resolution of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, had been quite a success, notably in the development of production and gradual stabilization of the life of many ethnic minorities who formerly led a nomadic life.

The council pointed to the necessity of stepping up this work in close combination with the development of the economy and culture in the mountain areas in order to actively contribute to the building of socialism and national defence.

The State Council also heard a report on the 8th non-aligned summit conference held in Harare early this month. It warmly hailed the great success of the conference and approved of the activities of the Vietnamese delegation led by Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho.

Council Issues Communique on Meeting

BK010256 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Communique of the SRV Council of State -- date not given]

[Text] The Council of State held a regular session on 29 and 30 September under the chairmanship of its Chairman Truong Chinh. Hoang Truong Minh, chairman of the Nationalities Council, attended the session.

1. After hearing a report by the Council of Ministers and a briefing by the Nationalities Council on the status and measures concerning the promotion of the settlement of nomads, the Council of State held discussions and remarked that, in the past, the campaign for the settlement of nomads, carried out in accordance with Resolution 71-TU of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, has scored notable achievements, determined proper guidelines and steps, developed production, and stabilized the life of the people by settling them in farming.

The Council of State warmly commended the people of various nationalities, all echelons and sectors for having made numerous efforts to overcome difficulties to record these achievements. However, the pace of the campaign for the settlement of nomads has remained slow compared with the requirements of socioeconomic building and development in the mountain regions. The Council of State advised that the Council of Ministers and all sectors and localities should gain a deep understanding of the campaign for the settlement of nomads, pay attention to making adequate and selective investments, promptly amend and revise a number of procedures and policies to suit the present situation, intensify the motivation of peoples of various nationalities so that they may contribute their efforts to accelerating the completion of the settlement of nomads in close coordination with the socioeconomic development in the mountain regions, thereby making positive contributions to the cause of socialist construction and national defense.

2. The Council of State heard a report on the eighth summit conference of nonaligned countries held recently in Harare from 1 to 6 September. The Council of State warmly welcomed and highly appreciated the great success of the conference and the results of the activities of our country's delegation headed by Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State.

3. The Council of State made decisions on some issues concerning the adjudicative work of the Supreme People's Court.

NHAN DAN ON PREPARATIONS FOR 6TH CPV CONGRESS

BK290457 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Sep 86

[29 September NHAN DAN editorial: "A Major and Important Political Drive"]

[Text] The draft political report of the CPV Central Committee to be presented at the sixth national party congress has been a topic of boisterous and scrupulous discussion throughout the party. The conferences of cadres of various provinces and cities and of various branches and sectors at the central level and the party organization congresses of various grass-roots organizations, districts, and precincts have thoroughly studied and contributed many opinions to the draft document of the party Central Committee. Our party has also launched a widespread drive to consult the opinions of various mass organizations and the entire population. Some 10,000 letters have been sent by readers to the paper NHAN DAN and, through this party newspaper, they have contributed their opinions to the [upcoming national] party congress.

This is a major and important political drive reflecting the high sense of ideological knowledge and responsibility of our party cadres and members as well as of our people, who are deeply concerned with the cause of socialist construction and defense.

This is also an opportunity for the people to demonstrate their confidence in the party and assert that they not only implement the tasks set forth by the party but they are the masters of the country who are in a good position to contribute their opinions to the process of determining the major tasks for our country's revolution in the period ahead.

The party Central Committee is intensively gathering and studying all the opinions aired at various conferences and congresses and through various mass media and is drawing many important, legitimate opinions to amend and perfect the draft political report. Under the drive to contribute opinions to the draft document to be presented at the party congress, our entire party, people, and Army have expressed their determination to volunteer to try their best to implement all tasks set forth by the party, overcome all difficulties in exploiting and developing fully the latent potential of our country in all respects, bring the production forces into vigorous play, and enable the country to turn out more and more material and spiritual products and gradually to satisfy the material and cultural requirements of the laboring people. Our party is satisfactorily making active preparations for the sixth national party congress to satisfy the expectations of all the party and people.

On the basis of the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland to further the general policy and the economic line of the fourth and fifth party congresses, the upcoming sixth party congress will decide on policies and tasks aimed at further substantiating these lines during the initial stage of the transition to socialism. The sixth party congress will discuss the tasks of carrying on the three revolutions and developing production forces in conjunction with socialist transformation efforts, which must be made according to appropriate steps and forms. Based on the practical requirements of our country, the sixth party congress will carry out another important step in renovating thought, particularly in economics, working attitudes, organization, and cadre work.

All of our party and people must translate this determination into reality by generating a mass revolutionary movement to take urgent, effective measures to step up production; gradually overcome fierce price fluctuations; and guarantee the real wages and the welfare of workers, civil servants, and members of the Armed Forces.

On the basis of thoroughly understanding the party's economic concepts, various echelons, sectors, and grass-roots units must implement these measures along the direction of gradually shifting economic management from bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies to economic accounting and socialist business. We must implement scrupulously the principle of democratic centralism to increase labor output, manage production satisfactorily, and eliminate all negative factors in production, distribution, and circulation. We must also resolve to eradicate the scourge of corruption in the state apparatus at various levels as well as the bad practice of speculation and blackmarketeering. All these should be regarded as practical jobs for the movement to emulate achievements to welcome the sixth party congress.

AIR DEFENSE CORPS PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS CONGRESS

BK250630 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Summary] "The party committee of the Air Defense Corps recently held a meeting to review the results of congresses at the grass-roots and next higher levels within the corps' party organization and to decide on the tasks to be done in preparation for the congress of delegates of the corps' party organization.

"The congresses of grass-roots and next higher units subordinate to the Air Defense Corps party committee were held according to schedule." The standing body of the corps party committee had closely followed preparations for these congresses and assigned committee members to attend party congresses held at a number of units, organs, and schools to ensure their success.

"The congresses held at various levels show that the contingent of cadres has generally reached maturity, improved their ideological awareness and viewpoints, and strengthened their confidence in holding views along party lines and policies. They have fully grasped the party character and its established principles, looked squarely at the truth, correctly evaluated events, and clearly spoken the truth."

The suggestions made at congresses at various levels have been studied by the corps party committee for inclusion into its report to the forthcoming congress of delegates of the corps' party organization.

After holding congresses, party committees and commanders of units, organs, and schools mapped out plans of actions designed to develop the results of their congresses in maintaining combat readiness and remedying shortcomings in the observance of the combat alert system, and building pure, firm, and strong basic party organizations at the grass-roots level.

UNITS IN 5TH MILITARY REGION HOLD CONGRESSES

BK281334 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Assessing the results of the self-criticism and criticism drive in the party shows that to date 262 basic organizations and 12 above-basic level organizations in the party organization of the 5th military region have finished holding their congresses.

To ensure the quality, objective, and requirements of these congresses, various organs of the political department sent cadres to all units to directly supervise and provide them with guidance before holding their congresses. The standing body of the military region's party committee guided the party organizations of the N-75 Signal Unit, the political department, and the Quang Nam-Danang provincial military organ in holding party congresses on an experimental basis to gain experience for common guidance purposes.

Thanks to effective preparations and close guidance, party members at these congresses were able to enhance the responsibility and sentiment of a communist in face of the new requirements of the revolution, thus contributing their views to the draft documents of the party Central Committee and the military region in an active, straightforward, constructive, and scrupulous manner. Some 7,590 party members, accounting for more than 85 percent of the total number of delegates, addressed these congresses.

The prominent feature and success of these congresses was the fact that the delegates dared to face reality squarely in order to correctly assess the actual state of advantages and shortcomings of their party organizations and clearly point out the weaknesses, especially in leadership over central political work and the tasks of building party organizations and refining the quality of party members.

Many party members had boldly criticized the errors and shortcomings in organizational and operational work and internal unity, and the negative manifestations and violations of ethical principle and the quality of some cadres and party members holding positions and power. All of them affirmed that these were the main factors that had diminished the strength of leadership of the party and weakened its prestige toward the masses and restricted the efficiency and quality of the task of building their units.

AIR FORCE HOLDS FIRST PARTY ORGANIZING CONGRESS

BK301110 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] The Air Force held its first party organization congress from 23 to 27 September. The congress discussed in a lively manner the draft political report and the report on amending party statutes to be submitted to the sixth CPV congress, thereby manifesting its unity and high sense of political responsibility toward the revolutionary cause of the nation.

The Air Force party organization congress decided to propose to the coming sixth CPV congress many detailed ideas on tasks concerning economic building, social management, strengthening all-people national defense and the armed forces, improving education and training for party members, assigning cadres, and improving the Armed Forces' daily life.

Regarding its political task, the Air Force party organization congress unanimously noted that over the past 5 years, its members have made efforts to overcome difficulties and fulfill all assigned tasks, some of them with good and remarkable results. The pace of progress, however, developed slowly and not in a uniform and firm manner. The congress seriously pointed out responsibilities of various party committee echelons and leading cadres, especially those who have not firmly and profoundly grasped the reality of the current situation and other factors relating to the duty of the Air Force, while neglecting the spirit of self-reliance and maintaining the habit of relying on others.

The congress adopted a 5-point resolution concerning the Air Force for the next term of the party organization committee. These included efforts to enhance its combat readiness to firmly and consistently defeat the enemy under all circumstances; strive to observe scrupulously discipline and avoid violations; pay attention to improving personnel and organization; maintain properly available materials and equipment and ensure full utilization of technical facilities; and strive to accelerate economic building in order to stabilize the Armed Forces' daily life with an aim to contribute its labor productivity to reduce expenses on food rations by 15 percent and other expenditures by 10-15 percent as provided annually by the state to the Air Force.

HANOI'S BA DINH WARD HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK291309 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] According to a report by Comrade (Tran Nguyen Toan), the party organization of Ba Dinh Ward, Hanoi Municipality, recently held its 18th congress, which was attended by 350 delegates representing 10,400 party members of 148 party bases in the ward.

In a report presented at the congress, the executive committee of the Ba Dinh ward party organization pointed out: Over the past 3 years, the ward party organization has concentrated on leading and guiding the ward's basic tasks.

Thanks to this, some progress has been made in formulating and implementing socioeconomic, security, and defense plans and in caring for the people's livelihood. Concerning party building, the percentage of firm and strong party bases has increased to nearly 54 percent of firm and strong party bases has increased to nearly 54 percent in 1985 from 32 percent in 1983, with 12 party bases having been awarded the firm-and-strong-party-organization banner by the Hanoi municipal party committee. A total of 1,000 new members have been admitted into the ward party organization.

More than 50 reports and statements were presented at the congress in the spirit of self-criticism and in an effort to look squarely at reality in order to pinpoint shortcomings and weaknesses. These reports and statements shed light on the current actual situation in the ward and suggested many measures aimed at correcting various deficiencies such as weak and unstable industrial and handicraft production, many shortcomings in capital construction and public project management, and so forth.

To overcome these weaknesses, the Ba Dinh Ward party organization congress has set forth five basic tasks and main objectives to be fulfilled in the period ahead. They are: quickly stabilize and develop industrial and handicraft production; promote exports and service activities; restore order in the field of circulation and distribution; improve market management; gradually stabilize the people's material and cultural life; continue to build the material and technical bases of socialism; make investments for developing industrial and handicraft production and export service; and build firm and strong party, administrative, and mass organizations to meet the requirements of the task of turning the Ba Dinh Ward party organization into a firm and strong one by 1986.

NAM DINH CITY HOLDS 9TH PARTY CONGRESS

BK240852 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] The Nam Dinh City party organization, Ha Nam Ninh Province, recently held its ninth congress of delegates. Some 295 delegates representing 195 basic party bases in the city attended the congress. The delegates frankly discussed various topics and unanimously noted that despite difficulties caused by natural calamities during the past 3 years, the city has exceeded plan norms for industrial and agricultural production, public health development, capital construction, and grain procurement by 6.2-20 percent.

Tasks relating to party building, increasing small industrial and handicraft production, and reduction of the population explosion, while not meeting the requirements set, have scored remarkable progress compared with previous years. The congress discussed party committees' leadership role in economic management, analyzed problems concerning the slow pace of economic development and such negative phenomena as conservatism, sluggishness, and relying on higher echelons, which thereby affect progress in some traditional professions such as weaving, engineering, and lacquer painting. Despite its role as a political, economic, and cultural center of the province, Nam Dinh City's investment is very limited, thereby affecting its construction planning.

After analyzing results and achievements, delegates to the congress adopted the following basic socioeconomic targets from now to 1988: The annual production value of industrial, small industrial, and handicraft products is 180-185 million dong, of which the value of export goods is 25 million dong; the average grain production output per crop is 11,500 metric tons; population decrease is 1.5 percent per year; and jobs for 4,000 workers annually.

VUNG LIEM DISTRICT HOLDS 4TH PARTY CONGRESS

BK250734 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Report by Cuu Long paper on Vung Liem District party congress]

[Summary] The party organization of Vung Liem District, Cuu Long Province, has just held its fourth congress. The congress reviewed the implementation of the district third party organization congress' resolution and discussed tasks and orientations for economic development in the years ahead. Vung Liem took the lead in carrying out various general plans. It initially established basic factors for socioeconomic development, while investment for agricultural production developed comprehensively. "During the 1981-85 5-year period, Vung Liem produced a grain output of 415,000 metric tons or 155,000 metric tons more than the 1976-80 period. In 1985, it produced 115,000 metric tons, exceeding the set plan norm by 4.5 percent. In 1986 the district is expected to produce 120,000 metric tons." Subsidiary food crops and raw materials for export goods increased by 80 percent compared with the 1981-85 period, while coconut production output increased 3.5 fold in the same period.

"The district now has 40 small industry and handicraft cooperatives and 54 trade and business units in cooperative and agricultural production collectives, providing jobs for 10,275 workers." Drawing on experience from the 1979-80 period, the Vung Liem party organization took various measures to develop agriculture and small industry and handicrafts. "The district now has 9 agricultural cooperatives, 49 joint enterprises, and 197 agricultural production collectives."

Over the past 5 years, the district carried out 97 construction projects with a capital investment of 125 million dong, of which the district provided 60.5 percent and the local people contributed 29.6 percent. Noteworthy projects are the construction of an organic fertilizer processing enterprise, an animal fodder factory, and a fish and shrimp breeding center.

Along with developing production and strengthening the economy, the Vung Liem party organization has also paid special attention to improving the people's daily life. "Per capital grain increased from 353 kg in 1980 to 740 kg in 1985; port increased from 6.6 kg to 13.5 kg during the same period; while brick houses increased from 42 percent to 60.9 percent in the district."

Thanks to the district party organization's efforts and leadership capability, over the past 5 years it has recruited 975 new party members. In 1985, three basic party organizations were awarded the pure, firm, and strong party organizations banner by the provincial party committee.

The congress also discussed shortcomings in and measures for expanding areas for high-yield rice, preparations for grassroots party organization congresses, production management, and formulation of other production plans.

At the congress, 240 delegates representing 1,900 party members of 52 party bases adopted a resolution of the 4th district party organization congress aimed at improving the people's standard of living, expanding occupations, providing more jobs, increasing the people's income, building a healthy lifestyle, overcoming negative phenomena, and designing a new model for the rural area.

"The district party organization congress elected a new executive committee with the average age of 39, of which 30-40 year old account for 58.8 percent. More than 66 percent of the executive committee members graduated from level II and III secondary school."

With its efforts and correct resolutions, the Vung Liem party organization will surely overcome various shortcomings, maintain its leading role in the province, and contribute many new work methods to fulfilling all assigned tasks.

VPA DIVISIONAL GROUP HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK250634 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Summary] "The party organization of the Xay Dung Divisional Group held the first congress of party delegates in 4 days from 16 to 19 September. Some 148 delegates from 28 grass-roots party organizations representing thousands of party members attended the congress. The congress devoted much time to studying and discussing the report of the divisional group party organization on its leadership over the group's performance of tasks over the past 3 years and on the economic-technical orientations and targets for party building within the party organization between now the the year 1990."

In its assessment of the situation, the congress affirmed that over the past 3 years, the party organization has led the divisional group in overcoming all difficulties, especially shortages of materials, fuel, and capital, and satisfactorily fulfilling all the tasks assigned with better results every year. The group has completed the building of many major projects of great political and economic value. "The delegates also pointed out the shortcomings and deficiencies of the party organization over the past 3 years such as low labor productivity, poor technical and aesthetic standards, low economic efficiency, and so forth. The congress elected 11 full members and 2 alternate members to the new party organization executive committee and nominated 5 delegates and 1 alternate delegate to the forthcoming all-army congress of party delegates.

DISTRICT IN HAIPHONG COMPLETES PARTY CONGRESS

BK290334 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Vinh Bao was the first district in Haiphong municipality to have completed its party congress. The congress reviewed more than 10,000 views of the people and nearly 3,000 views of the party members in 84 party bases, agricultural cooperatives and stations, and committees and sectors of the administration on the shortcomings and the guidelines for investing in and procuring the material and technical bases for the intensive cultivation of rice and other agricultural products for export.

The tasks of water conservation and soil improvement were set with the specific goal of freshening ricefields in the three economic zones of the district. The district further earmarked some of its foreign exchange gained from exporting agricultural products to import between 500 and 600 metric tons of standard nitrogenous fertilizer.

As for the seed-related task, agricultural cooperatives have consolidated the seed specialist teams and have actively selected, propagated, and provided seeds to the seed specialist teams and cooperative members' families. Capital has been invested in and technical cadres have been assigned to the district's seed propagation station with a plan to sow more than 10 hectares. The seed propagation centers of the three agricultural cooperatives have high skills in the intensive cultivation of crops. They strive to provide 150 metric tons of selected good quality seeds to the district annually.

One of the issues thoroughly discussed at the congress was the combination of manual and mechanized means in plowing land to ensure crops planting on schedule and to raise the standard of intensive cultivation. As an immediate step, the district devised a plan to invest in 10 more tractors for plowing to ensure that from 60 to 65 percent of the land area could be mechanically plowed each year. For 1986-87, the district strives to achieve a rice yield of 70 to 80 quintals per hectare and a production volume of grain equivalent to 70,000 to 80,000 metric tons of rice, to expand the area of export crops in support of the processing installations, and to increase the volume of export chiii powder from 200 to 300 metric tons, and the volume of anise, menthol, and elsholtzia essential oil from 3 to 4 metric tons in 1987. Using the two spearheads of grain production and export expansion, Vinh Bao District strived to develop gradually and comprehensively its economy and to perfect quickly the agroindustrial structure in the district.

BORDER DISTRICT IN CAO BANG HOLDS CONGRESS

BK290524 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] The party organization of Ha Quang border district was the first in Cao Bang Province to open the district level party congress. In the past 3 years, Ha Quang District party organization has led the people of all nationalities -- especially the Hmong and Dao ethnic minority groups living along the border -- to uphold their patriotism and love of socialism in holding fast on their villages, fighting, maintaining production, building a new life, and turning the district into a military fortress. On the economic front, the total production volume increases in 1985 over the 1982 figures are as follows: 17 percent of grain equivalent to rice, 40.26 percent of soybean, 87 percent of tobacco, and from 10.3 to 11.2 percent of pigs, buffalo, and oxen. Particularly, over the past 3 years, the soybean plants have been vigorously developed in the Luc Khu border highland where only one crop of corn is usually planted and bartered for rice with the state. This has basically helped solve the shortage of grain.

In the future, the district will correct two shortcomings in leadership over production and full exploitation of land and labor in order to achieve 12 metric tons of grain equivalent to rice in 1988 and to balance the grain demand and budget in 1990. The district will also develop handicrafts and artisan industry, the processing of forest products, and the production of consumer goods and export goods in the struggle to achieve the total production value of 3 million dong in 1988 and 6 million dong in 1990. Efforts will be made to gradually raise the living standard for the people of all nationalities in the educational and cultural fields. Particularly in the coming years, all human and material resources will be used while simultaneously securing the rear support and the central government assistance in order to basically solve the food problem for the people on the Luc Khu border highland.

The party organization and people of Ha Quang District will continue to perfect the border defense projects, develop the people's warfare plan and the all-people national defense system, and turn the district into a strong and firm military fortress.

AUSTRALIA

7 ARRESTED IN PROTEST AGAINST U.S., FRENCH SHIPS

BK010724 Hong Kong AFP in English 0702 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Sydney, Oct 1 (AFP) -- Police arrested seven anti-nuclear protestors as French and U.S. warships arrived in Sydney harbour Wednesday.

Police said they arrested the protestors as the two warships, the French frigate FNS "Commandant Blaison" and the U.S. battleship USS "Missouri," struggled up the harbour to berth at the Royal Australian Navy (RAN) dockyards.

An RAN spokesman said the two ships were among a fleet of 30 warships from seven nations in Sydney to take part in the RAN's 75th anniversary celebrations.

Protesters have attempted to disrupt the arrival of the warships, which began Monday, and police said that at least 70 protest craft, including sailing boats, rubber dinghies and surfboards, were on the water Wednesday morning as the last of the warships arrived for the celebrations.

Another 2,000 demonstrators lined the harbour foreshore.

The USS "Missouri" was the focus of the protesters attack, with police and navy launches maintaining a barrier around the 58,000 tonne vessel.

The battleship, which was the scene of the signing of the Japanese surrender at the end of World War II, managed to steam through two lines of protesters.

But members of the Sydney Peace Squadron claimed that, as the "Missouri" approached its berth, it was forced to stop dead for 10 minutes as scores of small craft attempted to reach its bows.

The FNS "Commandant Blaison" came in shortly after the "Missouri," and was met with similar demonstrations as protesters regrouped on the harbour.

Anti-nuclear groups have consistently targetted French warships during visits to Sydney harbour in an attempt to highlight continued French nuclear testing at Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific.

Capitaine de Fregate Pierre Michel Burtschell brought his ship in ahead of schedule and berthed it alongside the Australian flagship HMAS "Stalwart" as protesters circled the ship, one of them shouting repeatedly through a loud hailer: "Stop testing nuclear weapons in the Pacific."

At least three boatloads of French nationals shouted encouragement to the crew lining the decks.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF COMMUNIST LEADER RULED OUT

HK010427 Hong Kong AFP in English 0404 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 1 (AFP) -- A senior aide of President Corazon Aquino has ruled out the immediate release of alleged communist leader Rodolfo Salas, it was reported here Wednesday. The MANILA CHRONICLE quoted presidential executive secretary Joker Arroyo as saying that Mr. Salas' arrest on Monday had no bearing on current peace talks with the rebels.

"The due process of the law will be strictly followed and there will be no change in that," the newspaper reported Mr. Arroyo as saying in an interview. Mr. Arroyo could not be reached for comment Wednesday.

Mrs. Aquino was meeting Wednesday with government negotiators in the talks, Ramon Mitra and Teofisto Guingona, presidential palace spokesmen said. They did not disclose the subject of the meeting.

The newspaper PHILIPPINE STAR meanwhile quoted armed forces spokesman Brigadier-General Luis San Andres as saying that charges of violations of national security laws would be brought before the prosecutor's office against Mr. Salas. However the general's aides told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE they were unaware of the reported statement.

Lawyers for the communist-led coalition National Democratic Front (NDF) have asked Mrs. Aquino to order Mr. Salas' release, saying his detention "imperils the further progress" of the talks with NDF representatives are holding with the government.

The alleged chief of the outlawed party, his wife Josefina Cruz and bodyguard Jose Concepcion were arrested by the paramilitary constabulary as they were leaving a state-run hospital where Mr. Salas had undergone a medical check-up.

The NDF lawyers claimed that the trio were consultants of the NDF negotiators, but the military contends that Mr. Salas was not part of the panel. "It was just coincidental that the government was now engaged in a peace dialogue with the rebels," the MANILA CHRONICLE quoted Mr. Arroyo as saying.

"The NPA (Communist New People's Army) keeps on killing our soldiers. It followed also that normal operations of the military should continue. There is no ceasefire yet," Mr. Arroyo reportedly added. [passage omitted]

Aquino Approves Salas Arrest

HK010935 Hong Kong AFP in English 0921 GMT 1 Oct 86

[By Yasmin Arquiza]

[Excerpts] Manila, Oct 1 (AFP) -- Presient Corazon Aquino Wednesday commended her troops for the arrest of alleged communist leader Rodolfo Salas, as observers here said the move could signal the collapse of peace talks with communist insurgents.

Lawyers representing the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) coalition in the two-month-old peace talks warned Tuesday that the negotiations could not continue while Mr Salas was in jail.

Mrs Aquino met her security advisers and government representatives in the peace talks Wednesday, following the military's announcement Tuesday that Mr Sales had been arrested.

"This is a commendable accomplishment on the part of our law enforcement agencies," Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno quoted her as saying. "I shall expect those responsible government agencies to continue providing for the public safety and security in enforcing the law.

"In the meantime, the government is keeping the doors open for a ceasefire."

Mrs Aquino decided that the arrests had nothing to do with the peace talks, government panellist Ramon Mitra said. "The thinking is that this is an ordinary police action," Mr Mitra said. "There was no talk about releasing him."

Mr Mitra told reporters as he emerged from the two-hour meeting that a Manila prosecutor was preparing charges against the alleged communist leader. "I think he is being charged with multiple murder, among other things."

State Prosecutor Artemio Toquero said that the Justice Ministry was still going over the documents and evidence from the military, and he did not know exactly what charges Mr Sales would face. The ministry may decide on the charge Thursday, he added.

The Defence Ministry said Tuesday that Mr Salas, 39, had been involved in communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrilla raids and ambushes on central Luzon Island including the killing of five U.S. Navy officers in nearby Bataan province in 1974.

He escaped from prison a month after his arrest in nearby Pampanga Province in 1973, and a 250,000-peso (12,195-dollar) reward for his capture dead or alive had been offered since 1981, it added.

Mr Beniono said that according to military records, Mr Salas, was chairman of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) at the time of his arrest Monday. [passage omitted]

An NPA statement issued Wednesday said that "we view the arrest and continued detention of the three as deliberate action of the military to derail the peace negotiations by taunting us to abandon the negotiations."

"The unfortunate incident...brings to the fore the inability of the civilian authority to make the military toe the official government line of pursuing peace talks with the national democratic movement."

The NDF lawyers said Tuesday that the three arrested were consultants of NDF negotiators Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo, but government negotiator Teofisto Guingona said the military had been seeking Mr Salas for 12 years and "his presence in Manila had nothing to do with the negotiations."

Mr Mitra said Mr Salas's arrest had nothing to do with peace talks, noting that the NDF had rejected a government proposal for an immediate ceasefire last month.

The NDF rejected the immediate ceasefire offer September 14, saying that they did not want it to become a "bargaining chip" during a U.S. visit later in the month by Mrs Aquino.

"We did not complain that while we were talking they were ambushing some of our people in the provinces. We did not claim that ambushes are a violation of the talks," Mr Mitra added.

Five communist guerrillas have been killed in two days of heavy fighting between government troops and communist guerrillas in the northern province of Kalinga-Apayo, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said Wednesday.

Three women believed to be NPA guerrillas had also executed a schoolteacher in front of 100 pupils in Camarines Norte Province southeast of the capital Tuesday, NPA added.

Most Manila newspapers predicted the collapse of the peace talks following Mr Salas' arrest, but the government panel remained optimistic Wednesday. "Since our thorough assessment is that we have not done anything in violation of the spirit of the peace talks... then we will pursue the talks," Mr Guingona said.

Enrile Comments on Arrest

OW010635 Tokyo KYODO in English 0618 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 1 KYODO -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile insisted Tuesday that the military would not release the newly-captured top communist leader despite "pressures" on the government that the arrest will result in the collapse of the peace talks.

Enrile said, however, that the release of Rodolfo Salas alias "Commander Bilog," chief of the communist-led New People's Army (NPA), "will depend on the decision of President Corazon Aquino."

But if ever the president still frees Salas, he said, "we will register our strong objections."

Salas was captured Monday night with his wife, Josefina Cruz, and a driver-bodyguard, Jose Concepcion, as they left Manila's Philippine General Hospital in a Toyota Corolla hatchback. He had been operated on two weeks ago for an inflamed goiter and a bone disease.

Enrile argued that claims of the lawyers of the underground leftist alliance, the National Democratic Front (NDF), to the effect that Salas was indirectly involved in the ceasefire negotiations, was not a valid excuse. He said the safe conduct passes issued were limited to NDF peacetalk negotiators Antonio Zumel, Satur Ocampo and their aides and bodyguards. "There has been no agreement yet as to the composition of the NDF," he added.

"If we release Salas for the mere reason that he was somehow involved in the ceasefire negotiations through the NDF, then anybody arrested in the future could easily be released by merely claiming participation in the peacetalks," Enrile said.

''That will be an open-ended excuse for them,'' he said.

Meanwhile, Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos said that the '' military strongly doubts the sincerity'' of the NPA, the NDF and the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP). Ramos narrated a series of raids, ambushes and attacks by the NPA on government establishments and military units, ''despite the ongoing peacetalk negotiations.'' [passage omitted]

CHURCH OFFERS TO MEDIATE TALKS WITH REBELS

HK010325 Hong Kong AFP in English 0252 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 1 (AFP) -- The influential Roman Catholic hierarchv in the Philippines Wednesday said it has offered its services in brokering the current peace talks between the government of president Corazon Aquino and communist rebels.

The offer was made in two aides memoire to Mrs. Aquino, whose seven month-old government began peace negotiations with the National Democratic Front [NDF] that could end the 17 year-old fighting, Bishop Teodoro Bacani said.

He told a news conference that "we have not presented ourselves to do this," but that people in this largely Roman Catholic nation of 56 million have been asking the 111-member Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines to take part.

The Aquino government came to power in February following a church-backed popular revolt that toppled the 20-year regime of Ferdinand Marcos.

"We have expressed our willingness to serve in this capactiy in our aides memoire to the president," the bishop said, adding that mediating the talks were a "very priestly type of work that members of the hierarchy can practice in without any qualms of conscience."

Jaime Cardinal Sin, the most senior member of the church in the country, however, stressed that the church "should do these things in a low profile" and that it should not "duplicate the kind of duty" allotted to temporal leaders.

Deflecting a criticism by some that the church was engaging in partisan politics, the church leaders said their outspoken support of the Aquino government was in consonance with its advocacy of just causes.

Bishop Bacani, who is also a member of a 48-man panel now drafting a new Philippine constitution, said the contents of the aides memoire were "confidential matters." But he added that aside from the insurgency, they also involved "matters of public concern" like Mrs. Aquino's largely unpopular replacement of pro-Marcos local officials with her supporters, and current labor problems.

"We want the president to know what the people are thinking, and what we are thinking," he said.

Asked if he thought the arrest Monday of alleged Communist Party of the Philippines chief Rodolfo Salas threatened the collapse of the peace talks, Cardinal Sin said: "We cannot just give an answer right now. Let us see and wait."

He added: "Let us always be optimistic that man is intelligent and that he listens to reason. If you do not listen to reason then I may say you are stupid."

The NDF Tuesday warned that the arrest "imperils the further progress" of the peace talks and said this could not continue if Mr. Salas and two other companions were not freed immediately.

Asked to comment on the military's open cynicism toward the outcome of the talks, the cardinal said: "It seems that the military wants to solve the problem through militarization.

"Let us open all avenues for dialogue and negotiation," he said, and if the insurgents still maintained intransigence, then "I think the law has to be imposed."

Cardinal Sin Praises Aquino

HK301128 Hong Kong AFP in English 1124 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sept 30 (AFP) -- Manila's Jaime Cardinal Sin Tuesday said people should stop harping on President Corazon Aquino's weaknesses and rally around her to solve the government's problems.

He also told a group of businessmen here to "hold back our anger for the moment" with Mrs. Aquino's "mollycoddling of the insurgents" with whom her government is currently holding peace talks. "We should stop harping on her weaknessess. Who does not have weaknesses? Instead, we should concentrate on her strengths," Cardinal Sin said.

He called Mrs. Aquino's peace efforts "a very beautiful way of saying we are beginning to restore democracy."

The cardinal said that while the February popular revolt which brought Mrs. Aquino to power had restored the people's dignity and self-respect, her successful nine-day visit to the United States which ended last week "made us proud to be Filipinos."

"No one can question her desire to see the Philippines rise from virtual economic death to new heights of progress and achievement," he said, adding that "so far, her instincts have proven correct."

"Thus, if we object to what we see as her mollycoddling of the insurgents, let us hold back our anger for the moment. After all, she has promised to drop the olive branch of peace and to unsheath the sword of war if the communists refuse to listen to reason," he said.

Mrs. Aquino's government is holding peace talks with the underground movement represented by the National Democratic Front (NDF) in an effort to solve the 17-year-old communist insurgency, but she warned in a speech before U.S. Congressmen that she would "unhealth the sword of war" if the talks failed. The military Tuesday said it had arrested the alleged leader of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines, Rodolfo Salas.

Cardinal Sin, whose support of the military-led revolt in February is believed to have helped it succeed, lashed out at Mrs. Aquino's critics and said that "all talk about her weaknesses tends to be divisive."

He said that since Mrs. Aquino's successful U.S. trip had "made it possible for us to hold our heads high, the least we can do in return is to heed her call for unity."

AQUINO REGRETS AID REJECTION BY U.S. SENATE

HK301055 Hong Kong AFP in English 1047 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Manila, Sep 30 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino regretted the U.S. Senate's decision to reject a bill which proposed granting an additional 200 million U.S. dollars in aid to the Philippines in fiscal 1987, a presidential spokesman said Tuesday.

However, Mrs. Aquino expressed gratitude to the 43 senators who had voted for the bill, especially Senators Richard Lugar, John Melcher and Robert Byrd, Presidential Spokesman Teodoro Benigno said in a written statement.

Mr. Benigno said palace officials recognized that the majority within the U.S. Senate had its own priorites, "and the Philippines is unfortunately not one of them."

The aid measure had been approved by the U.S. House of Representatives on September 18 following Mrs. Aquino's much-applauded address to a joint session of the U.S. Congress during her nine-day official visit to the United States.

Mrs. Aquino also expressed appreciation for the efforts of Congressman Stephen Solarz who sponsored the aid bill, but who admitted he was pessimistic that it would pass the upper house, Mr. Benigno said.

U.S. SUGAR QUOTA INCREASE 'NOT YET DEFINITE'

HK301143 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] The 17 percent increase in the Philippine's sugar export quota for the American market announced by Vice-President Salvador P. Laurel the other day is not yet definite, a board member of the Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA) said yesterday.

According to acting SRA chairman Carlos Ledesma, the increase in the Philippines's sugar quota will still have to be approved by the House of Representatives. Then it will be referred to the conference committee which is composed of representatives from both the Senate and the House. Finally, it should be approved by President Ronald Reagan.

It is also doubtful if the increased quota will mean an additional 70,000 metric tons of sugar. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) still has to announce the U.S.'s total sugar import for 1987 this October.

Sources claimed that although the Philippines's share will be increased, it is possible that the actual volume of Philippine sugar exports to the U.S. may go down from the year ago level.

Last year, the Philippines exported 203,000 metric tons of sugar or 13.5 percent of the total U.S. imports of 1.5 million metric tons. Although sugar exporters to the U.S. are still waiting for USDA to announce the total import figure for 1987, local industry sources expect this to reach only about 1.1 million metric tons.

If this projection holds true, the Philippines's share will be less than 200,000 metric tons. With a 17 percent share, the country's quota will only reach 187,000 metric tons.

OFFICIALS DIFFER ON AQUINO POLITICAL PARTY

HK301307 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 30 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr., founding chairman of the Partido Demokratiko Pilipino (PDP) [Philippine Democratic Party], said yesterday that President Aquino did not need a political party of her own.

A coalition of existing parties or a "movement which will back up the President," will do as well, he said, considering "the kind of politician that she (Mrs Aquino) is."

But other politicians in President Aquino's contentious coalition think that a party was necessary.

Natural Resources Minister and Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organizations] stalwart Ernesto Maceda said that Mrs Aquino needed a "mechanism to translate her support" into a political machinery under her control.

"No president can avoid dipping her hand into traditional politics," Maceda said. "She needs the support of the majority of Congress to assure that her programs are approved."

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday categorically said he would not join the Aquino political party.

During an open forum following yesterday's weekly flag-raising ceremony at the Philippine Navy general headquarters in Manila, Enrile said he would "remain a nonparty member and I will not belong to any party."

This was the third time in recent months that Enrile, strongly considered as a presidential aspirant despite his often blunt denials, refused to formally affiliate himself to any political party.

In a press conference after her arrival from the US last week, President Aquino said that she was not joining any political party.

"But definitely I will have a hand in the selection of candidates," she added, "Maybe I will just call them 'Cory candidates.'"

Those who are batting for an Aquino political party, however, hope that they could persuade the President to think otherwise.

Without such a party, Maceda said, "what is staring us in the face is all the members of her coalition will be fighting each other."

For the past several weeks, several politicians, among them the President's brother, Jose Cojuangco Jr., have met on the possibility of a merger. But the merger was not found feasible and these politicians have opted for a new party instead.

The platform of this new party, Maceda said, would mainly be a "restatement of everything Mrs Aquino has said publicly."

ENRILE ON POLITICAL AFFILIATION, PEACE PROSPECTS

HK301301 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Sep 86 p 13

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile again squashed yesterday speculations regarding his much vaunted presidential ambitions by stressing that he will not accept any invitation to be a member of any political party in the Philippines.

Enrile's statement came in the heels of a recent statement by Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco Sunday that the defense minister "is expected" to take up an invitation to attend a forth-coming meeting of a new political party tentatively named "Nagkaisa" (United), to be headed by President Corazon Aquino.

Enrile was recently drafted as presidential standard bearer of the newly organized Nacionalista Party (NP) headed by former MP Rene Cayetano -- a draft Enrile had likewise rebuffed.

Speaking before a large gathering of military personnel following flag ceremonies at the Philippine Navy headquarters at Roxas Blvd., Manila, Enrile said: "I am not a member of any party and I will remain a non-party member."

During his speech, Enrile also said the military establishment in general is "praying hard" that the government's efforts to settle the country's security problem in a peaceful and political manner will be successful.

"I think all of us, however, agree in the single proposition that we cannot relax our guard, we cannot lower our vigilance nor can we lessen our preparedness because we are not sure -- though we hope and pray that it should be sure -- that the probelm is easy and simple and can be settled in a peaceful and political manner," he said.

"But if by chance, our calculations will not become a reality and we are called upon to perform our unpleasant yet necessary task to address the problem in the only manner left to us -- the only available options at that point -- then let it not be said that we did not use the time available to us to prepare for that eventuality," he said.

The defense chief also said: "Seven months ago, we mounted an effort in this country hoping that in a few months the gloom that was with us then would disappear but somehow, peace has not been achieved as much as we wanted it. We in the defense and military organization are just a portion of the total effort. We are just a small corner in the entire government structure. Our mission is strictly confirned to security problems, and as you know today, our people are bothered by various types of internal problems that inflict fear in your hearts and in your minds."

MILITARY WITHDRAWS FROM REMOTE AREAS, REGROUPS

HK291347 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 29 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[By correspondent Jerry J. Lacuarta]

[Text] Basa Air Base, Pampanga -- A defense ministry official disclosed Saturday that military detachments in remote areas are being pulled out in the wake of massive raids, ambuscades, and killings perpetrated by the rebels against government troopers.

Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Isideo Agunod, defense assistant secretary for plans and operations, however, said that the detachments are being reorganized into platoons of 30 to 40 men, and are stationed near the town centers to strengthen government forces there.

Agunod was interviewed by newsmen during the "Balik-Basa '86," a home-coming of all Philippine Air Force (PAF) officers who have been assigned to this camp.

Brig. Gen. Romeo S. David, 5th Fighter Wing commander and concurrently Central Luzon Regional Unified Command (RUC) chief, hosted the homecoming.

Basa Air Base was named after Lt. Cesar Basa, a Filipino fighter pilot who died in an aerial combat against the Japanese pilots during World War II. The base is the home of the 5th Fighter Wing, including its famous unit, the "Blue Diamond."

Agunod said that the New People's Army (NPA), with an estimated 16,500 armed regular members, can use between 300 to 400 guerrillas in any attack or raid of government forces.

Agunod said that aside from conducting military operations against the soldiers, the communist guerrillas have also begun their political campaign in the rural areas for prospective Partido ng Bayan (PnB) candidates in the coming elections.

"The rebels," he said, "took advantage of the vacuum left by the government troopers by coming in the barangays to organize and indoctrinate the people on communism and how to fight the government."

Agunod said that when the elections are over, "we may see communist mayors, governors and legislators in government."

But "we already know what would happen if we have communists in a coalition government," Agunod said. "Look what happened to Laos and Nicaragua."

The defense official also accused the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the NPA of using the ceasefire as strategy for keeping their firearms and putting forward their plans of winning the polls.

He said the National Democratic Front [NDF] is a party that should represent the CPP-NPA in peace talks but if the NDF makes mistakes, it can always disown its faults and say that the NPA should really be the one to talk to the government.

Meanwhile, civil and military authorities in Central Luzon have asked President Aquino to set a deadline for the ceasefire talks so they could map out an offensive and mobilize their forces against the rebels.

They made the request in a meeting of the Regional Peace and Order Council (RPOC) presided by Pampanga Gov. Bren Z. Guiao, chairman.

The request for a ceasefire deadline was contained in a resolution passed by the council, sponsored by Bulacan Gov. Roberto Pagdanganan.

MILITARY LAUNCHES 'MAJOR OFFENSIVE' IN LUZON

HK301057 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 12

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] Camp Olivas, Pampanga -- Government troopers, supported by six armored personnel carriers, were fielded Sunday in the western sections of this province and Bataan as the military launched a major offensive against rebels in Central Luzon.

Col. Lorenzo Mateo, Region 3 PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] commander, said that the military had to take the offensive because of attacks by New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas on government troops.

It was revealed earlier that the detachments in the remote areas were being dismantled and reorganized into platoons.

Mateo said that the new military operations are being conducted by Ranger-trained Constabulary men and will cover rebel-infested barangays in Central Luzon and Aurora province.

The operations are also aimed at preventing the rebels from executing plans to attack military camps, police stations, CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] outposts, provincial and municipal buildings, and other government installations.

Mateo said that the mobile forces will also conduct firearms check on motorists, especially those traveling at night.

He said that the NPA has about 1,000 to 1,200 members in Central Luzon, of which 900 are armed.

Military reports said that at least 23 percent of the more than 2,000 barangays in the region are infiltrated by the rebels. Mateo said that he had ordered the soldiers to explain to the people the purpose of the operations.

He said the people should not be alarmed because the operations are aimed to protect them.

MARINES TO LAUNCH ATTACK TO FREE KIDNAPPED SWISS

HK010344 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Deputy Southern Commander Brigadier General Pedro Baldomero has announced that the Philippine Marines will launch operations on Wednesday night against the Muslim rebels who kidnapped Swiss tourist Hans Kuenzli. Baldomero said amphibious tanks would be used in the attack at (Laing-laing) village on Jolo Island. He said Kuenzli is being held by a 50-man army. Baldomero however did not elaborate on how the Marines would carry out the military operation.

PC COMMANDER WOUNDED IN TARLAC AMBUSH

HK301311 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 30 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Tarlac, Tarlac -- A top ranking Philippine Constabulary officer and four civilians narrowly escaped death yesterday when three heavily armed men aboard a taxicab fired at them along MacArthur Highway in barangay Paraiso this town.

Seriously wounded and now confined at the Tarlac Provincial Hospital was Maj. Angelito Gerangco, assistant provincial commander for civilian-military operations of the Pangasinan PC [Philippine Constabulary] command.

The ambush took place at 1:45 a.m. as Gerangco's northbound car, a Ford Laser with plate no. ABK 816 was about to overtake a Gemini Taxicab with plate no. PPF 427.

Reports reaching Camp Makabulos said the unidentified taxi riding men forced the other car to pull over on the road shoulder.

Gerangco immediately alighted from his car to confront the taxi-riding men but was met with gunshots from the passengers.

He was hit on both shoulders and chest and was unable to draw his service pistol tucked in his waist.

Responding Constabulary troopers recovered six empty shells from a .45 cal. pistol near the abandoned taxicab.

Three suspected communist insurgents were killed while two government troopers were injured in another violent encounter between rebels and military troopers in Quezon province Sunday.

A flash report said a police team on a "preemptive" patrol in Lukban overran a rebel camp in barangay Tiawe, Lukban, Quezon. The gunbattle lasted for an hour, the report said.

Injured were Pfc. Rener Acleta and Pat. William Jacob. Both were brought to the Quezon Memorial Hospital for treatment.

NEW APPOINTMENTS TO TOP MILITARY POSTS NAMED

HK010447 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Six generals were appointed today to new positions, taking the places of nine generals retired from active service in the Armed Forces. General Fidel Ramos named Brigadier General Cesar Tapia the acting commanding general of the Southern Command, replacing Major General Jose Magno. Brigadier General Felix Bravo, commanding general of the Command (?and) Staff College, has been made the new commander of Regional Unified Command [RUC] 2 and 6th Infantry Division. Brigadier General Manuel Cruz is now commander of RUC 3; Brigadier General Bayani Fabie heads RUC 8; Brigadier General Jesus Hermosa is RUC and Recom [regional command] 12 commander; and Brigadier General Antonio Sotelo is commanding general for the Philippine Army.

NATIONAL, LOCAL POLLS SAID SET FOR MAY 1987

HK301121 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 8

[By C. Valmoria, Jr]

[Text] The national and local elections have been tentatively set for the second Monday of May next year, it was learned yesterday.

It is expected to be a revival of a heated political struggle for power between two traditional major political parties in past elections.

This time, however, it will be a battle between the ruling and opposition coalitions, despite a recent disclosure that President Aquino will form her own political party, reports said.

What seems to be the thrust of the reported ongoing negotiations, sources said, is not to merge existing political parties in the government coalition but to ensure that the present administration succeeds in controlling the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan [Philippine Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] (PDP-LABAN), for instance, had consistently rejected a merger with the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), headed by Vice President Salvador H. Laurel.

It could not be ascertained at this time whether the PDP-LABAN, headed by Local Government Minister Aquilino Q. Pimentel Jr. as chairman and former congressman Jose S. Conjuangco Jr. as secretary general, will be dismantled to give way to the formation of a new administration party.

The abolition of the two party-system by the Constitutional Commission in favor of a multi-party structure has encouraged radical and young political leaders to form their own political parties.

Whether or not President Aquino decides to form a new party, some administration officials, like Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, have already proposed the inclusion of at least seven Cabinet members in the administration's 24-man Senate slate to ensure the victory of a majority at the polls.

Others have endorsed the inclusion of five or six women in the administration ticket. Among those mentioned were Judy Araneta Roxas, widow of former senator and LP [Liberal Party] president Gerardo Roxas, Con-Com [Constitutional Commission] President Cecilia Munoz Palma, former senator Eva Estrada Kalaw, Deputy Foreign Minister Leticia Ramos Shahani, and Minnie Osmena.

The opposition coalition is expected to be formed by the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL), Nacionalista Party (NP), the Partido Nacionalista ng Pilipinas (PNP) and other political groups. It is also expected to put up a strong Senate ticket.

Talks about elections this early tend to indicate the administration's optimism that the people will ratify the proposed new Constitution in the scheduled Dec. 1 plebiscite.

The plebiscite, however, can be held on that date only if the Constitutional Commission is able to submit to President Aquino the draft constitution not later than Oct. 15 as promised, the Commission on Elections (Comelec) said.

The opposition, notably the KBL and the NP, maintained its wait-and-see posture on the coming plebiscite.

KBL and NP leaders said they would wait until they have a copy of the draft Constitution before formulating their stand on he matter. They had earlier opposed the appointment of Con-Com members and insisted on the election of delegates to a constitutional convention.

COMELEC SUGGESTS 19 JAN AS DATE FOR PLEBISCITE

HK010551 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] has asked President Corazon Aquino to set the date of the plebiscite for the new constitution for January 19. Earlier it was thought the plebiscite would be held on January 1. Comelec chairman Ramon Felipe said the commission is trying to speed up the cleanup of the voters' lists. He said if the plebiscite is held in January, local and national elections could be held on the first Monday of May 1987.

OPPOSITION LEADER ON AQUINO TENURE, CON-COM

HK300411 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 29 Sep 86 p 13

[Text] Malolos, Bulacan - Opposition leader Blas F. Ople has filed a resolution before the Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) putting the term of President Aquino and Vice-President Salvador Laurel separate from the constitution, the Philippines News Agency reported.

In an interview with newsmen here, Ople said that his resolution was designed to save the President from charges that she might use the constitution to prolong her term in office.

Ople said that when the new constitution being framed by the all-Aquino appointed Con-Com members is presented to the people for ratification, it will, in his resolution, sought [as published] the exclusion of the provision defining the terms in office of Aquino and Laurel.

Instead, Ople said that a separate questionnaire on the terms of office of Aquino and Laurel will be presented to the people simultaneously with the ratification of the new constitution.

He explained that the answers to the question will decide whether or not Aquino and Laurel shall remain in their posts for six years without reelection.

Ople said that the Con-Com has approved his earlier resolution to finish its task of framing a new constitution not later than Oct. 15. "Our target date is Oct. 7," he said.

According to Ople, the work of the commission is about four-fifths complete in terms of articles. He continued that the commission is now working on the family rights and general provisions.

Ople expressed optimism that the new constitution would be approved by the people, especially when the issue on the terms of Aquino and Laurel is not included. "The Filipino people are looking at us with great expectation," he added.

Meanwhile, in Cebu, Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco said Saturday he had asked President Aquino to call simultaneous legislative and local government elections to cut costs.

Simultaneous polls on March 23, 1987 would "certainly be less expensive and would hasten stability," Cuenco told Agence France-Presse.

But he admitted that in his proposal, submitted to Aquino Tuesday, each voter would have to write down the names of up to 38 candidates in the ballot and that "block voting" or voting by party might have to be allowed.

The elective posts, as approved by a panel now drafting the new constitution, include 24 senators, 200 congressmen, a governor, vice-governor and three board members for each of the 74 provinces, and a mayor, vice-mayor and six board members for each of the country's 1,500 towns and cities.

Cuenco proposed a separate poll for the positions of village chiefs.

The minister also proposed regional registration for new voters in November, a plebiscite to ratify the new constitution on Dec. 15, general registration of voters in February and swearing in of all elected officials on April 30.

The country last had an election in February, when widespread reports of fraud triggered a popular uprising that toppled incumbent Ferdinand Marcos from his post within days after the national assembly proclaimed him the winner of the presidential poll.

SCHOOLS ORDERED TO TEACH HUMAN RIGHTS

HK301245 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Ministry of Education has ordered the teaching of human rights in school curricula in all schools in the country. Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing stated that the inclusion of human rights in the school curricula is pursuant to President Corazon Aquino's declaration that the government will reespect human rights and punish human rights violators. Meanwhile, Raul Segovio, chairperson of the Alliance of Concerned Citizens, said that human rights education is not only necessary but also timely.

1,500 NPA SUPPORTERS SURRENDER IN CARCAR, CEBU

HK010855 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0800 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] In Cebu City, some 1,500 supporters of the New People's Army from the mountains of Cebu surrendered to the military authorities in the town of Carcar. The Cebu City military authorities announced that the surrenderees pledged an oath of allegiance to the government of President Corazon Aquino in a ceremony attended by Governor-Designate Osmundo Rama and Colonel (Edwin Yap), deputy operations commander of the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Recom [Regional Command] 7.

BMIP WANTS AQUINO-MISUARI TALKS MADE PUBLIC

HK291358 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] The Bangsa Moro Islamic Party has deplored the alleged failure of the government to make public the facts in the Aquino-Misuari meeting in Jolo, Sulu.

Speaking through its chairman Datu Firdausi I.Y. Abbas, the Islamic Party said the public must be informed that the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) secessionist faction of Nur Misuari holds the position that the Bangsa Moro Republic has been in existence since 1969.

Abbas said the Moro Republic is supposed to be composed of Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu and Palawan. He said Misuari maintains that the Moro Republic is not part of the Philippines and [as published] since it is a sovereign state.

"Moros, Misuari contends, are non-Filipinos and those non-Muslims within the jurisdiction of the Bangsa Moro Republic are of two classes -- those who are natives or indigenous who have the same rights as the Moros, and those who came from Luzon and the Visayas," Abbas said. "To the latter, the option to accept Moro citizenship is open, otherwise they have to leave the area."

Abbas, who was a guest at a recent breakfast forum at Moviola Restaurant in Malate hosted by Maita Gomez and Nikki Coseteng, said the National Democratic Front (NDF) and PDSP [Philippine Democratic Socialist Party] have recognized the independence of the Bangsa Moro republic.

He produced documents allegedly showing the alliance between the NDR, PDSP, and Misuari's MNLF.

Abbas stressed that BMIP which he heads does not favor fighting among MNLF factions.

On the reported call of Misuari to establish a revolutionary government in Mindanao, Abbas said this should not be a cause for alarm since Misuari has long declared the existence of a separate state.

"What should alarm the national leadership is Misuari's pronouncement in places where he holds meeting that the areas have been liberated," Abbas said.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 191 2 October 1986

JAPAN

Abe Says Gorbachev Likely To Visit in January C 1
Gorbachev Seeks Japan's Help on Reykjavik Summit C 1
Nakasone Meets PRC's Yuan Baohua in Tokyo C 2
Tobacco Dispute With U.S. Still Not Resolved C 2
Kuranari Speaks to Press on Nakasone Remarks C 3
KYODO Poll Shows Nakasone Losing Popularity C 3

NORTH KOREA

Shevardnadze on U.S. 'Occupation' of South D 1
14th Chongnyon Congress Held 26-28 Sep D 1
    Kim Il-song Greetings D 2
KPA Officers Address Press on Construction D 4
Sunchon Meeting Welcomes KPA Soldier-Builders D 7
North Hwanghae Greets Construction Soldiers D 9
KULLOJA Stresses Inheritance in Party Building [August] D 10

SOUTH KOREA

CHOSON ILBO Says U.S. Ambassador's Remarks 'Shocking' [1 Oct] E 1
DJP Hints at Amendment Without NKDP Accord E 2
    [THE KOREA TIMES 30 Sep]
Parties Seek Dialogue To End Political Deadlock E 2
    [THE KOREA TIMES 2 Oct]
Four Iranian Athletes Disappear at Airport E 4
    [CHUNGANG ILBO 2 Oct]

BURMA

Leaders Greet PRC Leaders on National Day G 1
VOPB: Further Parts of BCP Political Report G 1
    Semicolonial Countries G 1
    Exploitation of 'Dependent States' G 2
    Poor Countries' Problems G 3

CAMBODIA

Khieu Samphan Greets PRC's Ulanhu on National Day [VODK] H 1
SRV Soldiers Attacked in Phnom Penh, Battambang [VONADK] H 2
500 Vietnamese Families Settled in Pursat [VONADK] H 2

LAOS

Leaders Extend National Day Greetings to PRC I 1
Leaders Receive Message of Thanks From Bulgaria I 1
Phoun Sipaseut Meets With Bulgarian Delegation I 2
Khamtai Siphandon Greets Hungarian Army Day I 2

PASASON Hails Ratification of Treaty With Vietnam [30 Sep] I 2
Phoumi Vongvichit Attends Luang Prabang Conference I 3
Kenthao District Ends Study of Draft Political Report I 4

THAILAND

Prem on Drugs, Sugar Dumping, Refugees J 1
VOFA Article Denounces SRV Peace Proposals J 2

VIETNAM

Pham Van Dong Meets With New FRG Ambassador K 1
Pham Van Dong Receives Swedish Youth Delegation K 1
Constructive U.S. Stand Urged at Iceland Summit
[NHAN DAN 2 Oct] K 1
Radio Commentary Criticizes U.S. Military Buildup K 2
HCM City Party Organization's Draft Report
Part 1 K 3
Part 2 K 9

INDONESIA

Anti-Chinese Sentiment Flares in Surabaya [AFP] N 1

PHILIPPINES

Salas, Companions Charged With Rebellion [AFP] P 1
Salas' Release 'Nonnegotiable' [AFP] P 1
Arroyo Comments on Arrest
[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 1 Oct] P 2
Enrile on Military's View P 3
Impact on CPP Noted P 4
Military on 'Alert' [AFP] P 5
1,918 Killed in Insurgency Incidents Feb-Sep
[BUSINESS DAY 1 Oct] P 5
Military Chided for Insisting on Retaliation
[THE MANILA TIMES 1 Oct] P 7
Pimentel Confirms Training of 'Elite' Army Group P 8
Ramos Appoints 9 Generals to New Assignments
[BUSINESS DAY 1 Oct] P 8
Ramos Orders Rescue of NPA Hostages in Mindanao
[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 1 Oct] P 9
Marine Battalion Redeployed in Zamboanga City
[THE MANILA TIMES 1 Oct] P 9
General To Enforce Gun Law During Misuari Visit
[THE MANILA TIMES 30 Sep] P 10
Misuari May Postpone Visit P 11
Aquino To Meet Muslim Leaders in Mindanao P 11
Sources Claim Partido ng Bayan Headed for Split
[THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 30 Sep] P 11
Congressional Elections Slated for May 11, 1987 [AFP] P 12
Con-Com Approves Provision on Armed Forces P 12
Government Wants Another 90-Day Debt Moratorium P 13
Human Rights Team Faces 'Orchestrated' Hostility P 13
Paper Says Base Workers' Raise Insufficient P 14

ABE SAYS GORBACHEV LIKELY TO VISIT IN JANUARY

OW020831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Fukuoka, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Shintaro Abe, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's Executive Council, said Thursday Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is likely to visit Japan next January.

Abe, the former foreign minister, indicated the possibility of Gorbachev's January visit to Japan in an address he made in Fukuoka.

Abe said Gorbachev is expected to come to Japan after U.S.-Soviet summit talks, scheduled to take place in Reykjavik on October 11-12.

Meanwhile, Abe also said his party will work out a package of tax system reform bills for tax hikes and cuts by the end of this year to be presented before the next ordinary session of the Diet.

GORBACHEV SEEKS JAPAN'S HELP ON REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

OW011055 Tokyo KYODO in English 1042 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev sent a message to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday asking for Japan's cooperation in making the U.S.-Soviet summit in Reykjavik, Iceland, on October 11-12 a success.

Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo Nikolay Solovyev gave the message to Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari on instructions from Gorbachev, a Foreign Ministry official said.

In the message, Gorbachev said the Soviets expect fruitful talks in Reykjavik and a progress in disarmament. Solovyev said Gorbachev believes Nakasone has an interest in seeing progress in nuclear disarmament and made the request for Japan's cooperation in helping ensure the summit is a success, the official said.

A senior Foreign Ministry official, however, described the requests for cooperation as general in nature and said it did not emphasize any particular issue.

Kuranari told Solovyev that he welcomed the Reykjavik summit and expressed the hope that the meeting will lead to an expansion of dialogue between the two superpowers, the official said.

According to Solovyev, Gorbachev made the proposal for the Reykjavik summit in reply to a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan on July 25 after the Kremlin leaders decided it was necessary to have progress regarding negotiations on related problems in Geneva and following Reagan's reply to Soviet proposals made earlier.

In the message to Nakasone, Gorbachev made no reference to the date of his prospective visit to Japan, the official said.

Kuranari asked Solovyev that the Kremlin fix the date of Gorbachev's Tokyo visit as soon as possible.

Japan has proposed a Nakasone-Gorbachev meeting be held in Japan by the end of next January. Solovyev promised Kuranari to convey his request to Moscow.

NAKASONE MEETS PRC'S YUAN BAOHUA IN TOKYO

OW020509 Tokyo KYODO in English 0505 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told Yuan Baohua, Chinese vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, that greater efforts are needed for Japan and China to expedite bilateral economic cooperation.

Nakasone reiterated his reported plan to visit China is still under study, and noted that the Japanese Diet has not yet ended its current session.

Yuan, here on an official visit, told Nakasone China will make greater efforts to make its economic conditions more attractive to foreign direct investment, and that it will improve the quality of its export items.

China is currently stepping up efforts to attract more foreign capital in a drive to modernize its industrial infrastructure and industrial capabilities in a bid to improve its people's standards of living.

TOBACCO DISPUTE WITH U.S. STILL NOT RESOLVED

OW020423 Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, Oct. 1 KYODO -- Japan and the United States are still apart in bilateral tobacco trade talks and a high political decision is now needed to resolve the dispute before a U.S.-imposed negotiation deadline is reached October 6, U.S. Administration sources said Wednesday.

The Japanese side made its "final" proposal to lower the price of 20 foreign cigarettes in Japan to 260 yen a pack from the current 280 yen by reducing tariffs and local consumer taxes. But the U.S. is strongly dissatisfied with Japan's offer and demands that the price be cut to 250 yen a pack.

A high official of the Japanese Finance Ministry conferred with U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter by phone Tuesday and Wednesday but failed to reach a breakthrough in the talks.

Political pressure from Japanese tobacco farmers and U.S. major tobacco makers is strong and it appears unlikely that a compromise at working-level talks will be reached, observers said.

If both sides fail to settle the talks before October 6, Yeutter's office will ask President Ronald Reagan to take retaliatory actions against Japan under Section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act prohibiting "unfair" trade practices abroad.

The U.S. is currently studying the possibility of curbing imports of beer and liquor or optical fiber equipment and other high technology goods from Japan in retaliation for Japan's import restrictions against American tobacco, sources said.

KURANARI SPEAKS TO PRESS ON NAKASONE REMARKS

OW300417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0401 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Sept. 30 KYODO -- Mickey Leland, chairman of the U.S. Congressional black caucus, has accepted a message of apology from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for his recent remarks denounced as racist by U.S. minority groups, Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said Tuesday.

In a press conference following a Cabinet meeting, Kuranari said that Leland, representing 21 black members of the House of Representatives, informed Japanese Ambassador to Washington Nubuo Matsunaga late Monday that his group accepts Nakasone's message of regret over the incident.

Kuranari also reported that the number of protest telephone calls coming into Japanese consulates in the United States, as well as newspaper and television reports concerning Nakasone's controversial remarks, are on the decline.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda, in a separate press conference, also confirmed the report that the black caucus has accepted Nakasone's regrets. Gotoda added, however, that it was still necessary to view the situation "with caution."

In Washington, members of the Hispanic congressional caucus are scheduled to hold a meeting Tuesday to discuss the matter. Sources, however, said that the group is expected to follow the black caucus and close the issue by accepting Nakasone's message of apology. [passage omitted]

KYODO POLL SHOWS NAKASONE LOSING POPULARITY

OW011011 Tokyo KYODO in English 0802 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO -- While support for the Japanese Cabinet and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) remains at levels well above 50 percent, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is losing popularity with the public, according to results of a nationwide poll released Wednesday.

In interviews with 2,042 voters in 250 electoral districts across Japan, KYODO News Service found that support for the Nakasone cabinet stands at 55.8 percent, up by 1.5 points since the last poll in May.

Out of the 38.9 percent who replied they did not support the current cabinet, an overwhelming 30.2 percent (up from 19.8 percent in May) explained that they did not trust the prime minister. Another 20 percent (up from 10.6 percent) attributed their anti stance to a personal disliking for Nakasone.

Even a substantial number (30.6 percent) of those who support the Nakasone cabinet said they only backed Nakasone for lack of another suitable leader.

The survey also shows that Japanese voters follow the crowd: 27.3 percent (up from 14.2 percent in May) said they supported the Nakasone cabinet because it represents the party in power.

Looking at statistics for political parties, LDP supporters accounted for 54.2 percent of the total, up from 53.6 percent last May.

While the major opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) suffered a major blow in the July general elections, the survey reveals that support has risen from 15.7 percent in May to 18.5 percent by the end of September.

Komeito support declined by 0.1 point to account for 5.2 percent while that of the Japan Communist Party (JCP) climbed from 3.5 to 4.2 percent. The Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) support declined by 0.1 point to 3.7 percent.

Among those who back the LDP, 81.2 percent attribute their support to the presence of Nakasone as leader, up from the 74.4 percent recorded in May.

Although the latest poll indicates that support for the current Nakasone cabinet is solid, the present level of 55.8 percent actually represents a decline from the 59.6 percent recorded one year ago.

Moreover, the percentage of those polled who replied that they do not support the Nakasone government climbed to 38.3 percent from 31.1 percent in 1985.

While the latest survey findings confirm election results -- Nakasone and his ruling party won a landslide victory in the July general election by winning 308 of the 512 lower house seats -- the findings also show that Nakasone is losing public support.

The decline follows the dismissal of former Education Minister Masayuki Fujio for a statement attempting to justify Japan's 1910 annexation of the Korean peninsula and controversy in the United States over Nakasone's recent remarks on the low level of U.S. minority groups.

Although Nakasone has extended his final term by another year to deal with such pending issues as privatization of the Japanese National Railways (JNR) and reform of the postwar education issue, he can expect to face added pressure to resign in coming months to make way for one of the so-called new leaders.

Opposition party officials, highly interested in the survey results which indicate Nakasone's popularity is waning, maintain that the decline is due to controversy over the remarks by Fujio and Nakasone.

Former Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, current LDP secretary general, preferred to stress the positive aspects of the survey by pointing out that wide support for the LDP is based on party performance. But JSP Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi countered by saying that the survey shows that the country is ready for a "new leader" in the "post-Nakasone age."

Commenting on the increase in support for the JSP, JSP officials attributed it to a change in image with the election of Takako Doi as the first female leader of a major political party. The JSP, obviously pleased with the results, said that Doi, with her ties to local citizen and women's groups instead of the unions, provides a key to revival of the party.

SHEVARDNADZE ON U.S. 'OCCUPATION' OF SOUTH

SK300509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign minister, on September 23 denounced the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea speaking at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly, according to a report.

Noting that one of the acute questions in Asia and Pacific region is above all a question of the Korean peninsula, he said the Korean people desire an end to the country's division.

He stated that the main obstacle to the desire of the Korean people for national reunification was the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea.

14TH CHONGNYON CONGRESS HELD 26-28 SEP

SK300554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0538 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA) -- The 14th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) was held over September 26 and 28, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee to Chongnyon, read out a congratulatory message sent by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song to the 14th Congress of Chongnyon.

Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, made a report on the work of the Chongnyon Central Committee on the subject "on further developing and strengthening the work of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan in conformity with the new circumstances".

The reporter said that in the period under review the functionaries of Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan have achieved valuable successes in the work to hold generation after generation with invariable loyalty the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Big successes and experiences have been made in strengthening the Chongnyon organization and in the work with compatriots of all walks of life, in particular, in the work of enhancing the conscicusness and role of master of the Chongnyon work among traders and industrialists, he said.

He noted that Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots have frustrated the anti-Chongnyon campaign, national discrimination and persecutions by the reactionaries with and without and reliably defended all their rights.

Noting that they have made progress in the work for national reunification, he said that they have supported and encouraged in every way the powerful struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence and against fascism and for democracy in South Korea and the movement for democratic amendments to the Constitution.

As it has covered a glorious road, pulling through trials and difficulties over the past 30 odd years under the outstanding and tested guidance of the great leader and the dear leader, Chongnyon will advance along the road of shining victory following the road of chuche in the future, too, he stressed.

The congress elected Han Tok-su chairman, Yi Chin-kyu first vice-chairman and Yi Kye-paek, Pak Chae-ro, So Man-sul, Sin Sang-tae, Ho Chong-man, Yi Mal-sang, Pae Pyong-tu, Chon Yon-sik and Mun Tong-kun vice-chairmen of Chongnyon with unanimous approval.

The congress adopted letters to Marshal Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Kim Il-song Greetings

SK261230 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Message of greetings from DPRK President Kim Il-song to the 14th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, Chongnyon, dated 26 September, Pyongyang]

[Text] Tokyo, Japan

To the 14th Congress of Chongnyon on the occasion of the historic 14th Chongnyon Congress, which will mark a new milestone in developing the movement of Koreans in Japan, I extend hearty congratulatory greetings to comrade delegates participating in the congress, entertaining feelings of great pride and self-confidence in devoting themselves to patriotic work, and to all the 700,000 compatriots in Japan.

In the period under review, Chongynon functionaries and compatriots have successfully carried out the honorable patriotic task set forth at the 13th congress with warm love for the socialist fatherland and with firm faith and have added another brilliant chapter to the glorious course followed by Chongnyon. By vigorously carrying out the work of establishing a chuche ideological system within the ranks, Chongnyon has much more firmly rallied functionaries and compatriots around our party and the government of the Republic, has firmly consolidated organizations at all levels into a reliable chuche-type patriotic organization, and has successfully laid organizational and ideological foundations to guarantee the future of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

In the period under review, Chongnyon, while successfully overcoming mounting difficulties, has vigorously called on functionaries and compatriots to wage a patriotic struggle to achieve the prosperity of the socialist fatherland and the country's independent and peaceful reunification. Thus, it has attained great achievements for the fatherland and the people and has made itself shine as a chuche-type overseas national organization. It is the great pride of our fatherland and people to possess such a powerful overseas compatriots' organization as the Chongnyon organization, which has been hardened by trials for a long time and which has been firmly united ideologically and spiritually; such loyal ranks as Chongnyon functionaries, who are endlessly faithful to the chuche cause; and such passionate patriots as Koreans in Japan, who very dearly value the destiny of the fatherland and the people.

While highly appreciating the revolutionary zeal and the spirit of devotion displayed by Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in the period under review, I extend hearty thanks to all Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots.

At the 14th congress, Chongnyon will set forth the important task of developing the movement of Koreans in Japan to a higher stage. By much more firmly grasping the policy of imbuing the ranks with the chuche idea to meet the requirement of the movement of Koreans in Japan, which has entered a new period of change, Chongnyon should strengthen organizations at all levels in various ways and should attain greater victory in all patriotic work, including the work of achieving the fatherland's reunification.

Chongnyon should preferentially concentrate on thoroughly establishing the chuche ideological system within organizations and on much more firmly consolidating organizations at all levels organizationally and ideologically. Organizationally and ideologically strengthening Chongnyon constitute the urgent requirement for developing the situation and the basic question of influencing the movement of Koreans in Japan.

Chongnyon should win a greater number of compatriots by successfully organizing the internal segment of Chongnyon to suit changed circumstances and the characteristics of compatriots, by continuously improving its work system and method, by listening to the voices of the masses of the people by mingling with them, and by positively protecting their rights and interests.

Positively contributing to the cause of reunifying the fatherland and to building the socialist fatherland are important tasks facing Chongnyon. While initiatively coping with the current situation, Chongnyon should smash the enemy's maneuvers to concoct two Koreas, should positively carry out organizational and political work among compatriots to expedite the fatherland's reunification, and should further strengthen friendship and solidarity with the progressive people of the world, including the Japanese people. Thus, it should increase the ranks that support and sympathize with the fatherland's reunification and our revolutionary cause to a greater number.

By organizing and demonstrating the high loyalty and patriotic zeal of functionaries and compatriots to the maximum, Chongnyon should help them passionately love the socialist fatherland and positively contribute to socialist construction in the fatherland.

All Chongnyon functionaries should make new progress in their patriotic work by becoming deeply aware of their weighty mission for the fatherland and the people, by further increasing their sense of responsibility and role, by displaying revolutionary passion and creative positiveness, and by always working in a vigilant manner.

There will always be victories and glory on the future path of Chongnyon struggling to attain the victory of the chuche cause and the prosperity of the socialist fatherland.

I wish the congress success in its work, believing that this meeting will bring about a new upsurge in the movement of Koreans in Japan and will serve as an important opportunity of change to vigorously call on Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots to carry out all patriotic work, including the work of achieving the fatherland's reunification.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, DPRK president

[Dated] 26 September 1986, Pyongyang

KPA OFFICERS ADDRESS PRESS ON CONSTRUCTION

SK261130 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Statements made by DPRK KPA officers following a speech made by KPA Major General Yi Hong-sun at a press conference held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 23 September in connection with the mobilization of the combined units and units of the KPA and units of the Korean People's Security Forces for construction -- recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified speaker] We will now receive your questions. If you, reporters, have questions in connection with the content of the speech that Major General Yi Hong-sun has just delivered, please raise them.

[Unidentified speaker] I am a reporter [words indistinct]. The KPA Supreme Command has taken the important step of mobilizing soldiers of the People's Army and members of the People's Security Forces for socialist construction. Please discuss the labor struggle of soldiers of the KPA and members of the People's Security Forces, who have been mobilized for socialist construction upholding the Supreme Command's communiques, as well as their determination for the struggle.

[Kim Chang-yong] I will talk about that first. I am Kim Chang-yong, commander of the combined unit which has been mobilized for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex. Upholding the order of the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander, our combined unit was mobilized for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, one of the major targets of socialist construction, after leaving our post. When the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex with 100,000 ton capability is completed, the clothing problem of our people will be more smoothly resolved and many related problems in remarkable improving the people's living will be resolved as well.

All soldiers of our combined unit who are now engaged in the construction of the vinalon complex are now vigorously waging their labor struggle, with the firm determination to repay, with loyalty, the great trust and confidence extended by the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who called us to participate in this honorable and rewarding battle site. Our soldiers have vigorously continued the labor struggle without letup even under the unfavorable weather condition of heavy rainfall. As a result, our soldiers have done a great deal of work in building foundation structures, including the ground-digging work of building a reservoir for the vinalon complex.

In particular, the building of the 27-meter high silo was one of the major construction projects in building the vinalon complex. We had many difficulties and obstacles in the construction of this silo. However, the officers and men of our unit pooled strength, adopted a new construction method, and vigorously waged the construction struggle. As a result, they were able to complete the silo construction work ahead of schedule.

We will give our report of glory, report of loyalty, to the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il by completing the construction of this vinalon complex within schedule at any cost.

[Kim Paek-kil] I am Kim Paek-kil, commander of the unit which has been mobilized for the construction of the Sariwon potassium fertilizer plant. Our unit, upholding the order of the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander, is now participating in the construction of the Sariwon potassium fertilizer plant.

After leaving our post and arriving in the construction site of the Sariwon potassium fertilizer plant, our unit participated in the ground-breaking ceremony for the plant. Since then, our unit has undertaken many construction projects, including the building of quarries, railway lines, and roads for the construction of the plant.

Upholding with loyalty the lofty intent of the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who called on us to participate in the peaceful construction of the country after actively taking the peace-loving measure despite the tense situation in which the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the South Korean authorities, have been constantly perpetrated, all commanders and soldiers in our combined unit are now creating new miracles in the construction of the fertilizer plant.

All of the people in North Hwanghae Province, who have witnessed our vigorous labor struggle, are now assisting our soldiers with sincerity, saying: They are not only outstanding and brave soldiers in battle, but are also taking a great share of the socialist construction. Soldiers of our combined unit are now firmly determined to demonstrate to the world once again the correctness of the measure taken by the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander this time by completing our assigned construction work on schedule.

[Nam Ho-chol] I am Nam Ho-chol, deputy commander of the combined unit which has been mobilized for the construction of reclaimed tideland and salt ponds. Upholding the order of the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander, all soldiers of our combined unit, too, are effecting new miracles and innovations in the construction of reclaimed tideland and salt ponds. Upholding the order of the respected and beloved comrade supreme commander, all soldiers of our combined unit, too, are effecting new miracles and innovations in the construction of reclaimed tideland and salt ponds.

[Unidentified MINJU CHOSON Reporter] I am a reporter from the MINJU CHOSON newspaper company. We understand that when soldiers of the Poeple's Army and members of the People's Security Forces were moving to their socialist construction sites, after leaving their posts, cherishing in their hearts the Supreme Command's communique, they received an enthusiastic welcome from the people residing near their posts and the people in the areas they passed through. I think that there must have been many excited and emotional happenings at that time. Would you discuss this?

[Yi Yong-sin] Yes, I will talk about it. I am Yi Yong-sin, (?staff officer) of the combined unit which has been mobilized for the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant. The combined units and units of the KPA and the units of the Korean People's Security Forces received an enthusiastic welcome from the people everywhere while moving from the frontline area and posts to the socialist construction sites according to the measure of the KPA Supreme Command. While moving to the construction sites by train and truck, our soldiers received a warm welcome of kindred love from the people on streets, villages, and even on the platforms of the railway stations they passed through. The people, ranging from old men to children, enthusiastically welcomed our soldiers with flags and flowers while chanting "hurrah," dancing, and singing.

The combined unit to which I belong moved to the Kangwon Province area to participate in the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant. The people in the province enthusiastically welcomed us with the spirit and vigor that they displayed in battle together with our soldiers during the past fatherland liberation war. As you know well, the man who played the husband of the youngest of three sisters who were the protagonists in the Korean art film "The Husbands of Three Sisters" was also among the welcoming crowds.

The people came out to the railway stations where the military trains carrying soldiers passed through and gave encouraging letters and food to the soldiers. At the railway terminals for military trains, the people enthusiastically welcomed our soldiers, waving flowers and hanging them around their necks. In particular, the people in Kosan and Anpyon Counties in Kangwon Province gave a warm welcome, holding torches high, dancing, and singing when the soldiers passed through in trucks at night.

Our soldiers who have arrived in the socialist construction sites are now vigorously accelerating construction with redoubled courage and high morale, while cherishing in their hearts the warm welcome and support of the people.

We are firmly determined to bestow joy on the great leader and the dear comrade leader and to actively repay the expectations of the people who have given us an enthusiastic welcome by outstandingly completing the large-scale Kumgangsan power plant.

[Unidentified military officer] Our combined unit also received an enthusiastic welcome from the citizens of Pyongyang City and the people in South Pyongan Province when it passed through Pyongyang, Pyongson, and Sunchon.

[Unidentified KPA newspaper reporter] I am a reporter from the KPA newspaper company. The United States and the South Korean authorities have not only been frantic with their new war provocation maneuvers, but have also extremely aggravated the situation in our country, preposterously branding the peace-loving measure taken by the KPA Supreme Command this time as a false and camouflaged peace offensive and the like. Please comment on this.

[Apparent voice of Major General Yi Hong-su] Let me answer that question. The KPA Supreme Commands's current step of mobilizing the KPA soldiers, numbering approximately 150,000, for the peaceful construction of the country has aroused full support and sympathy among the peace-loving people of the world as well as internationally because of its correctness.

Our party and the government of the republic have made all possible efforts to create circumstances favorable for alleviating tension in our country and for achieving the peaceful reunification of the country. In this year, the International Year of Peace, alone, we repeatedly advanced many measures and proposals in an effort to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to consolidate peace in the country.

However, the United States and the South Korean authorities have perpetrated acts running counter to our sincere efforts, babbling about propaganda, a false peace offensive, and the like.

This notwithstanding, we are firmly convinced of the justness of our proposals and the vitality of our measures. Therefore, in the future, too, we will consistently make efforts with broad generosity and patience to create a situation favorable for alleviating tension in our country and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We hold that the United States and the South Korean authorities should clearly recognize the real intent of our measure and act discreetly.

Do you have any further questions? If not, we will close the press conference. Thank you very much.

SUNCHON MEETING WELCOMES KPA SOLDIER-BUILDERS

SK270140 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Report on speech by Han Kyong-ho, chairman of the Sunchon Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, at a mass meeting held in Sunchon, South Pyongan Province, on 22 September to welcome the soldiers participating in the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex -- portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Han Kyong-ho recording] Amid a solemn environment in which all the people and People's Army soldiers of the country, upholding the grand economic construction program of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are vigorously engaging in production and construction with new faith and hope, today we are holding a mass meeting of Sunchon City, South Pyongan Province, to warmly welcome the People's Army soldier-builder comrades who have come to the battleground to build the Sunchon vinalon complex according to the recent measure taken by the KPA Supreme Command. In the name of all the workers of Sunchon City, I warmly welcome all People's Army soldier-builder comrades who heroically have come to the construction site of the Sunchon vinalon complex according the measure taken by the KPA Supreme Command in the same spirit with which they achieved heroic and revolutionary exploits in the fierce battleground for the construction of the West Sea lockgate, a great monumental creation of the Workers' Party era. [applause]

The recent measure taken by the KPA Supreme Command is a most reasonable measure that reflects our people's peace-loving aspirations for alleviating tension in Korea and for maintaining stable peace there under any circumstances, even though the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have become more vicious. It is also a wise measure that wholly conforms to the aspirations of all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving peoples, who hope for peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Today, grand nature-remarking projects are being launched in our country on an unprecedented large scale to erect great long-lasting creations. These construction projects are worthwhile ones that will help achieve ahead of schedule the 10 major prospective goals of socialist construction put forth by our people and that will help provide wealth for the development of the country and for the happiness of posterity, and are honorable ones that will help proudly hand down the ever-prosperous fatherland to our descendants.

Our People's Army soldier-builders completed the construction of the West Sea lockgate in a short period of time, which was considered as a dream a short while ago, thereby providing firm prospects for resolving the problem of water for the newly claimed tidal land and the acute problem of transportation. All the people and KPA soldiers who hear of the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, the tide lands, [words indistinct], potash fertilizer plants, large-scale hydraulic power plants, and other important construction projects that have strategic significance, following the completion of the West Sea lockgate, are filled with boundless excitement and fervent resolve to respond to the call of the party with loyalty.

When these grand-scale tasks are realized, the economic power of our country will be continuously strengthened; the appearance of the land will be renewed; a new change will be brought about in the people's material and cultural lives; [words indistinct] complete socialist victory will be attained ahead of schedule; and a wonderful event unprecedented throughout thousands of years of the history of our country will take place. [end recording]

The reporter went on to say: In an overwhelming environment in which all party members and workers of the country are vigorously executing construction projects to attain ahead of schedule the grand prospective goals for socialist economic construction put forth at the sixth party congress, KPA soldiers who are participating in the peaceful construction of the country on a large scale according to the measure taken by the KPA Supreme Command are achieving brilliant labor exploits in many construction sites by vigorously accelerating the march of the 1980's as they did in the construction of the West Sea lockgate. After mentioning in detail the struggle achievements of the builders and the KPA soldiers who are building the Sunchon vinalon complex, which will play an important role in attaining the goals for the production of cloth and chemical products from the new prospective plan, the reporter said as follows;

[Begin Han recording] The KPA soldier-builders are vigorously struggling to accelerate overall construction, which includes excavation for the groundwork, the erection of flash boards, the erection of pillars, the assembly of scaffolding planks, and the assembly of building structures.

A great creation that will proudly mark the 1980's will be finely completed in the near future without fail in our country where one-a-match-for-100 heroic People's Army soldiers are creating new exploits and miracles by personally participating in the important construction projects of the country. All party members and workers with endless loyalty toward the party and the revolution and with a single mind to erect great long-lasting creations must rise up in proud battle as one to attain brilliant labor exploits.

Accelerating the march of the 1980's in the style of building the West Sea lockgate is our most important revolutionary task. We must carry out all work in earnest, speedily, and in the style of building the West Sea lockgate to complete the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex as scheduled. We must thoroughly materialize the demand of the party and the revolution, just like the builders of the West Sea lockgate mapped out plans based upon the demand of the party, instead of mapping out struggle plans based upon the quantity of work, and stubbornly carry out plans based upon the principle of absoluteness and unconditionality.

Resolving everything and carrying out work by ourselves is a struggle spirit that we must possess and is a revolutionary method. Our prospects are brilliant; our goal is clear; and the spirit of the masses is high and burning just like an active volcano.

According to the measure taken by the KPA Supreme Command, KPA units are participating in important construction projects on a large scale, and the KPA soldiers are [words indistinct]. This is the due responsibility and destiny of the [words indistinct] and of the People's Army soldiers. We must frequently visit the construction site of the Sunchon vinalon complex and must far better organize the work of supporting them materialistically and spiritually. We firmly believe that all the People's Army soldier-builder comrades who are participating in the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex will make the report of loyalty and honor to the great leader after becoming creaters of new exploits and heroic warriors in the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, with the same invincible spirit and courage with which they completed the West Sea lockgate in 5 years. [end recording]

NORTH HWANGHAE GREETS CONSTRUCTION SOLDIERS

SK290429 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The working people of North Hwanghae Province greeted and warmly welcomed with compatriotic feelings the soldiers participating in the construction of the Sariwon potassium fertilizer plant pursuant to the important step taken by the KPA Supreme Command. The people, students, and children of the province, including Sariwon, Unpa County, and (Pongsan) County, came out along the roads of their home towns and villages and warmly greeted the KPA soldiers, who have come to the peaceful construction sited after leaving the front and guardposts, offering them bouquets and leis.

A mass rally was held on the spot on 25 September to welcome the soldiers participating in the construction of the Sariwon potassium fertilizer plant. [passage omitted]

Participating in the rally were responsible functionaries of the provincial government, administrative, economic, and working people's organizations, as well as the working people in the city. The rally began with the singing of the "Song of General Kim Il-song." Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, made a report at the rally.

[Begin Kim Hyong-chong recording] Comrades, today we are holding a mass rally of Sariwon in North Hwanghae Province to welcome the soldiers participating in the construction of the Sariwon potassium fertilizer plant at a time when the entire country is brisk with new revolutionary passion, upholding the party's militant call for vigorously accelerating the march of the 1980's in the manner of building the West Sea lockgate. First, I warmly welcome, in the name of all the people of the province, the soldier-constructors participating in construction of the Sariwon potassium fertilizer plant pursuant to the Supreme Command's step to have the combined units and units of the KPA and the Korean People's Security Forces massively participate in the peaceful construction of the country. [applause]

Comrades, in the northern half of the Republic at present, construction projects participated in by all the people are vigorously being carried out to fulfill the long-range goal of socialist economic construction put forward by the sixth party congress. An important task has been given our people to accelerate and complete major construction projects and to attain ahead of schedule the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction put forward by the party so that we can attain the country's (?prospective people's economic targets). This is a rewarding struggle task to further solidify the material and technological base of socialism in our country, to solidify peace and security in the country, and to provide happiness and prosperity for our people for many generations to come.

Today, all the Korean people are participating as one in the struggle to realize this honorable task with new faith and spirit under the slogan "Let us vigorously accelerate the march of the 1980's in the manner of building the West Sea lockgate." To keep pace with this movement of all the people's grand march, the KPA Supreme Command some time ago took an important step to have the combined units and units of the KPA and the Korean People's Security Forces massively participate in the country's peaceful construction. [end recording]

He stressed that although the situation in the country is very tense because of the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the step taken by the KPA Supreme Command to have a vast number of troops leave the front and guardposts and participate in peaceful construction is a clear manifestation of the consistent peace-loving position of our party and the government of the republic. He said that the soldiers participating in the construction of the Sariwon potassium fertilizer plant and the working people of the province should bring the traditional virtue ot the spirit of cooperation between the army and the people into fuller bloom and build the monumental creation of the WPK era as soon as possible, vigorously accelerating the march of the 1980's in the manner of building the West Sea lockgate. He continued:

[Begin Kim recording] All the soldier-constructors should uphold the party's militant call for vigorously accelerating the march of the 1980's in the manner of building the West Sea lockgate and vigorously wage a mass technological innovation movement, highly demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, create continuous miracles and innovations in construction, overcoming by themselves the difficulties they encounter, and maintain the quality of the construction at the best level.

Success in construction largely depends on the commanding officers' sense of responsibility and role. All the officers should establish a revolutionary spirit and should always give priority to political work, meticulously plan and supervise economic organizational work and production (?direction), and stimulate the masses to new innovations, leading them by personal example.

All party members and working people in the province should uphold the great leader's teachings and highly demonstrate the traditional virtue of the spirit of cooperation between the army and the people, assist in every way the working and living conditions of the soldier-constructors working at the peaceful construction sites, and ensure, in particular, the sufficient supply of auxiliary foodstuffs, such as vegetables and meat, and the daily necessities of life for them. At the same time, they should supply in a timely manner the steel products and cement necessary for the construction. They should actively support the construction of the plant in terms of materials, technology, and labor by mobilizing the reserves and potentials in all units to the utmost. The task given us is difficult and enormous, but we are optimistic of victory. The noble revolutionary spirit and achievements of the KPA soldiers in their struggle to defend the country and to build a better country will shine forever in the country's growth and prosperity and our people's endless happiness. [end recording] [passage omitted]

KULLOJA STRESSES INHERITANCE IN PARTY BUILDING

SK010600 Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 8, Aug 86 pp 8-13

[Article by Yi Pong-kil: "Guaranteeing Inheritance in Building the Party Is the Legal Requirement of Developing the Party"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song illuminated the future path for building the party of the working class by publishing the immortal and classic work, "The Historic Experience of Building the WPK," during a historic period when a new revolutionary change was being brought about in developing our party and the revolution.

The work integrates and comprehensivbely systematizes the principles of building a party, which includes the direction and method of founding, consolidating, and developing a chuche-type revolutionary party; how to safeguard its nature as a party of the leader and perfect its features; all theoretical and practical aspects, which are the guidelines of party work and activities; and the historic experience of building our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song attained immortal achievements, which will shine throughout the history of development of the theory on the construction of the party, by developing in this work a unique idea related the building the party -- the idea to firmly guarantee inheritance in building the party and prospectively build the party into a guide of the socialist and communist society.

We should closely study and master the profound idea and theory related to building the party and the rich experience acquired by our party in building the party and should much more thoroughly solidify the idea, theory, and experience in carrying out party work and activities.

Thoroughly guaranteeing inheritance in building the party is the legal requirement for developing the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Guaranteeing inheritance in building the party is the legal requirement for developing the communist movement and the party, according to the book, "The Historic Experience of Building the WPK," page 26.

Perfecting inheritance in building the party poses an important question related to the destiny of the party and the revolution and a basic question to be resolved in building the revolutionary party of the working class. Only by firmly guaranteeing inheritance in building the party can the party of the working class smoothly perform its mission as a political organization that soldifies the leader's idea and leadership, safeguards its nature as the leader's party, and perfects its features.

Guaranteeing inheritance in building the party implies the maintenance of a blood lineage of the party in a pure manner during the entire course of building the party and the consistent adherence forever to the important principle of building the party.

The cause of building the party of the working class is a historic cause carried out over several generations and also protracted work carried out generation after generation.

The cause of building the party -- the cause developed by the leader -- is realized and advances through a multistage developmental processes, which is completed when historical inheritance is guaranteed. Achieving the protected caused of building the party of the working class inevitably accompanies the revolutionary replacement of the generation. Building the party should continue steadily generation after generation along with the revolutionary replacement of the generation. Thus, the question naturally arises of inheriting the leader's cause of building the party while inheriting the blood lineage of the revolution.

Even though the party of the working class has correctly followed the legal course by developing itself into a party in power, it cannot safeguard its revolutionary nature, nor can it perfect its features as the party of the leader, if it fails to correctly resolve the question of inheritance in achieving the cause of building the party.

The important task looming before the party of the working class during the stage of inheriting and completing the cause of building the party developed by the leader is to strengthen and develop the party into the party of the leader forever. This constitutes a new, higher stage in achieving the cause of building the party and the work of perfecting the features of the party of the leader. The high-stage requirement for developing the party can only be successfully met by firmly guaranteeing inheritance in building the party.

Only when the cause of building the party is invariably inherited at a time when the cause of building the party has reached a high developmental stage and when the revolutionary generation is replaced can we purely inherit the blood lineage of the party, safeguard the revolutionary nature of the party as the party of the leader by consistently abiding by and solidifying forever the principle of building the party, which has been implemented by the party, and perfect the features of the party. This shows that guaranteeing inheritance in building the party constitutes the legal requirement for developing the party.

Inheriting the cause of building the party -- the cause of the leader -- poses one of the urgent questions which face the international communist movement.

Well over a century has elapsed since the inception of the communist movement and since the emergence of the party of the working class. During this period, the revolutionary generation has been replaced; there has been the replacement of the generation.

It is today a universal requirement to inherit and complete the cause of building the party generation after generation, as the cause of building the party, which was developed by the leader, has advanced far. Because of this, guaranteeing inheritance in building the party poses an urgent question, the solution of which presses both theoretically and practically. This historic task demanded by our era has been carried out by our party in a most brilliant and satisfactory manner.

Our party is a great revolutionary party, which has successfully resolved the question of guaranteeing inheritance in building the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party has satisfactorily resolved the question of inheriting the revolutionary cause.

The leading segment of the party has been so firmly consolidated as to inherit our party's idea and leadership; the party's organizational and ideological foundation has been solidified rock firm; and the party's leadership system has been firmly established. This is the brilliant success and great victory which has been attained in building the party, according to "The Historic Experience of Building the WPK," page 111.

Most important in inheriting the cause of building the party is to correctly resolve the question of a successor to the leader.

Inheriting the cause of building the party -- the leader's revolutionary cause -- is basically a question of who will inherit the cause of building the party developed by the leader and in what manner, that is, a question concerning a successor to the leader. The question of a successor in building the party of the working class is the question of inheriting the leader's political position and role. The leader's leadership position and role should be inherited by a successor who can carry on the leader's cause from one generation to the next.

Just as the leader plays a decisive role in carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working class and the cause of building the party, a successor to the leader plays a decisive role in inheriting and perfecting the revolutionary cause of the working class and the cause of building the party.

Through the leader, the revolutionary cause of the working class develops and advances victoriously, and the party is founded, strengthened, and developed. Through a successor to the leader, the leader's cause is inherited and completed, the revolutionary nature of the party is safeguarded as the party of the leader, and its features are perfected. Accordingly, only by choosing an outstanding leader of the people -- a tested leader -- who possesses personality and the gift to be endlessly faithful to the leader and the revolution and to smoothly assume the political leadership of the entire party and society as a successor can the party of the working class firmly grasp and brilliantly inherit and develop the cause of building the party.

Our party has attained great achievements in most successfully resolving the question of a political successor to the leader, setting a brilliant example and gaining precious experience.

By showing profound wisdom and by successfully carrying out ideological and theoretical activities, dear Comrade Kim Chong-Il has resolutely safeguarded, developed, and enriched the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea. During the course of attaining brilliant achievements by bringing about a revolutionary change in developing the party and the revolution, he has fully demonstrated the outstanding gifts and features of an outstanding leader who can strengthen and develop our party into a chuche-type revolutionary party forever and carry out the revolutionary cause to the end from one generation to the next.

Through their practical struggle and experience, our people have confidently realized that only by following the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il can they brilliantly inherit and complete the cause of building the party -- the leader's revolutionary cause. Proceeding from this unchanging faith, which they have found in their struggle and which has developed throughout history, our party members and all the people have come to cherish a noble will and an ardent desire to hold dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the wide leader of our party and people.

Having profound insight into the noble will of cadres and party members, into the ardent desire of all the people, and into the requirements for developing the party and the revolution, our party has helped those concerned hold dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem as the wise leader of our party and people and as a great successor to the chuche cause according to the organizational will of the entire party. This is the most precious result attained in building our party and a great example of brilliantly resolving the question of inheritance in building the party.

Laying a foundation of the party geared toward firmly guaranteeing the leadership of a successor to the leader politically, ideologically, and organizationally and toward establishing a leadership system are principled questions for correctly inheriting the cause of building the party.

The leader's monolithic leadership related to building the party, party activities, and the revolution and construction is generally guaranteed by the foundation for leadership and by a leadership system. Therefore, to thoroughly guarantee the monolithic political leadership of the leader, we should possess a firm organizational and ideological foundation and should firmly establish a work system that is guaranteed by a systematic organizational structure, revolutionary discipline, and order. [paragraph continues]

This requirement is met by firmly laying the party's organizational and ideological foundation and by thoroughly establishing a leadership system.

Laying the party's foundation and establishing a leadership system are the work of laying an organizational and ideological foundation to firmly guarantee the leadership position and the role of a successor to the leader in carrying out the cause of building the party, which will continue generation after generation. This work is also the struggle to establish discipline and order to thoroughly realize the monolithic leadership of a successor. Therefore, only by laying the party's foundation and by establishing a leadership system geared toward guaranteeing the leadership of a successor to the leader after correctly choosing him can we help him take the position of the supreme leader of the party and the revolution, correctly assume his role, and complete the cause of building the party developed by the leader by thoroughly assuming his monolithic leadership of the entire party and society.

Thus, the party's organizational and ideological foundation and leadership system firmly guaranteee inheritance in the cause of building the party by firmly guaranteeing the position and role of a successor to the supreme leader of the party and the revolution in carrying out the cause of building the party, which is inherited generation after generation, and by thoroughly passing along the absolute authority and decisive role of the leader.

Under the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, our party has clearly assumed the features of a glorious chuche-type revolutionary party and has successfully carried out the historic cause of laying the party's organizational and ideological foundation and of establishing a leadership system.

Having followed the course of brilliant victory and glory, our revolution entered in the 1970's a new, higher development stage of imbuing the entire party and society with the chuche idea. This urgently called for further strengthening our party, the political staff headquarters of the revolution, and for bringing about a basic change in building the party and in carrying out party activities.

Considering laying the party's foundation and establishing a leadership system for reflecting the requirement of developing the party and the revolution as the basic principle for building our party and as among the important contents that concern the work of guaranteeing inheritance in building the party, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has energetically organized and led the struggle to achieve this end.

As a result of the vigorous struggle to lay the party's foundation and establish a leadership system under the wise leadership of the party center, the ranks of cadre members have been organized by core elements of the revolution, who are endlessly faithful to the party and the leader; their role has further increased; and a firm foundation has been laid toward smoothly guaranteeing party leadership. At the same time, the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally and thoroughly implementing party decisions and directives has developed, and strong centralized discipline and order have been established to deal with the important and principled questions that arise in party work and activities and in the revolution and construction according to the party center's monolithic conclusions and directives. The firm organizational and ideological foundation for strengthening and developing the party into a chuche-type revolutionary party forever has today been laid within our party, and a leadership system has been firmly established toward brilliantly inheriting and developing the chuche revolutionary cause.

The profound idea of laying the party's foundation and establishing a leadership system and the practical experience of our party in successfully materializing this idea constitute a programmatic guideline for illuminating the future path of building the party of the working class and a fighting banner which encourages the revolutionary parties and the people to attain the final victory of the revolution.

Inheriting the monolithic nature of the leader's idea and leadership is one of the basic contents concerning the inheritance of the cause of building the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The basis for inheriting the cause of building the party generation after generation is to inherit the monolithic nature of the party's idea and leadership, according to "the Historic Experience of Building the WPK," page 27.

The revolutionary idea of the leader, who first pioneered the road of the revolution, is the party's monolithic guiding idea and a basic factor in determining the nature of the party. Only by considering the leader's idea as its firm guiding idea and only by purely inheriting this idea can the party of the working class safeguard the revolutionary nature of the party and perfect its features as the party of the leader.

Building the party of the working class is achieved by the political leadership of the leader throughout the entire course of this cause — from the time of inception to the time of development and completion. Only under the leadership of the leader is the cause of building the party begun, advanced victoriously, and finally completed. This is the legal process of completing the cause of building the party. Accordingly, to invariably safeguard its revolutionary nature, to perfect its feature as the party of the leader, and to build itself and carry out activities to suit its nature as a political weapon, which solidifies the leader's idea and leadership, the party of the working class should inherit the monolithic nature of the idea and leadership in building the party, generation after generation.

The cause of building the party generation after generation implies that the idea and leadership of the leader, who first pioneered the road of the revolution, is inherited by a successor to the leader. To inherit the cause of building the party is to inherit the idea and leadership. Accordingly, if the monolithic nature of the idea and leadership fails to be inherited in building the party, we cannot safeguard the revolutionary nature and fighting achievements of the party when the revolutionary generation is replaced, nor can we guarantee the leadership role of the party. As a result, the party will not be able to assume its role to the end as a weapon in the revolutionary struggle to solidify the leader's idea and leadership. Only by firmly inheriting the monolithic nature of the idea and leadership in building the party can the party safeguard its revolutionary nature as the party of the leader and assume its role as a political organization designed to solidify the leader's idea and leadership.

Therefore, thoroughly inheriting the monolithic nature of the leader's idea and leadership constitutes a basic prerequisite and a decisive factor for guaranteeing inheritance in building the party.

Guaranteeing the monolithic nature of the idea and leadership within the party is carried out through the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system.

Considering the work of establishing a monolithic ideological system as the basic line of building the party and as a general mission in party work and activities, our party has continuously developed this work to meet the requirement of developing the revolution.

Under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has helped constantly grasp the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system and vigorously forge ahead with this work by attaching importance to the work of firmly strengthening the unity of the entire party around the party and the leader and by considering the work of developing absolute and unconditional loyalty to the party and the leader as a basis. At the same time, our party has delineated in various ways the principle and method of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system to meet the requirement of developing the party and the revolution -- the requirement of further developing the work of establishing the monolithic ideological system. Since our party has resolved the principled question of establishing the monolithic ideological system, the struggle to firmly establish the party's monolithic ideological system and to thoroughly guarantee the monolithic nature of the idea and leadership within the party has been much more positively and briskly waged. As a result, the monolithic nature of the idea and leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center has been firmly guaranteed within our party.

Today all work and activities of our party have been carried out thoroughly in accordance with the party center's idea and intent, and the revolution and construction have been carried out vigorously under the party center's monolithic guidance. That the party center's monolithic guidance has been firmly guaranteed clearly shows that our party has smoothly resolved the question of inheriting the monolithic nature of the leader's idea and leadership generation after generation.

Indeed, establishing the party's monolithic ideological system has been the basic line of building the party, which our party, which was founded with the immortal chuche idea as a guiding idea, has followed since its inception, and the history of the construction of our party has been the course of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system and of thoroughly guaranteeing the monolithic nature of the idea and leadership within the party. The thing in which we take great pride while reviewing the history of our party is that, regarding the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system as the basic line of building the party, we have consistently implemented this line.

Our party's practical experience shows that vigorously waging the struggle to establish the party's monolithic ideological system constitutes the true way to strengthen and develop the party into the leader's party forever and a guarantee for thoroughly guaranteeing the monolithic nature of the idea and leadership within the party and for inheriting and developing this nature generation after generation.

Safeguarding, inheriting, and developing the party's revolutionary tradition is the important requirement of guaranteeing inheritance in achieving the cause of building the party.

The working class cause of building the party advances by realizing inheritance and is achieved through multistaged developmental processes. Tradition and inheritance are fused into one in achieving the cause of building the party of the working class. We cannot imagine inheritance without tradition. Without inheritance, we cannot imagine the victorious advance and completion of the cause of building the party. [paragraph continues]

To make the cause of building the party, which is completed by linking generations, advance by achieving inheritance, we should have a historical root, which links the entire course of advance to a blood lineage. Thus, the cause of building the party of the working class can firmly maintain its lifeline, no matter how historical stages may change and no matter how the generation may be replaced. Such a historical root and such a blood lineage are the party's revolutionary tradition developed by the leader.

The revolutionary tradition delineates the guiding idea, theory, and methodology of the party founded by the leader and indicates the general direction and goal of party construction and activities. In addition, the revolutionary tradition comprehensively includes the precious experience and achievements attained in party construction and activities — in the struggle to strengthen and develop the party into the leader's party. This shows that the revolutionary tradition is the historical root of the struggle to inherit and complete the cause of building the party of the working class and an artery which links the past, present, and future of the revolutionary struggle into a single entity.

Therefore, safeguarding, inheriting, and developing the revolutionary tradition constitute decisive factors linking the entire course of the struggle to complete the historical cause of building the party into a single blood lineage and strengthening and developing the party into leader's party forever.

The history of the work of founding, strengthening, and developing our party is history during which the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party has been formed and purely inherited, and the future path of our party and revolution depends on how successfully we inherit the revolutionary tradition.

Considering questions on the stand and attitude toward the revolutionary tradition as basic questions related to the destiny of the party and the revolution, our party has wisely led the struggle to inherit and develop the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition.

It is the firm will and faith of our party to complete, generation after generation, the cause of building the party, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has developed and victoriously advanced, by resolutely safeguarding and brilliantly inheriting and developing the chuche revolutionary tradition. Proceeding from such a will and faith and considering the work of guaranteeing the purity of the revolutionary tradition as the basic question of safeguarding the leader and the revolution, our party has made all the contents of the revolutionary tradition consistently filled with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's glorious and brillant revolutionary history and with his immortal fighting achievements. Under our party's wise leadership and through its positive struggle, the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition has been safeguarded in a most pure manner and has developed and been enriched as a whole. It shines brilliantly as a precious revolutionary treasure which will firmly and invariably guarantee forever the victory of the revolution and the completion of the cause of building the party and as a lasting cornerstone.

The unique idea developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on guaranteeing inheritance in building the party is a powerful theoretical and practical weapon delineating the legality of inheriting and completing the cause of building the party of the working class and method thereof.

By this great idea on building the party, the contents of the work of inheriting the cause of building the party, the decisive role of a successor in inheriting the cause of building the party, and the principled way to build the party into the leader's party forever, and to perfect its appearance have been clarified as a whole.

The theory delineated by our party on guaranteeing inheritance in building the party is unique and great because the question of inheriting and completing the cause of building the party of the working class has been raised anew and resolved brilliantly.

Our party has raised anew and brilliantly resolved the question of inheriting the cause of building the party based on the scientific analysis of the legal process of achieving the cause of building the party, which has continued generation after generation, and by developing the theory on party construction, proceeding from the requirement of the situation in which the replacement of the generation has taken place in the course of the communist movement. This is a great achievement in bringing about a new phase in developing the theory on building the party of the working class.

Our party's theory on inheriting the cause of building the party is great and unique, because the question of inheriting and completing the cause of building the party of the working class has been raised as the question of strengthening and developing the party into the leader's party forever and because this theory has been developed with the question of successor -- the question of inheriting the leader's political position and role -- as the central point.

Just as the leader who has founded the party occupies an absolute position and assumes a decisive role in achieving the cause of building the party, a successor to the leader occupies an absolute position and assumes a decisive role in inheriting and completing the cause of building the party.

Based on the scientific analysis of such a role assumed by a successor to the leader in inheriting the cause of building the party, our party has developed anew the theory on inheriting and completing the cause of building the party with the question concerning a successor who inherits the leader's political position and role as the central figure.

Indeed, the acquisition of a precious experience by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il by setting forth and brilliantly materializing the idea and theory on guaranteeing inheritance in building the party constitutes a great achievement -- an immortal contribution to achieving the cause of building the party of the working class.

Just as we did in the past, we should continuously consolidate and develop the WPK into a chuche-type revolutionary party by much more firmly solidifying the party's organizational and ideological foundation, by thoroughly establishing the party's leadership system, by firmly inheriting the monolothic nature of the idea and leadership in building the party, and by purely inheriting our party's revolutionary tradition generation after generation.

CHOSON ILBO SAYS U.S. AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS 'SHOCKING'

SK020508 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 1 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "It Is Impossible To Be Set Back 20 Years -- Ambassador Walker's Remarks and Our Political Reality"]

[Text] The outgoing U.S. Ambassador to the ROK Richard Walker, in an interview with THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, made very interesting remarks in connection with the political problems of the ROK. He is reported to have said that if the ROK misses the present opportunity, it will be set back 20 years politically, stressing the concern widely spread among diplomats that if the ROK fails to transform itself into a democratic government, it will have to suffer a recurrence of martial law or another coup d'etat.

The view of the situation varies from person to person. There will be some who will be annoyed by such open comment by an ambassador on the political future of the country in which he is stationed.

However, in view of our present reality, our attention is naturally drawn to his remarks, which are based on his 5 years and 3 months of experience in the office, as ambassador of a country having important interests in the ROK and as ambassador of a country supposedly having an extensive information network of its own.

In view of this, the contents of his remarks are both shocking and suggestive. It is astonishing that among the foreign diplomatic envoys in the ROK there are concerns that if the ROK misses this golden opportunity, it will have to suffer a state of siege transcending the Constitution, even dreaming of whose recurrence makes us feel dread.

It is true that we are saddened by Ambassador Walker's remarks, although we are not in a position to know whether they are based on such concern or not, that the ROK will be set back 20 years in such an event and that he is not entirely optimistic about the present situation in the ROK.

No one can make such remarks arbitrarily, still less one who holds the position of a diplomatic envoy. Yet Ambassador Walker dared to make such remarks, concluding his tenure of office, even giving the impression that it was a calculated statement.

Today's political situation in the ROK is undoubtedly unstable and depressing. The ruling and opposition camps appear to be dashing toward a head-on collision. Hence, those who observe the situation at close range cannot free themselves from the horrible feeling that something might happen in the near future.

This is not only felt concerning the relations between the ruling and the opposition camps. The ruling force itself is unable to solve internal conflict and contradiction and this situation seems to be getting worse. The opposition party leadership is being shaken by the invisible friction and competition between the two major factions. Thus, the political situation is so confusing that it seems to be wandering through labyrinths leading to a blind head-on clash some day. If the clash wrecks not the ruling and opposition parties but the people, we will certainly be set back 20 years as Ambassador Walker said.

We cannot but frankly admit, because of our present political reality, that our attention is drawn to the contents of his remarks although we have doubts about his conduct and behavior as a diplomat.

The present situation is very gloomy. We are helpless in the situation where the hard-won spirit for democratization is discouraged and only criticism against each other is rampant. Are there no political leaders in this land, who, as Ambassador Walker said, have a keen sense of responsibility "not to play a total zero sum game of politics but rather to negotiate in faith and to arrive at an acceptable compromise?" If this is true, this is the greatest unhappiness and tragedy for us.

DJP HINTS AT AMENDMENT WITHOUT NKDP ACCORD

SK300103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Some prominent members of the Democratic Justice Party yesterday expressed the view that the constitutional amendment by partisan agreement does not necessarily mean an accord by all political groups.

The opinion was presented by the ruling party's members of the special House committee to draft an amendment bill which met after the main opoosition New Korea Democratic Party declared its intention to boycott the committee yesterday.

President Chon Tu-hwan called for "agreement by the ruling and opposition parties" when he expressed willingness to rewrite the Constitution last April.

The remarks of the DJP members yesterday drew attention as they hinted at the possibility of drafting a new constitution without the participation of the NDP.

Rep. Chae Mun-sik, chairman of the panel, said that the DJP should not expect a full agreement on any particular form of government with the opposition party.

"It could be said that a new constitution was made 'By agreement' when it is supported by most of the lawmakers and a majority of the people" he claimed.

He went on that the DJP may consider several alternatives in case the constitutional amendment by full partisan agreement does not materialize.

He said, however, "Our party has to stick to the parliamentary cabinet system. We cannot withdraw it now that we have already proposed it as the next form of government."

Rep. Yi Chi-ho, the chief negotiator with the oppositionists, said "We expected such moves of the opposition camp to break up the house constitutional panel a long time ago."

Then he claimed that the DJP may appeal to the second opposition Korea National Party and independents for the constitutional amendment by agreement.

PARTIES SEEK DIALOGUE TO END POLITICAL DEADLOCK

SK020023 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] In an attempt to break the political deadlock created by the opposition camp's boycott of parliamentary talks for constitutional reform, rival parties are expected to engage in brisk dialogues through varying channels in the coming days.

Floor leaders of three major parties will meet at the National Assembly today ostensibly to discuss operational matters of the regular Assembly session though their main concern will be on how to resume negotiations over the amendment.

The Assembly, which is now in a temporary recess during the ongoing 16-day Seoul Asian Games concluding Sunday, will continue until Dec. 18.

A gathering of the representatives of major parties is also likely to occur on Oct. 6 as National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong plans to invite them to a dinner he is hosting for former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

Political observers said yesterday that their get-together will become the fore-runner of formal talks between representatives of opposing parties.

Ruling Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u and main opposition New Korea Democratic Party president Yi Min-u yesterday expressed their willingness to meet each other to discuss ways of breaking the current stalemate.

No told reporters, "Naturally, there will be a chance for the representatives of parties to meet when the National Assembly is operating normally after the end of the Asiad."

NDP president Yi also noted, "I am willing to meet chairman No at any moment. When the games are over I will also request a meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan."

If a No-Yi meeting is held, No is expected to strongly urge the return of the NDP to the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment of the National Assembly to engage in a full negotiation on constitutional reform.

NDP's Yi, on the other hand, is believed to use the proposed meeting with No as an opportunity to sound out the DJP's real intentions on the basic law amendment.

Chairman No told the press that he was determined to "achieve constitutional revision by agreement and it will be possible only within the framework of the National Assembly."

No went on to stress the necessity of holding the party representatives' meeting before their talks with President Chon, saying, "It is a desirable attitude for rival politicians to settle problems by themselves."

As to the NDP-demanded talks between "real power holders," the DJP chairman, maintaining that he is one of the real powers in politics, said that the opposition party should first rearrange its own power structure to put the most powerful man in charge. "I believe that the meeting between NDP advisor Kim Yong-sam and myself will be conducive to leading to smooth-going politics. But complicated intra-party problems in the NDP prevent him from meeting me," No noted.

Meanwhile, NDP president Yi said, "When I meet President Chon, I will tell him my sincere opinion concerning the constitutional revision and I will hear his own opinion out."

Yi noted, "The meeting between President Chon and myself can be considered as one form of 'real power' talks." However, he clearly said that his meeting with Chon would not be enough to make his party return to the special Assembly panel.

"We will resume the negotiations when the DJP shows a desire to revise the basic law to reintroduce the formula of electing the president directly," Yi said.

As to a meeting between No and Kim Yong-sam, Yi said, "The DJP never suggested the meeting. Nobody in our party has told adivsor Kim not to meet chairman No."

FOUR IRANIAN ATHLETES DISAPPEAR AT AIRPORT

SK021010 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 2 Oct 86 p 9

[Text] Four Iranian weightlifters, who were to return to Iran together with 60 other Iranian athletes on a Korean airliner at 1000 on the morning of 2 October via Tokyo, disappeared at the airport after completing boarding procedures. The police have instituted an emergency search.

LEADERS GREET PRC LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK010328 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] President U San Yu of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] has sent a message of felicitations to President Li Xiannian of the People's Republic of China on the occasion of the PRC National Day which marked the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC today -- 1 October 1986. The message reads:

On the auspicious occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, it gives me great pleasure to extend to you and through you to the people of the PRC on behalf of the people of Burma and in my own name our warmest congratulations and best wishes. We firmly believe that the existing traditional friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened in the years ahead.

Please also accept, your excellency, my best wishes for your personal well-being and for the continued progress and prosperity of the PRC.

Similar messages from Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha and Foreign Minister U Ye Guang have also been sent to their Chinese counterparts, Zhao Ziyang and Wu Xueqian, respectively.

VOPB: FURTHER PARTS OF BCP POLITICAL REPORT

BK141320 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 14 Sep 86

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee presented at the Third National Party Congress: The Question of Semicolonial Countries"]

[Text] Turning backward countries into colonies and making them lose their economic as well as political independence and subjecting them to exploitation and manipulation by one imperialist power is the way through which imperialist nations create the best of opportunities and reap the most benefits in the era of imperialism. However, while superpowers continue to have conflicts of interests and are as yet unable to agree on the division of spheres, weak nations will have a certain degree of independence. This is a condition conducive to the birth of semicolonial countries.

Semicolonial countries are an example of the visibly changing phenomena in all aspects of nature and society. Comrade Lenin taught us that finance capital is the biggest deciding factor in all aspects of international relations and that it has the capability to bring under its control, and in reality has done so, even fully independent nations -- from Lenin's "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism." Semicolonial countries therefore examplify the halfway stage. They are quasi-independent nations that are not yet part of the world territories partitioned in the era of imperialism, and it is very natural that the struggle for these nations is intensifying among imperialist nations.

Comrade Lenin also clarified the problem regarding the semicolonial and quasi-independent nations. Foreign policy that (?supplements) finance capital as well as finance capital itself that sows the seed for the struggle between superpowers to economically as well as politically divide the world give rise to certain transitory patterns that reflect the dependency of states. What is exemplary in this era is the existence of a (?group) of nations comprising colonial powers and colonies as well as dependent countries and [words indistinct] phenomena. These countries are politically independent in a legal sense. But in reality they are entrapped in the mesh of dependency when financial and diplomatic relations are concerned.

We have discussed one aspect of the dependency of semicolonial countries. Another example can be found in Argentina -- from Lenin's "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism." At that time Argentina was so financially dependent on Britain that it was described as Britain's trading colony. Comrade Lenin also gave Portugal as an example in describing a politically independent nation that was, however, in a way financially and diplomatically a subservient country. Portugal was an independent and sovereign state. But in reality, it was a British protectorate for over 200 years since the War of the Spanish Succession, 1701-1714.

Spain and France were rivals of Portugal. Britain supported and protected Portugal and its colonies in the latter's contention with Spain and France, and Britain in return got trading concessions and privileges, particularly in exporting capital to the Portuguese colonies. Britain was also allowed to use Portuguese ports, islands, and [words indistinct]. This sort of relation between a big nation and a small one has always been, but it has become very common in the era of imperialism as it is part and parcel of the (?overall) relations in partitioning and ruling the world. It is a link in the chain of the activities of finance capital in the world. Comrade Lenin's teachings regarding the semicolonial countries are very clear. We should firmly grasp these teachings and make an analytical study of the conditions today.

Exploitation of 'Dependent' States

BK211444 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 21 Sep 86

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee presented at the Third National Party Congress"]

[Text] [Words indistinct] We should be aware of the fact that at the time when Comrade Lenin laid down the guidelines, imperialism was strong and colonialism was growing extensively and at full momentum. It was a time when many backward and dependent nations became colonies. In such a general course of events, only some nations, for different reasons, remained as semicolonial states or at the halfway stage. It was very difficult at the time for these nations to even maintain such an uncertain status, and that was why there were very few semicolonial countries at the time.

In the 30 years following World War II, the revolutionary people in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and other regions took up arms and struggled against imperialism and colonialism, and they scored great victories. Colonialism disappeared and many nations became politically independent. Although such nations are politically independent, they are economically dependent.

At every available opportunity, their former colonial masters try to regain their influence over these nations. Likewise, neoimperialists also wait for a chance which will enable them to exploit these countries. All of them are practicing neocolonialism against these countries.

The present-day semicolonial countries are, like the semicolonial countries that Lenin analyzed, at the halfway stage and typify the transitory phenomena of the dependency of states. However, they are unlike the older type of semicolonial countries in that the older semicolonial countries were at the halfway stage prior to becoming colonies. The semicolonial countries today are stalled at a halfway stage before outright liberation in the course of the struggle by the people against imperialism and colonialism for their liberation. The reason for this is because the people's liberation cause was betrayed by rightist gangs that negotiated and reached an understanding with imperialism.

The same explanation also holds true in regard to the transitory phenomena that these semicolonial countries typify. However, in essence, both the semicolonial countries of yore and the ones today are economically controlled and politically and culturally exploited and oppressed by imperialism. Exploitation and manipulation have assumed different forms with changing conditions, it is not as easy to exploit and manipulate blatantly with disregard today.

The politically independent semicolonial and dependent nations suffer greatly from the evil consequences of imperialism, feudal-landlordism, and bureaucrat capitalism. Imperialist nations, particularly the imperialist superpowers, not only have (?extensive control over) these nations but are also mercilessly exploiting them. In 1970, direct investments by private finance capital in these countries amounted to $63 billion and profits derived from this totaled $140 billion. General investments by Western industrialized nations in these countries also grew by leaps and bounds. For example, in the 1950's, the average capital export was $5 billion annually, and that rate rose to $11 billion in the 1960's, and to $20 billion in the 1970's. General investments increased to $80 billion in 1980. Monopoly capitalists reap a large amount of profit from their investments, and the profit returned from investments in the developing countries is twice the amount returned from investments in industrialized countries.

There was a flood of overseas borrowing from private sources by developing countries in the 1970's, and the amount of interest paid back by them for the loans was three times the amount of profits reaped by monopoly capitalists through direct investments. Foreign debts that amounted to $98 billion in 1972 increased to $629 billion in 1982 and to $810 billion in 1983. The amount of foreign debt due to be repaid in 1983 stood at $96 billion.

Poor Countries' Problems

BK281345 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 1200 GMT 28 Sep 86

["Continuation of the Political Report of the Burma Communist Party Central Committee presented at the Third National Party Congress"]

[Text] The economies of developing countries depend primarily on the export of agriculture and raw materials. Seventy-five percent of foreign exchange earned by a country in this category comes form the export of agricultural raw material and minerals.

Industrial goods and food needed domestically are imported mainly from developed countries. Imperialist nations monopolize the world market, and they keep prices low for agricultural products and minerals, which developing countries export, while maintaining high prices for finished good, which developing countries import. Prices of commodity-raw materials declined by 15 percent in 1981 as compared to 1980. The first half of 1982 also saw an 8 percent decline in commodity prices in comparison to the corresponding period in 1981.

Since there has been a continuing foreign trade imbalance, the total deficit of developing countries which stood at $35.9 billion in 1975 rose to $109.7 billion in 1981. Because of their own shortcomings, feudal-landlordism either plays a major or a dominating role in developing countries. Agriculture development is slow in developing countries, and there are even shortages of food grain in some countries.

The annual development rate of agriculture in developing countries in the 1960's was 6.5 percent, but it dropped to 2.6 percent in the 1970's. In the 1960's, 56 countries had a population growth rate faster than the agricultural development rate. But in the 1970's the number of such countries rose to 69. Countries which were agriculture exporters in the 1950's became agriculture importers in the 1960's importing some 20 million tons annually. In the 1970's, the annual imported tonnage was 60 million and the figure rose to 95 million in 1980's.

In the developing countries, only a handful of people representing the ruling class get richer while the working people get poorer with passing time. [Sentence indistinct] The urban employment rate is about 30 percent of the work force, and real per capita income has declined because of inflation since 1950. The standard of living of people has declined, and almost 800 million people are below poverty line.

After independence, many countries that were once under the exploitation and domination of a certain imperialist power started to became dependent on many imperialist countries. Imperialist countries constantly resort to different means to politically control and interfere in these countries and also try to groom puppets who will dance to their tunes.

Moreover, to militarily control these countries, imperialist nations resort to such tactics as establishing military bases at strategic military points and providing military aid and training military personnel so that they can control the military. In addition to these tactics, they blatantly make military threats and also invade developing countries.

The facts stated above prove that colonies and dependent countries that became independent following World War II cannot, as Comrade Lenin pointed out, become truly independent countries. Some countries are said to have experienced a certain degree of industrial development because of the utilization of foreign investments, the application of modern technology and installation of modern machinery. However, they do not have the material basis needed to become a truly industrialized country. In essence, these countries are still semicolonial or dependent nations. Thus, the historic task of the main classes and the masses in these countries is to completely smash imperialism, feudal-landlordism, and bureaucrat capitalism and to establish economically and politically independent nations.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETS PRC'S ULANHU ON NATIONAL DAY

BK010224 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Sep 86

[30 September message from DK Vice President Khieu Samphan to Chinese Vice President Ulanhu on National Day]

[Text] To His Excellency Ulanhu, vice president of the PRC, Beijing. Respected Excellency: On the 37th anniversary of the glorious PRC, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I am most happy to send you, and through you, to the Chinese Government and people, warmest congratulations and best wishes for new, brilliant, and greater successes in implementing the 4-modernization program and the open-door policy. May the great Chinese people always enjoy happiness and well-being.

During the past 37 years, the Chinese Government and great people have most valiantly held aloft the banner of struggle, braved all kinds of obstacles both at home and abroad, and scored great victories in every field. In the field of foreign policy, the PRC has firmly adhered to the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence and resolutely stood beside people and countries struggling to defend their national independence and for the right to self-determination. At the same time, the PRC has also played an important role and actively contributed to defending world peace and security. Through this, the PRC's prestige and reputation have soared in the international arena.

On this auspicious occasion, the Cambodian people and the CGDK would like to recall with moving sentiments that at every historical phase in the past, the Chinese Government and people have always stood unswervingly and resolutely by the side of the Cambodian nation and people. Currently, despite, having to muster resources and energy to achieve the serious 4-modernization program, the Chinese Government and people are still willing to spare their resources to vigorously provide all kinds of support and assistance to the Cambodian people and the CGDK, who are struggling to liberate the nation and to safeguard the Cambodian race against the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, territorial expansionists, and race exterminators. The annual official visits to China by the Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and the recent one between 6 and 10 Septemberr, are brilliant evidence testifying to this firm support and assistance.

For all this, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I would like to again express most profound gratitude to you, and through you, to the Chinese Government and people. I am convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation, which have been the tradition between our two people and countries, will further develop and blossom.

With these profound sentiments, please accept my highest consideration.

[Dated] 30 September 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

SRV SOLDIERS ATTACKED IN PHNOM PENH, BATTAMBANG

BK020008 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Oct 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh battlefield: On the night of 11 September, at 2030 [1330 GMT] our national army cooperated with our people and Cambodian soldiers lobbed grenades at a Vietnamese conference room to the south of Unalom Monastery along the river. We killed six and wounded three Vietnamese soldiers who were at the meeting and destroyed a quantity of various materiel. Following our attack, the situation in Phnom Penh was confused, the Vietnamese imposed curfew in panic.

North Phnom Penh battlefield: On 23 September, our national army ambushed Vietnamese Navy vessels at Boeng Kanseng, killing 10 and wounding 9 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and sinking 2 vessels, 2 boats, and 2 navy craft. Weapons, ammunition, and various materiel in the Navy vessels and boats all went down.

Battambang battlefield: On 20 September, our national army cooperated with people and Cambodian soldiers and lobbed grenades at the office of the Vietnamese intelligence unit of the 7704th Division in Battambang town. We killed one and wounded one Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed a quantity of materiel. [passage omitted]

500 VIETNAMESE FAMILIES SETTLED IN PURSAT

BK010510 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] On 19 September, the Vietnamese enemy brought 500 Vietnamese families to Pursat Province to plunder our people's property and houses and forced our people to live in the open. This has angered our people who opposed and refused to leave their houses and villages.

LEADERS EXTEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO PRC

BK011155 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] On 30 September Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC, and Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the LRDR Council of Ministers, jointly sent a greetings message to Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC, in Beijing. The text of the message is as follows:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, on behalf of the SPC, the LPDR Council of Ministers, and the Lao people, we would like to extend sincere congratulations and best wishes to the National People's Congress, the PRC Government, and the entire Chinese people.

The founding of the PRC on 1 October 1949 was an event of great historic significance in the life of the Chinese people. It opened a new era, an era of independence and freedom for the Chinese people after a long struggle against feudalism, external reactionaries, colonialism, and imperialism. Since then the Chinese people have concentrated their intelligence and energy on overcoming various difficulties in their national construction and recorded great achievements in many spheres.

The Lao people would like to congratulate the Chinese people for the achievements recorded in the past. On this occasion, we wish the Chinese people splendid success in their national construction cause.

Laos and China are neighboring countries. The peoples of the two countries have a longstanding tradition of friendly relations and used to help and support each other. The Lao people are always grateful to the Chinese people for their important support and assistance for our national salvation struggle against imperialist aggressors.

We earnestly hope that the relations of friendship between the LPDR and the PRC will be consolidated and developed on the basis of sincerity and the principles of peaceful coexistence in the interests of the Lao and Chinese peoples and of peace and security in Asia and the world.

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, also sent a greetings message to Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs of the PRC.

LEADERS RECEIVE MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM BULGARIA

BK011149 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 1 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the republic and People's Supreme Assembly, have received a message of thanks from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP CC, president of the state council, Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the council of ministers, and Stanko Todorov, president of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The message writes: "On behalf of the BCP CC, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the people of Bulgaria, and in our own names, we sincerely thank you for your warm and best wishes to us on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolutionary victory.

"We are convinced that the relations between the parties and peoples of our two countries will be further enhanced and developed in the interests of peace and socialism in the world," the message concludes.

PHOUN SIPASEUT MEETS WITH BULGARIAN DELEGATION

BK011145 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 1 (KPL) -- Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC and head of its foreign relations committe, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs, on Sept 30 met with Angelov Georgiev, deputy-head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria Central Committee, head of a Bulgarian delegation on a current visit here.

During their cordial talk, the two sides discussed the foreign relations of the two parties. Phoun Sipaseut, for his party, welcomed the delegation's visit, and expressed his hope for further promotion of the relations and cooperation between the two parties.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON GREETS HUNGARIAN ARMY DAY

BK301145 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 30 (KPL) -- Defence Minister General Khamtai Siphandon, on September 29, sent a congratulatory telegramme to Hungarian Defence Minister Col Gen Ferenc Karpati on the occasion of the 38th founding anniversary of the Hungarian People's Army [HPA].

The telegramme said:

"Under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] with Janos Kadar as general secretary, the army and people of Hungary have obtained great successes in building the Hungarian People's Army into a powerful and modern revolutionary army, thereby actively contributing to the building of developed socialist Hungary and to the strengthening of the socialist community and the forces of peace in the world."

"On this glorious anniversary, I wish the HPA new successes in the implementation of the resolution of the 13th HSWP Congress."

"May the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of our two countries be further developed."

PASASON HAILS RATIFICATION OF TREATY WITH SRV

BK301133 Vientiane KPL in English 0921 GMT 30 Sep 86

["Treaty of Trust and Loyalty" -- KPL headline]

[Text] Vientiane, September 30 (KPL) -- "It is another event of paramount importance in the consolidation and development of the special friendship and solidarity between Laos and Vietnam," wrote the daily PASASON in an editorial today on the recent exchange of instruments ratifying the border treaty between the two countries in Hanoi on Sept. 19.

The paper described this as a firm basis for guaranteeing the Laos-Vietnam Treaty of Peace and Cooperation, a contribution to the promotion of the special solidarity, all-round cooperation, mutual trust and understanding between the two nations, and a vital factor helping the peoples of Laos and Vietnam to fulfil their strategic tasks of national defence and construction.

"The treaty is a clear evidence of the earnest desire of the parties and peoples of the two countries to consolidate and develop their special relationship on the basis of equality, mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and to strengthen their solidarity, mutual trust an all-round cooperation on the principle of mutual interest and assistance," the paper stressed.

In conclusion, the paper said, "The Lao people will do all they can to materialise the treaty and make the border of the two countries a border of friendship, thereby contributing to further development of the special solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam as well as among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea."

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS LUANG PRABANG CONFERENCE

BK301135 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, September 30 (KPL) -- A conference was recently convened in the northern Luang Prabang Province to study the draft political report to be presented at the coming 4th party congress.

The conference, chaired by Vongphet Saikeu-yachongtoua, member of the LPRP CC, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Luang Prabang, was attended by 95 representatives from the province's 8 districts.

The participants heard and exchanged views on the draft political report of the LPRP CC to the coming 4th party congress, reviewed the implementation of the resolutions of the first conference of the provincial party committee, and made preparations for the Second Five-Year Plan (1986-90).

They elected 10 representatives to attend the coming 4th congress of the LPRP.

Addressing the conference, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, highlighted the all-round achievements scored by the people of Luang Prabang during the past year. He also spoke of the new method of socialist economic management and called on the local people to find out the best ways of applying the autonomy in production and business at grass-roots economic sectors.

KENTHAO DISTRICT ENDS STUDY OF DRAFT POLITICAL REPORT

BK250326 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] In late August, a total of more than 10,000 cadres, party members, and people from all of Kenthao District, Sayaboury Province, completed studying the draft political report of the party Central Committee which will be submitted to the forthcoming fourth party congress. They began their study of this report in mid-July. Following the study and discussion of the report, the cadres and party members have come to clearly understand and profoundly appreciate the victories and achievements in all spheres of work scored by our entire party, army, and people over the past 10 years. They have contributed views to the draft political report of the party Central Committee in an enthusiastic manner. After completing the study, they unanimously put forth orientations for implementation in order to successfully translate into reality the plan for the second half of 1986.

Regarding this, Comrade (Chansot), member of the party and the administrative committees of Kenthao District, gave details in his interview with our radio correspondent as follows:

[Begin recording] After completing this political life campaign, our district has unanimously adopted concrete orientations in all domains of work with a view to fulfilling the second 5-year state plan, in particular the plan for the last 6 months of 1986. We have encouraged all branches to enthusiastically carry out emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome the fourth party congress which will be convened in the near future.

In the orientations to be followed for the last 6 months of this year, our district will endeavor to fulfill work in the economic field in order to improve living conditions. With regard to agricultural production this year, although the climatic conditions were not very favorable we have basically achieved success in rice farming. At present, we are attentively taking care of rice plants in an enthusiastic atmosphere by clearing away weeds, suppressing harmful insects, and keeping at an appropriate level the water in rice fields. At the same time, we have expanded more than 10 [as heard] more hectares of land for rice farming.

The people have also been encouraged to consciously and voluntarily switch to agricultural cooperatives. The number of agricultural cooperatives has been increased from four to six. Regarding forestry work, we have separated areas for cultivation from areas of forests in order to limit the indiscriminate destruction of forests. Regarding trade work, we have expanded the state trade network to cantons.

This year, 3 state-run shops have been set up while the number of trading cooperatives has been increased from 5 to 10 in cantons or villages where conditions allowed. In addition, our district has signed contracts on trading and goods exchanges with the central trade service as well as with Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, and with Sanakham District, Vientiane Province. [end recording]

PREM ON DRUGS, SUGAR DUMPING, REFUGEES

BK300822 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday afternoon gave the second press conference at the Government House. Here is a briefing on the prime minister's statement given by Government Spokesman Michai Wirawaithaya.

[Begin recording] The first one was basically on the policy of the government whereas today's press conference covered international affairs, foreign relations, refugees, and narcotics. Basically it was to clarify many of the questions asked by the press, in particular in terms of the drug issue was [as heard] that Thailand has taken stringent measures in the last few years to try to eradicate drug production and drug addiction. In terms of production, it was clarified both by the prime minister and the others involved that the government has been successful in suppressing any possible production within the country. However, production outside the country is outside the realm of responsibility and authority of the Thai Government. So that apart from suppression within the country, there'll be rehabilitation, education, and promotion, and so that drug abuse is regarded as a major matter in the country which the government wishes to eradicate. So far there has been reasonable measure of success, and other countries have supported it very strongly.

In terms of international relations and international affairs, this is more confined to the issues of dumping of sugar by American producers supported by the American Government. The prime minister said that we will always try to do our best to convince countries that are our friends that such actions hurt us, and nevertheless each country has its own sovereignty. Therefore we can only try to convince those countries of the harm that has been done. We have no special plan to go to any particular country in the iron curtain to try and sell our sugar. Thailand will try and sell its sugar to every country in the world regardless of political leanings or ideology.

On the matter of trade between Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, although we have a policy of free trade with every country in the world, when there are political or security constraints, such as existed with these countries in relation to Thailand, we have to take certain measures to prevent Thailand suffering any unforeseen disadvantages or setbacks, so it's only a natural condition that circumstances force us to be more restrictive than we would wish to be otherwise under the system of free trade.

As for refugees as the other aspect of the press conference, it was clearly stated by the prime minister and his team that Thailand has for many many years since 1979 helped refugees from Indochinese countries -- Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam, and in particular from Cambodia, or what is known as Kampuchea today. Each country has promised to take refugees from Thailand. Some have fulfilled their quota, and some have not yet. The prime minister has reiterated the point that through humanitarian organizations and because of humanitarian values, Thailand has helped refugees and we will try to do our best. At the same time we would like people in the world community to accept it as a world situation, world problem, and ask every country to try and help. There is a group of about 17,000 Kampucheans in a refugee camp called Khao I-dang on the eastern border of Thailand which will be closed down in December. The reason for doing this is because the third countries, other countries, have failed to take the number promised, because this was a temporary holding center to process people to a third country, and when those third countries did not keep up the promise, we will then send the 17,00 back to near the border area where already a certain number of Kampuchean nationals are living under the guidance, supervision, and assistance of UN agencies.

So we are not sending them back into Cambodia, but we are putting them at the border area because Khao I-dang is regarded as a processing center to send people to third countries. And when third countries do not accept them, we'll send them back to the border to be under the care of the UN and other humanitarian agencies. [end recording]

VOFA ARTICLE DENOUNCES SRV PEACE PROPOSALS

BK301142 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Station article: "Peace Proposals and Contradictory Realities"]

[Text] Dear listeners, at present the word peace has become the most popular word. This is probably because since man must live amid conflicts and struggles, he therefore has more desire for peace. At the world level, we have heard that there might be summit meetings between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev, and even between leaders of the Soviet Union and China so that these superpowers can jointly exert their political, economic, and military influence to end conflicts in all parts of the world. Meetings at the regional level are often closed with peace proposals. But such peace proposals are normally based on issues within a particular grouping of allies which do not provide any guide for compromising from any conflicting groups of countries. Experts believe that a successful peace proposal must have sincerity as its ingredient, as the proverb says: Honesty is the best policy [preceding proverb in English, followed by Thai translation]. Those who propose peace must be fair-minded, cherish peace in words in deeds, and refrain from any action contradictory to their proposals.

Dear listeners, at the end of the Indochinese foreign ministers' meeting in Hanoi in the middle of last month, a joint statement was issued supporting the proposals on peaceful coexistence and the establishment of the international security system made by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Superficially, the statement looks as if the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime had brought about a new policy for the sake of peace in Southeast Asia. However, in reality, both before and after the issuance of the statement, the Vietnamese leaders and their henchmen in Indochina had been engaging in all sorts of activities which run completely counter to the peace proposals put forth by themselves and the Soviet Union.

Here are a few examples which we would like to cite for this article. This year, education officials of the Heng Samrin regime have drawn up a military course, at the instruction of Vietnam, for Cambodian students from grade seven to study. Students who fail to pass the examination to further their studies at grade three are forced to be soldiers. Those who evade conscription are put in jail for 1 week before being sent to the Thai-Cambodian border areas. As a result of the conscription, a large number of students have fled to join the Cambodian nationalist forces of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Moreover, Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime have also limited the number of monks in each Buddhist temple. Those who exceed the alloted number are forced to leave the monkhood and serve in the army. Cambodian monks have to plant rice and earn their own living while taking care of their temples. Official approval must be sought in advance before any religious ceremony can be held. Buddhist temples must pay an annual tax. In its attempt to eliminate the influence of religion left over by the old society the Heng Samrin regime has sent its own monks to control all temples.

In politics, Vietnamese authorities have dominated the policy-making mechanism of Cambodian politics at all levels. Officials of the Cambodian Interior Ministry must seek written approval from Vietnamese authorities in their respective areas before they can arrest any person or release any prisoner.

Officials of the Heng Samrin Interior Ministry are required to study the Vietnamese language before and after work for 2 hours every day.

Vietnamese soldiers have infiltrated into villages to monitor the movements of the Cambodian nationalist forces. Cambodian people are required to place photos of their family members in front of their houses for regular inspection by local officials.

The Vietnamese leaders have mapped out a long-term plan which can be broken down into steps for the permanent occupation of Cambodia. Vietnamese nationals are brought into the country for resettlement in villages while former Cambodian occupants were relocated somewhere else. To apply a firm grip on the Cambodian population, one Cambodian family is assigned to control three others.

Dear listeners, Vietnam is accelerating its activities in the process of occupying Cambodia, at a faster pace perhaps, as if it is trying to race against time that is running out since it has promised to pull all its troops out of Cambodia by 1990. Such behavior has caused people to doubt the statements frequently made by the Vietnamese leaders saying that they sincerely want peace to be restored in Cambodia and wonder if they are only trying to deceive outsiders.

There is a simple alternative for the Vietnamese leaders to choose. That is they must withdraw all Vietnamese soldiers from Cambodia quickly and allow the Cambodian people to choose their own government under the supervision of the internationally recognized United Nations. If they choose this path, they can end the Cambodian problem and restore the much-desired peace and tranquility in this region.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS WITH NEW FRG AMBASSADOR

OW300913 Hanoi VNA in English 0819 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 29 -- The new ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Vietnam, Joachim Broudre Groger, today paid a courtesy visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with the F.R.G. diplomat.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES SWEDISH YOUTH DELEGATION

OW300915 Hanoi VNA in English 0820 GMTS 30 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 29 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received at the presidential palace today a visiting delegation of the Social Democratic Youth League (SDYL) of Sweden led by Ms. Ulva Anna Maria Lindt, member of parliament, member of the National Council of the Social Democratic Party and chairman of the SDYL.

With chairman Pham Van Dong at the reception was Vu Mao, first secretary of the Executive Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

Swedish Charge d'Affaires to Vietnam Ann Wilkens also attended.

Chairman Pham Van Dong highly appreciated the SDYL delegation's visit to Vietnam, considering it a new development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and youths of Vietnam and Sweden.

Chairman Pham Van Dong thanked the Swedish Government and people for their wholehearted support and assistance to Vietnam so far. He expressed his confidence that the Vietnamese and Swedish youth organizations will promote their cooperation, enabling the young people to closely unite and understand each other in conformity with the time-honoured fine relationship bewteen Vietnam and Sweden.

For her part, Ms. Ulva Anna Maria Lindt reaffirmed that the Swedish people and youth have for long been a close friend of the Vietnamese people and youth. She expressed her hope that the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Sweden will be constantly consolidated and developed, and stressed that the Swedish youth will continue with their support to Vietnam.

CONSTRUCTIVE U.S. STAND URGED AT ICELAND SUMMIT

OW020749 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 2 -- Soviet Party General Secretary M. Gorbachev's agreement to meet U.S. President R. Reagan in Iceland is a new manifestation of the Soviet Union's goodwill and consistent policy of doing everything possible to preserve peace and make the world situation healthy, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper continues:

"All people of conscience have seen the goodwill of the Soviet Union and its high sense of responsibility not only toward its own security and the security of the socialist community but also toward the common security of nations and of life on the planet as a whole. The Soviet Union has fully demonstrated its loyalty to its commitments in Geneva and its sincerity in words and in deeds. For 14 months now all the nuclear test sites in the Soviet Union have been silent while at the forums related to peace and disarmament people have witnessed the urgent efforts and considerable concessions made by the Soviet Union aimed at bridging the gap between the two parties".

The paper criticizes U.S. President Reagan's address at the United Nations General Assembly as "an over-exercise of sophistry".

It goes on:

"Realities show that the United States is in no way prepared to reach a concrete agreement on issues that are incontestably ripe. At the disarmament forum it still resorted to elusions and raised unsubstantial questions as an excuse to avoid serious talks. Even in some issues where the differences between the two sides had been almost ironed out due to the efforts by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the U.S. has tried to avoid an agreement that must have come about. The public has every reason to think that the Reagan administration would use dialogue as an instrument to placate and mislead the people in America and other countries.

"World public opinion demands that the United States adopt a realistic attitude and constructive position at the forthcoming Iceland meeting so as to reach some kind of agreement with the Soviet Union which would remove the obstacles on the way toward the second U.S.-Soviet summit".

"The recent agreements reached in Stockholm and Vienna prove that the security issues of mankind can be solved through serious dialogue", NHAN DAN asserts.

RADIO COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP

BK291310 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "The Reagan Administration Is the Culprit"]

[Text] While the U.S. President Reagan was using all of his rhetoric about peace and goodwill at the UN General Assembly, his administration went ahead with military buildup, causing tension in different parts of the world. The "star wars" program, the primary defense strategy of the United States from now through the end of 1990, is underway. President Reagan has spent 5 billion dollars on this program and has forced Japan and other allies to share the financial burden.

In the recent past, to manufacture new kinds of nuclear weapons, the Reagan administration has conducted 19 more nuclear explosions while the Soviet Union, who 4 times declared to unilaterally halt all nuclear tests, expanded its nuclear moratorium until 1 January 1987. Besides the buildup of nuclear and space weapons, the Reagan adminitration has started manufacturing binary weapons after a period of testing. This kind of weapons, according to American press report, consist of two chemical components. When mixed, they explode and form a deadly cloud spreading over large areas.

In recent days, the Reagan administration also conducted joint military exercises off Japan and in the FRG. U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carriers called at Japan and Singapore. Along with these acts, it has abetted and instigated henchmen to create tension in Nicaragua, Libya, Lebanon and southern Africa. In recent days, the Reagan administration has taken acts that strained Soviet-American relations and poisoned the atmosphere for talks on international relations. It made a hue and cry about the case of Daniloff, a U.S. spy who was arrested in the Soviet Union on espionage charges. It also expelled 25 Soviet UN officials. These acts showed that the Reagan administration is still pursuing a policy of military buildup, pushing mankind toward a nuclear disaster, and against the revolutionary, democratic, and progressive forces of the world.

It is the Reagan administration, who spends thousands of billions of U.S. dollars on arms buildup, who has posed a threat to world peace and security. It has stockpiled a quantity of weapons sufficient to destroy life on earth a thousand times.

Addressing the UN General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said: Nuclear and space weapons know neither national borders nor their target. For this very reason, the only way to ensure security is to eliminate such kinds of weapons. Space is tranquil and peaceful and every people is dutybound to protect it. With its goodwill for peace and high sense of responsibility for mankind's destiny, the Soviet Union has always asserted self-restraint and made peace initiatives including its unilateral nuclear moratorium.

The Soviet delegate to the UN General Assembly once again declared that the Soviet Union is ready to sign at any time and any place a treaty on complete ban of nuclear tests. He said the Soviet Union is ready to do so at the UN's headquarters so that the world community can join this great treaty and thus the respect for the world community's aspirations will come out as a historic turning point.

The Soviet goodwill has won worldwide support and approval. It is not without reason that tens of thousands of people in Western Europe and the United States have held meetings and demonstrations demanding the United States join the Soviet Union in the moratorium and stop military buildup.

The Vietnamese people, victims of the U.S. war of aggression for one third of a century, know the value of peace better than anyone else. For this very reason, the Vietnamese people strongly condemned the Reagan administration's warlike policy and its irresponsiblity towards mankind's destiny and totally supported the Soviet peace initiatives to preserve a peaceful life on earth -- the common home of mankind.

HCM CITY PARTY ORGANIZATION'S DRAFT REPORT

Part 1

BK261419 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Part 1 of "Excerpts" of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization's draft report on situation and tasks to be presented at its coming fourth congress]

[Text] The first part of the draft report covers the situation of the city in the past 3 years. The draft report says: In the past 3 years, despite many difficulties in terms of raw and other materials supply, energy supply, prices, and outdated systems, industrial and handicraft and artisan industry production has continously attained the norms for gross output value and development rate.

Yet, production is still unstable, not really active, and has not yet completely shifted to the system of socialist economic accounting and business. Productivity remains low and quality is poor.

The sectors of capital construction, communications and transportation, post and telecommunications, electricity, material supply, real estate, and public utilities have all exerted some effort to overcome difficulties, consolidate and develop themselves, and contribute to the transformation and development of the socioeconomic situation in the city.

However, investment in capital construction has not been made really in the right direction. Capital and materials have been gathered in too great amounts for those areas not directly engaged in production such as fairs, shops, supermarkets, movie houses, meeting halls, markets, and so on.

With respect to communications and transportation, the deterioration of roads and bridges could not have been prevented. Electricity has not been consistently produced on a priority basis to meet the requirements of production, security, national defense, and public health. Materials are in short supply, too varied, and irrationally distributed. Losses still occur since the input is not satisfactorily consistent; the output cannot be controlled managerially.

The post and telecommunications sector has not provided satisfactory facilities for corresponding operations and has provided neither good mailing nor other postal services for the masses. The infrastructural bases such as houses, water distribution and supply, public utilities, and so on, are still rife with many problems concerning construction, adjustment, repair, general planning, and building of urban projects. The allocation of housing facilities is still unfair. Cases of illegal house occupation and irrational housing space use have not been resolutely dealt with.

With respect to agricultural production and the building of a suburban countryside, the draft report says: This task has undergone some important changes in planning, agricultural cooperativization, and the collectivization of more than 80 percent of peasant households and cultivated area under various forms, mainly production collectives. Some handicraft and artisan trades and jobs have been developed and the industry-agriculture-commerce models have been built initially in villages.

Districts have completed the zoning of areas for specialized cultivation and have built some additional major projects such as the Nha Be-Duyen Hai road, the Eastern Cu Chi canal, and the electric network to support the specialized cultivation areas. The planting and protection of forests has exceeded plan norms but the plan norms for a greenery belt, a food belt, industrial crops, fuel, and the raising, catching, and processing of maritime products for the city's consumption and export have not been fulfilled. In particular, due to irrational prices and improper investment, the herds of pigs and the volume of sugarcane production have critically decreased. The various policies of leverage toward suburban areas are still unsatisfactory in some respects. Coordination between urban and suburban areas has not been really close in order to become a steady industry-agriculture structure.

The draft report then mentions the situation of distribution and circulation; the activities of finance, banking, pricing, and market management sectors; economic and foreign affairs; the material life of workers, civil servants, and Armed Forces members; the scientific, technical, educational, cultural, literary, public health, sport, and physical training activities; the social welfare and war invalids operations; the protection of mothers and infants; the tasks of socialist transformation; security and national defense; party develpment; mass movement building; foreign affairs, and so on.

Concluding the first part, the draft report to be presented at the fourth congress of Ho Chi Minh city party organization has noted the main good points and shortcomings of the city party organization in the past 3 years along with their causes. The draft report stipulates: Against a background rife with more acute and complex difficulties than the previous tenure, the outstanding points of the Ho Chi Minh city party organization and people are:

1. They have firmly maintained and continually promoted their revolutionary offensive zeal, refused to retrogress in the face of difficulties, and sought every way to surge forward to implement by all means the lines and policies of the party Central Committee. They have strenuously developed the good points and overcome the shortcomings specified in Resolution No 1. They have resolutely sliminated the system of bureacratic centralism and subsidization in planning, extended autonomy to production and business installations, and achieved the socialit economic accounting and business transactions.

In such a spirit, the city party organization and people have built some additional infrastructural installations for suburban areas such as roads, electricity, and water conservation projects. They have made in-depth investment in building some new consumer goods industries and some new enterprises that process agricultural products and produce export goods. They have continuously sought ways to accelerate production and intensify socialist transformation with a view to developing production, diversifying goods, facilitating circulation, and improving workers' living conditions in some respects and at some given moments.

The private elements among the five economic components have been used, transformed, and educated so that they can serve socialism. Socialist trade, foreign trade, markets, prices, and currency exchange have progressed rather satisfactorily in some respects. Some transitional forms that have taken shape at the proper time during the course of transformation and through the new and effective work method at some advanced models in the city, have made significant contributions to providing general leadership over the renovation of the management system.

2. They have succeeded in maintaining political security, social order and public security in the city in a very complicated situation, thus helping defeat a step further the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, an enemy who considers the city a major target. They have made many positive contributions to fulfilling international obligations to friendly Cambodia. Together with the entire country, they have victoriously implemented the task of national defence against the border landgrabbing war and have remained ready to cope with all possible occurrences. This is a victory of stragegic significance which warrants the transformation and building of the city.

3. They have persevered in implementing the tasks of labor division and management decentralization, strengthened and consolidated grass-roots-level installations, and gradually developed the active role of districts, precincts, city wards, villages, factories, and corporations. On this basis, they have succeeded in training a contingent of young cadres for work at the grass-roots level who possess some political, cultural, and professional knowledge, and managerial ability in line with the new system.

This contingent of cadres should have been better able to develop its role. However, in the course of work, training, education, and organization, our cadres have developed some shortcomings and deficiencies. As a result, their role has been somewhat limited.

The causes of the aforementioned good points are:

First, they are primarily due to the city's laboring people of all strata who have made great efforts, persevered to endure and overcome difficulties, upheld dynamism and creativity, firmly maintained the various mass movements for revolutionary action, and implemented the various policies and lines of the party and state.

Second, they are due to the attention and direct guidance given by the central level, especially the Political Bureau. Political Bureau Resolution No 1 on the city always remains the beacon lighting the way for the city to continue its advance. The guidance given by the Secretariat and the Council of Ministers and the assistance provided by the various departments and sectors at the central level and friendly localities have contributed positively to the city's successes.

Third, these successes are inseparable from the leadership of the city party committee and from the organizational, operational, and managerial expertise of the city people's committee, of party committee echelons and administrive bodies at all levels, and of the various departments, sectors, and mass organizations; and front; and the Armed Forces and security units which have made great efforts to bring about unity and identify of views and generate an aggregate strength for the city to overcome seemingly insurmountable difficulties.

The city party committee has creatively applied the lines and policies of the central level to the realistic conditions of the city, displayed boldness in thought and action, sincerely and bravely admitted mistakes and shortcomings, and persistently defended correct suggestions that were drawn from realities and submitted to the central level.

Beside these strong points, the party organization and people of the city have shown a number of fairly marked shortcomings and deficiencies, the main ones of which follow:

1. Proletarian dictatorship has been lax. Proper efforts have not been made to strengthen proletarian dictatorship in many areas, such as distribution and circulation, cultural and social, and security and national defense; and, particularly, distribution and circulation, and in market management. The city party committee has paid attention to caring for the livelihood of cadres, workers, state employees, other eligible persons, and poor laborers; but it has shown a lack of determination in depriving illegal business operators of their wealth and has failed to distribute income in a really just and rational manner, thus allowing a number of people to become rich by illegitimate means and enjoy expensive pleasures and luxuries while cadres, workers, stage employees, and the laboring people are beset with myriad difficulties in their lives. Efforts have not yet been concentrated on stepping up production and satisfactorily carrying out the motto "All for production, all for victory;" and consequently, this has adversely affected social life in many aspects.

The current chaos on the city's distribution and circulation front is due chiefly to the mistakes committed in the implementation of the policy on prices, wages, and money. In addition, laxity in the city party committee's leadership and the city people's committee's management has further aggravated an already difficult situation. This situation is also due to slackened control over the distribution and circulation activities of various sectors and echelons in the city as well as of organs of friendly localities and central sectors operating in the city. At times, efforts to transform private trade have been neglected while the trend to follow pure business practices of chasing after price differentials and increasing prices has not been promptly checked.

The city party committee has also failed to firmly grasp the principles of proletarian dictatorship in guiding cultural and social activities, thus allowing for the continued existence of decadent and half-bred cultural phenomena, social vices, and an egoistic lifesyle that rejects ethics, traditions, the law, and social order. Communist ethics, the nation's fine ethical traditions, and President Ho's ethics have yet to be combined closely together and properly developed in order to generate an overwhelming strength in social life.

Amid this difficult situation, the city party committee has failed to provide adequate guidance over efforts to strengthen the socialist legal system and enforce the law in order to ensure peace of mind for everyone to live and to work.

2. The people have been inconvenienced and production slowed by bureaucratism, lack of awareness of the realities, idealism, and impatience; premature action; failure to firmly grasp and apply established rules; bureaucratic commandism; officialism; alienation from the masses; inadequate respect for mass organizations, the front, and the people's councils; bureaucratic centralism; subsidization; red tape; and cumbersome organization.

3. Much weakness has been noted in guidance, supervision, and organization of work. Proper respect has not been paid to scientific principles, processes, and rules. Much time has been spent holding meetings and numerous decisions have been made, but little has been done to review and sum up experience; and this is a fairly serious phenomenon that is widely plaguing virtually all echelons and organizations and is most clearly reflected in the activities of the city party committee, its standing body, and the standing body of the city people's committee.

4. The three revolutions have been carried out uniformly and consistently. The scientific and technological revolution has not been treated as a key factor. Though its role has been repeatedly mentioned in documents and speeches, the city party committee has no policy and concrete plan to implement it.

5. Various party positions and policies have been implemented loosely, while party activities are carried out arbitrarily with poor results. The self-criticism and criticism drive has not been conducted consistently, while the principle of democratic centralism and the collective work system have not been implemented seriously. Implementation of policies has not been carried out in a unified manner. Some places even ignored implementing them. Party discipline has not been observed scrupulously. Some party organizations prolonged disunity within their own organs. Various lower echelon party committees have not been carefully treated, consolidated, and strengthened by the city party committee, thus affecting their staff function and their inspection on the implementation of party resolutions, positions, and policies. Tasks regarding training and enhancing morality for party cadres and members have not been carried out effectively, thus encouraging the development of negative phenomena.

6. Cadre-related tasks and organization have not captured the attention of sectors, echelons, and leading cadres. These tasks have been carried out arbitrarily at different places and times. Organization of cadres has not been planned and standardized in accordance with the requirements of the situation and tasks at each historic stage, thereby failing to meet the demands of the city -- an industrial, scientific, technological, and domestic and international trade exchanges center.

7. The CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's Resolution No 1 clearly stipulated that the city is a key center for the region and the nation as a whole. However, to date the city has not formulated plans to improve organization and the work system to ensure the best possible development of the city's role and position. Due to the lack of understanding of this problem, some sectors and units cared only for their own interests and ignored the interests of adjacent localities and the society as a whole, thus affecting the friendly relations between the city and nearby provinces.

The causes of these shortcomings are:

1. The city party organization members are peasants and petty bourgeois, while workers account for 22 percent but with only 5 percent engaged in production. Moreover, the city economy relies chiefly on small industrial and handicrafts products which account for more than 50 percent of the total industrial output value; while two-thirds of the workforce are engaged in small industrial and handicrafts production. These weaknesses have affected the thinking and leadership of the party organization. They have manifested themselves in the party organization's vague standpoint on defining the working class' duty in implementing the general line set forth by the Fourth and Fifth CPV Congresses, that is to firmly grasp the proletarian dictatorship, develop the working people's right to collective mastery, and simultaneously carry out the three revolutions: the production relations revolution, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution, of which the scientific and technical revolution is the kingpin.

2. Due to the weaknesses in theoretical and scientific background, the city party organization supervised tasks loosely, failing to observe the working law, while carrying out tasks subjectively. This has led to the issuance of a number of decisions lacking scientific bases and are not in compliance with reality and the current situation. Thus many decisions cannot be implemented; some had poor results and adverse effects. These included problems in capital construction, economic structure, and management system.

3. Shifting from the national democratic revolution to the socialist revolution, the city party organization and the city party committee were not well aware of the content, requirements, tasks, and objectives of the initial stage as well as other basic problems of the transitional period in order to establish in themselves the correct concept and firm standpoint on the class problem.

4. In its leadership, the city party organization was disturbed by pressing tasks, temporary interests, and localism, thus creating basic problems in building firm standpoints and implementing principles. In its supervision, the party organization failed to fully review and draw experience from various tasks.

5. The cadre-related tasks and organization have not improved or caught up with current demands, thus affecting the effectiveness of leadership and implementation of positions and policies. These are the most important causes for setbacks and shortcomings faced by the city party organization.

Part 2

BK280228 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Part 2 of "Excerpts" of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization's draft report on situation and tasks to be presented at its coming fourth congress]

[Text] The second part covers the main objectives, guidelines, and tasks of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization for the 1986-90 period. The draft report says: The overall objective of Ho Chi Minh City from now until 1990 is to strenuously stabilize the socioeconomic situation and to simultaneously struggle to further develop production and improve livelihood. To implement this overall objective, the main guidelines of the city party organization in the coming five years are as follows:

-- Strive to strengthen proletarian dictatorship, using the people as a base on which to properly promote the laboring people's collective mastery in order to ensure order in distribution and circulation, gradually stabilize the market and prices, firmly maintain political security and social order, and satisfactorily fulfill national defense requirements;

-- Resolutely carry out the motto "All for production and all for victory" by strenuously opposing waste and practicing thrift;

-- Simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, using the scientific and technical revolution as the key;

-- Renovate the management system and the cadre organization in order to achieve high productivity, quality and effectiveness in production and business; and

-- Properly develop the city's role and position as a regional center.

On this basis, efforts should be made to care for the livelihood of cadres and workers, especially troops, policemen, and teachers, and to care for retired employees, eligible families, and other needy poor workers.

The decisive factors to successfully implement the aforesaid objectives and guidelines are: In the days ahead, the city authorities should carefully consolidate and enhance the party organization leadership, struggle to restore and firmly maintain discipline in the party, achieve democratic centralization through self-criticism and criticism, restore and firmly maintain the guiding principles of the party's revolutionary activities, the working class stand, and the viewpoints and lines concerning the masses, and build a strictly revolutionary, wholesome, firm, and strong party organization.

The aforementioned overall objective and guidelines can be materialized in the following 12 main tasks:

1. Accelerate the production of the industry, handicrafts and artisan industry, and agriculture sectors along with practicing thrift, and strive to achieve the motto "All for production and all for victory".

2. Strengthen proletarian dictatorship, resolutely restore order in circulation and distribution, managerially control markets in the city, and severely punish speculators, hoarders, price boosters, and forgers who sabotage the economy.

3. Attentively care for the livelihood of cadres, workers, and state employees, especially troops, policemen, teachers, public health cadres and personnel, retirees, eligible families, and other needy and poor laboring people.

4. Expand and enhance the economic effectiveness of foreign trade, a spearhead of the city's economy.

5. Enhance the quality of cultural and social activities.

6. Properly intensify proletarian dictatorship in national defense in order to satisfactorily implement the strategic task of firmly defending the SRV fatherland.

7. Thoroughly understand the viewpoint of using the people as a base, clearly stipulate the role of mass organization and the Fatherland Front, and vigorously accelerate the campaign to promote the people's collective mastery.

8. Carry out simultaneously the three revolutions using the scientific and technical revolution as the key, continually conduct socialist transformation, perfect new production relations, step up the ideological and cultural revolution, and build a new culture and new socialist men.

9. Renovate the management system and organization in producton and business.

10. Strengthen and consolidate the administration at all levels, fulfill the function of economic and state management, and ensure the laboring people's collective mastery.

11. Develop the city party organization and Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and make them politically, ideologically, and organizationally strong and firm so that they can have the militancy, leadership, and organizational ability to keep abreast of the city's tasks and requirements.

12. Strengthen the relations between Ho Chi Minh City and other provinces in the surrounding area and throughout the country, and with the region south of Indochina.

Dealing with the implementation of the most important task in accelerating industrial, small industrial, handicraft, and agricultural production along with practicing thrift, the Ho Chi Minh City party organization's draft report points out: The main and most urgent task in accelerating industrial, small industrial, and handicraft production is to supply sufficient raw materials and materials to production establishments. We must positively strive to exploit all materials and raw materials available in our country, while accelerating import-export and striving to obtain more foreign loans to import more materials to meet current demands and satisfactorily develop the existing production capability. We must integrate our people's capabilities to import materials and machinery for production by encouraging Vietnamese residents abroad to send home materials and equipment to their relatives in Vietnam instead of sending them consumer and luxury goods, while motivating them to invest more in production.

Striving to obtain materials is aimed at increasing input in order to have more output in order to firmly control products and goods. We must invest more in the production of better quality goods that will bring higher economic results, especially such essential goods as textiles, clothing agricultural processing products, gunny bags, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, latex, equipment, and construction materials. We must reorganize existing establishments, invest more with the central government to build engineering repair shops; factories to produce spare parts, equipment, and tools for agricultural production; industrial goods processing; consumer goods production; and communications and transportation.

We must urgently and comprehensively develop agriculture in the suburban areas and stabilize the food belt by developing livestock, industrial crops, and firewood trees. We must increase investment in the suburban areas in order to serve both the local region and the city, improve industry, and strengthen the city's agro-industrial structure. This is an investment for multifaceted results beneficial to the city's economy and society.

Various sectors and districts, in the days ahead, must formulate concrete plans to satisfactorily implement resolutions Nos 18 and 21 of the city party committee which are aimed at establishing a large-scale production network in the surburban areas and improving the people's cultural life. Various outlying districts must develop their economy to satisfactorily serve the city, while the city must improve transportation, supply more electric power, and strive to provide electricity to all key production areas of these districts. The city must supply more fertilizer, insecticide, seeds, and breeding animals to these districts, while strengthening various water conservation projects, expanding high-yield rice acreage, and developing goods processing and handicraft production establishments. It must also set up joint agro-industrial production pilot projects for the animal husbandry, marine products, and industrial crop sectors. Besides rice and subsidiary food crops, the city must develop the planting of pineapple, peanut, sugarcane, pepper, rubber, and so forth, while striving to increase the numbers of hogs, cattle, and poultry to meet the city's demands and for export. The city must build the coastal areas into an important region for fishing and processing marine products for the benefit of the city itself as well as for adjacent localities. It must also pay attention to preserving forests, improving the salt industry, and promoting tourism in the coastal areas.

By the year 1990 the suburban areas must achieve remarkable changes economically, culturally, and socially, thereby affirming the superiority of socialism, effectively serving the city, strengthening the agro-industrial structure, and consolidating the worker-peasant alliance. The suburban areas must strive to achieve by the year 1990 a per capita grain output of 246 kg, while supplying 50 percent of fresh foodstuffs, 80 percent of vegetables, and 100 percent of sugar to the city. The total export value of agricultural products must rise to approximately 40-50 million rubles annually.

The city must pay attention to developing production forces, carrying out simultaneously the three revolutions, consolidating and enhancing the quality of existing collectives and cooperatives, developing new cooperatives, and increasing the number of production models that combine agriculture with industry, business, credit, service and export at the village level.

The task of achieving all-round rural development is one not only for the rural affairs bloc but also for various party organizations, public organs, sectors, mass organizations, and people throughout the city. In their programs and plans, these elements must insert parts dealing with the [rural development] task and with ways to implement it.

As for the task of building the city's party organization and Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union to be politically, ideologically, and organizationally steadfast with combat, leadership, and implementation capabilities befitting their tasks and the city's standing, the draft report points out: The party-building task in Ho Chi Minh City for the period ahead must attain the following requirements:

a. Build a party organization which, with a well-established working class platform, knows not only how to strengthen proletarian dictatorship and persistently carry out socialist transformation but also how to observe discipline and the principles of democratic centralism; and guard against all indications of an urban or rural petty bourgeoisie. The party organization must also know how to guard against departmentalism; individualism; petty bourgeois spontaneity; liberalism; fragmentation; disorganization; indiscipline; lack of both centralism and democracy; the tendency toward pessimism, confusion, and loss of confidence in the party and communist ideals when facing difficulties; laxity in the vanguard role of communist party members; and lack of deep involvement in seeking ways to build the working class so that it deserves its role as the class that leads and directs the city's revolutionary movement.

b. Build a party organization that truly attaches itself to the rank file and the people and that knows how to struggle to develop the laboring people's collective mastery under the party's leadership.

c. Build a party organization that knows how to stay close to the infrastructure and reality; is pragmatic; is well informed on the law and knows how to apply it; and has scientific knowledge that it can apply appropriately in practical work to ensure the most effective economic, political, cultural, and social management. From this, efforts must be made to renovate the thinking, mechanism, organization, and cadre work to suit the situation and requirements arising from the political task.

d. Build a steadfast and clean party organization with lofty qualities. This must go along with efforts to build a new culture and a new socialist man on the basis of both traditional, national, and socialist ethics and to oppose negative phenomena within the party while fighting against and dispelling negative phenomena in society, trying to make both aspects strongly interactive and to avoid the tendency to separate efforts to oppose negativism within the party from those to oppose it on the outside -- the society. It is also necessary to avoid the tendency to separate educational efforts in revolutionary ethics from those in traditional national ethics.

e. Build a typical party organization to the standard required by an industrial, scientific, technical, and international exchange center of the southern party of the fatherland, which is also closely linked to the southern part of Indochina. This party organization must deserve to be asociated with the city that has the honor of bearing the name of the great Uncle Ho.

To fulfill these requirements, we must first consolidate and improve the fighting strength of grass-roots party organizations, trying to make them clean organizationally, competent in leadership, and capable of ensuring that all activities in the infrastructure are carried out in accordance with party and state lines and policies.

We must make necessary arrangements at least once a year for the masses and party members at grass-roots-level units to contribute their opinions for party building, trying to make sure there are no more weak party organizations and the number of party organizations qualified for the clean and steadfast standard constitutes at least 30 percent of the total of the city's party organizations.

We must resolve to struggle to overcome negative phenomena within the party through the adoption of educational, administrative, and stringent disciplinary measures aimed at removing from the party those who have degenerated and are no longer qualified as party members. We must strive to make a radical change in the structure of party members, attach importance to the recruitment of party members from the working class, especially from among those workers directly engaging in production; pay adequate attention to the recruitment of party members from among young people, especially women, scientific-technical cadres, and those outstanding people who are playing the core roles in various mass organizations; and select party members for assignment to vital areas and important production and business establishments.

We must rejuvenate leadership and managerial cadres and appoint them to the right places and rearrange the organizational apparatus in order to meet the requirements for renovating the management mechanism. We must attach importance to the training and appointment of those cadres originating from the working class. We must launch a movement within the party to study Marxist-Leninist theory, the science of management -- namely economic, social, and administrative management -- and to further educational studies in accordance with cadres' standard. We must concern ourselves with satisfactorily implementing policies toward elderly and retired cadres.

The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must be strengthened and built up so it can truly become a right-hand man and back-up brigade for the city's party organization.

In the years to come, we must pay particular attention to consolidating the quality of the youth union. At present, the most important task of the youth union is to instill communism and the revolutionary tradition in youths. In educating youths, we must strive to lure a large number of youths into various movements of revolutionary action, through which we will profoundly educate them with a sense of responsibility toward their work, the collective, and society, with a determination to struggle to protect what is right and new and to oppose negativism, conservatism, and procastination, with a clean, healthy, ideal, and ethical lifestyle.

The youth union must, through the Vietnam Youth Association, play a key role in launching various movements to introduce scientific-technical advances into production and life, participate in renovating management mechanism, struggle against negativism, volunteer to go as laborers to build newly-reclaimed wasteland, perform military obligations, and so forth.

We must exert great efforts to maintain and develop the assault youth movement. This is because assault youths are regarded as both a strike force banner of the city's youths and one of the largest work-study centers where youths are forged and trained. We must pay attention to the efficiency of the movement and must evaluate the movement through its efficiency and must overcome indications of formality and showoffs. We must, through the movements of revolutionary action among youths, develop youth union membership, train youth union cadres, and build youth union organizations into steadfast ones.

ANTI-CHINESE SENTIMENT FLARES IN SURABAYA

BK010929 Hong Kong AFP in English 0917 GMT 1 Oct 86

[By Jacques Guillon]

[Text] Jakarta, October 1 (AFP) -- A show of strength by security forces succeeded in ending more than a week of anti-Chinese unrest in the east Java city of Surabaya, diplomatic sources said here.

Eyewitnesses in Surabaya said Wednesday that armored cars stationed at strategic points around the city had returned to their barracks overnight and all Chinese-owned shops were open Wednesday for the first time in about 10 days.

Thousands of people had taken to the streets several times during the week, and only quick and effective intervention by security forces prevented the demonstrations from generating into violence, one diplomat told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. The unrest, triggered by reports that a Chinese woman had mistreated her Indonesian maid, was fanned by rumors of other incidents of Chinese employers behaving badly toward Indonesian servants.

Newspapers, blamed in some quarters for stirring up the population, were eventually prevented from publishing further stories on alleged ill treatment of servants or of writing about any demonstrations in Surabaya.

Tuesday, Indonesian Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Benni Murdani told members of parliament in Jakarta: "Racialist violence nearly happened in east Java recently because of reckless reporting by a newspaper in Surabaya."

Photocopies of newspaper articles detailing the sufferings of the first maid, a Miss Irah, were circulated throughout the city beginning September 20. She was allegedly locked in her room for more than two months and suffered scalds when her employer threw boiling water at her.

Other flyers -- handed out by pedicab (bicycle-rickshaw) drivers on Sunday, September 21 -- criticized the Chinese woman employer, who has since been jailed, and carried a photo of the maid just after her hospitalizaton, the diplomat said.

The next day, most Chinese shopkeepers, fearing trouble, locked up. Armored cars took up position, all ambulances were requisitioned and civilians were banned from using citizen-band radios or walkie-talkies.

Police intervened several times to break up domonstrations, and a rock concert scheduled for Sunday, September 28 was cancelled, diplomatic sources said, adding that security forces did not resort to force.

The governor of Surabaya appeared three times on local radio and television to appeal for calm. He also called in all religious leaders and school principals to ask for their help in easing the tension.

Indonesia has a Chinese community of around six million people, including a large number of important businessmen. The Chinese have frequently been criticized for their relative wealth, observers said, recalling that Indonesia had seen a series of anti-Chinese riots, including those in 1981 in Semarang and Solo, central Java, and in 1983 in Bandung, west Java.

SALAS, COMPANIONS CHARGED WITH REBELLION

HK020821 Hong Kong AFP in English 0746 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 2 (AFP) -- Rebellion charges were filed Thursday against alleged communist leader Rodolfo Salas, his wife and his bodyguard, as prospects dimmed of an early resumption of peace talks with communist rebels.

State prosecutors filed the charged before the Manila trial court and recommended no bail bond for them, Justice Ministry spokesman George Dy said.

If convicted, the three could face the death penalty.

The court was told that the trio, together with other elements of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), had "risen publicly and taken arms against the Republic of the Philippines for the purpose of overthrowing the present government."

Mr Salas, his wife Josefina Cruz and bodyguard Jose Concepcion were specifically cited for the alleged participation in "armed raids, sorties and ambushes against police, constabulary, and army detachments" on the main Philippine island of Luzon. The three had also taken part in weapons raids in which victims were "mercilessly killed simply for the purpose of obtaining possession of their firearms."

They were also accused of "negotiating with foreign sources" in a foiled attempt to smuggle firearms for the CPP's New People's Army (NPA) in the northern province of Isabela in July 1972. Defense lawyers could not immediately be reached for comment. [passage omitted]

Salas' Release 'Nonnegotiable'

HK020600 Hong Kong AFP in English 0544 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 2 (AFP) -- An early resumption of peace talks between the government of Corazon Aquino and communist insurgents appeared to dim Thursday as officials once again rejected a rebel demand that the release of their alleged leader, Rodolfo Salas, be placed on top of the agenda.

However, the newspaper MANILA CHRONICLE quoted a lawyer for the underground National Democratic Front (NDF), which is negotiating with the Aquino government, as saying the arrest of Mr. Salas "does not mean the talks have collapsed."

NDF negotiators were willing to pursue the talks but "intend to put forward the release of the three on top of the agenda," the daily quoted NDF lawyer Romeo Capulong as saying. He was referring to Mr. Salas and his wife and a bodyguard who were arrested along with him on Monday.

But Mrs. Aquino's spokesman, Teodoro Benigno, said the president's decision not to free Mr. Salas was "non-negotiable."

"That is a very firm policy of the government," Mr. Benigno told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Mrs. Aquino had initiated the talks that began in early August in a bid to seek a peaceful solution to the 17-year-old communist rebellion.

Public prosecutors were meeting Thursday to prepare appropriate criminal charges against Mr. Salas, Justice Ministry spokesman George Dy said.

Mr. Salas, whom the government has tagged as chairman of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its armed wing, the New People's Army (NPA), was arrested with his wife and a security escort as he was coming out of a hospital here late Monday.

Mr. Capulong had claimed that the three were all members of the NDF panel, but the government denied this. The lawyer could not be reached for comment Thursday. [passage omitted]

Arroyo Comments on Arrest

HK020118 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Malacanang has ruled out the National Democratic Front's (NDF) demand for the release of alleged Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] Chairman Rodolfo Salas, saying his arrest was part of normal law enforcement operations of the military." [no opening quotes as published]

"It was just coincidental that the Government was now engaged in a peace dialogue with the rebels," Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo said yesterday.

In an interview, Arroyo said the military needed no clearance from Malacanang to arrest Salas who had reportedly been under military surveillance even before the peace talks started.

"The NPA (New People's Army) keeps on killing our soldiers. It followed also that normal operations of the military should continue. There's no cease-fire yet," Arroyo said.

Until late yesterday afternoon, Palace officials interviewed by the 'Chronicle', including Ministers Teodoro Locsin Jr. and Rene Saguisag and aides of President Aquino and Arroyo -- said they were not aware of the arrest.

Arroyo said he had called the military yesterday afternoon to tell them "not to touch Salas." Salas is safe, Arroyo said.

"There's nothing unusual about the arrest. It just so happened," Arroyo said when asked if the arrest would not stall the peace dialogue.

According to him, Salas, his wife Josefina Cruz and cease-fire negotiator security escort Jose Concepcion "have been identified as leaders (of the Communist Party.) They've always been in the order of battle. They've been arrested and it's fine."

Publications of the Left, such as Bayan [THE NATION] and LIBERATION, also identified Salas as the CPP leader, he added.

Reacting to the National Democratic Front's statement that Salas and his two companions were all active and direct participants in the cease-fire talks and should therefore be the subject of safe conduct passes, Arroyo said the passes apply only to the rebel negotiators Satur Ocampo, Antonio Zumel and Carolina Malay.

"The due process of the law will be strictly followed and there will be no change in that," Arroyo assured.

Palace officials could not say if Salas and his companions would be treated as national security offenders, political detainees or common criminals.

Arroyo said the arrest of Salas was not a loss at all to the Communist party because the Leftist movement, by historical tradition, has survived several arrests of its leaders.

He said that he had wished from the start that Salas and another alleged CPP leader Rodolfo Baylosis had been the CPP's cease-fire negotiators so that safe conduct passes could apply to them.

Reacting to Salas' arrest, a high ranking CPP official said: "Now more than ever, after years of mistrust, the CPP has shown its good faith in the Philippine Government, overlooking unworked out details regarding security arrangements to accept the offer of a ceasefire. Ironically, the military has chosen now, of all times, to destroy the government's and our efforts to arrive at a much sought after peaceful solution."

Enrile on Military's View

HK011329 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] At Camp Aguinaldo, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said the military will oppose any demands of the National Democratic Front [NDF] for the release of Rodolfo Salas, alias Commander Bilog. In an interview with reporters this morning, Enrile stressed that it is the president, and not the military, who will decide whether Salas should be released.

[Begin Enrile recording in English] The release of Commander Bilog will depend on the decision of the president. As I had said last night when I was asked the same question, we will register our objection for his release because at the time of his arrest, there was no agreement that deals with respect to the composition of the panel of the NDF, and [words indistinct] what will stop them from claiming that everybody who has been arrested afterwards are deputated as member of the panel, of the agreement.

[Passage indistinct] That would be a very open-ended excuse for them.

[Unidentified reporter] What about the report that you are going to arrest more commanders?

[Enrile] We are not saying that we are going to arrest their commanders. There are people who are encountered by our people and they are arrested because they are violating the law. If they are members of the panel, then they are certified members of the panel and are under the effects of the, remember, the proposed agreement between the Philippine Government side and the NDF side, which is that [words indistinct] are officially designated directly or actively participating in the working of the panels of the NDF. [end recording]

Impact on CPP Noted

HK011444 Manila The MANILA CHRONICLE in English 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[By staff member Lito Mangaser]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Meanwhile, defense ministry officials said that it was still too early to conclude how Salas' capture would affect the communist movement in the country.

But they agreed the capture would "hasten the way" for his rival, Benito Tiamson, to assume the CPP chairmanship.

It was Tiamson who spearheaded the move to remove Salas as CPP chairman for "leadership failure," the military said.

Salas became a member of the now outlawed Kabataang Makabayan [KM--Nationalist Youth] in 1964 and was considered a protege of then KM chairman Nilo Tayag. He was also a member of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation and the Student Cultural Association of the University of the Philippines.

Military intelligence reports said that Salas had his first official stint with the CPP as a fulltime cadre in Manila and Central Luzon. Later he was handpicked by Jose Ma. Sison, believed to be CPP's founder and chairman until his capture a few years ago, to head the CPP's Central Luzon Regional Party Committee (CLRPC).

In June 1973, he was captured by Constabulary elements in Mabalacat, Pampanga which led to the discovery of the CLRPC regional headquarters in Angeles City.

He, however, escaped the following month and continued to climb the CPP leadership ladder.

The subsequent arrest of Bernabe Buscayno alias Commander Dante, NPA commander in chief, and his close association with another CPP leader, Rafael Baylosis, had paved the way for Salas' ascension as NPA head to replace Buscayno.

Salas, considered by observers as a hardliner, was reported to have been toppled from the CPP leadership for his advocacy to boycott the February presidential elections, considered now as a grave tactical blunder by the other CPP officials.

Although eased out of the party chairmanship, Salas remained a member of the CPP Central Committee, the party's highest body, and commander-in-chief of the some 16,000-strong NPA.

The defense ministry said Salas could have initiated the Armed City Partisans in Metro Manila with the killing of Police Major Gen. Tomas Karingal in 1983.

The ministry also said that Salas had figured in several encounters, ambushes and raids in Central Luzon from 1974-1980.

Military on 'Alert'

HK011348 Hong Kong AFP in English 1331 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 1 (AFP) -- The Philippines' military forces have been placed on alert for any contingencies following the arrest of alleged communist leader Rodolfo Salas, an official spokesman said Wednesday. Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has ordered Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos to place all military forces across the country on alert following Mr. Salas's arrest, presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno told a news conference here.

The military has considered Mr. Salas's arrest as a "regular police security operation" and has said it "will not do anything until (the rebels) do an overt act," Mr. Benigno said. Mr. Salas, 39, was arrested Monday with his wife and a security escort while coming out of a hospital where he had undergone a sinus and goiter operation.

Mr. Benigno said Wednesday that according to military records, Mr. Salas was chairman of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) at the time of his arrest Monday.

Newsmen were able to talk with the alleged communist leader in a room in a military camp in suburban Manila for a few minutes, but were not allowed to ask him anything concerning current peace talks between the communist underground and the government. Mr. Salas, who looked tired and haggard, said he was treated well but was under "continuous interrogation" for several hours. Mr. Benigno quoted Constabulary Chief Major General Renato de Villa as saying that Mr. Salas was being kept in "comfortable circumstances."

Lawyers for Mr. Salas told government television that they would file a writ of habeas corpus with the Supreme Court Thursday for Mr. Salas and his companions, saying that no charges had yet been filed against them.

Mr. Salas's mother said Wednesday that she would ask President Corazon Aquino to release her son for health reasons, state-run television said. Beatriz Salas told reporters that she would plead for the release of her son so he could join the peace talks between the government and the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) coalition.

She also said she may ask the military to put her son in a hospital under guard so he could undergo medical treatment. "We needs medicine, he lost a lot of blood," Mrs. Salas said.

NDF lawyer Romeo Capulong cautioned that Mr. Salas's doctor had said he needed medical attention. "Otherwise, there could be complications resulting from the operations which could result in a brain abscess which could be fatal," he said in a television newscast here.

1,918 KILLED IN INSURGENCY INCIDENTS FEB-SEP

HK011419 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Oct 86 p 16

[Text] At least, 1,918 persons, including 533 civilians, were killed and 1,075 others wounded in 1,680 insurgency-related incidents in the country during the seven-month period from Feb. 24 to Sept. 24, according to military statistics released yesterday.

The New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) headquarters at Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, said the total casualties included 723 communist rebels and 662 government troopers (soldiers, policemen and members of the Citizens Home Defense Forces [CHDF].

The breakdown of the wounded was 546 government forces, 454 civilians, 72 insurgents and three government officials.

It could be possible that more rebels were wounded but there were brought along by other insurgents during withdrawals, a military report said.

At least 50 civilians and 16 soldiers were reported missing in action and believed captured by the New People's Army (NPA) during rebel attacks, the report added.

Government forces captured 164 rebels and 36 others surrendered to various military units in the country during the seven-month period.

The Sparrow Unit, the NPA's liquidation squad, assassinated 121 soldiers, policemen and CHDF members and 136 civilians suspected as military informers.

In 480 armed clashes, the NPAs were at the receiving end, losing 543 men while government troops lost only 86 but sustained 169 wounded.

On the other hand, the NPAs suffered 53 wounded and 148 others captured in various clashes with government forces.

There were 104 civilians killed, 98 others wounded and eight missing an ambushes staged by the insurgents.

In 114 ambuscades nationwide, government forces lost 237 assorted weapons, mostly M-16 and Garand rifles. However, government security forces seized 343 assorted firearms during operations against the rebels.

In 141 raids and attacks on military detachments and town halls, 78 government troopers were killed, 70 others wounded and two missing. In addition, seven government officials were killed.

In rebel-initiated ambushes, government troops lost 217 men and 19 others wounded.

Military-initiated attacks resulted in the killing of 87 insurgents and 13 others wounded.

In bombing incidents carried out by the NPAs, 28 people were killed and 178 others wounded during the past seven months, the report said.

The intensified NPA "Agaw-Armas" [Arms Grabbing] operations have resulted in the snatching of 1,078 assorted firearms.

MILITARY CHIDED FOR INSISTING ON RETALIATION

HK011451 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, Jr, one of the government's emissaries to the current peace negotiations, yesterday chided the military for insisting that retaliatory action be taken against communist rebels.

Speaking to newsmen, Mitra said the military should not be frantic as the communists will soon comply with the request of President Aquino to cease hostilities.

Apparently, Mitra was referring to reports about the rise in communist attacks and the intense desire of military authorities to counteract the rebels' bloody operations through the same strategy.

Mitra also rejected the proposal of Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda that the "other side" also ask their colleagues, specifically the New People's Army to stop extorting money from loggers, gold panners and even workers of government reforestation projects.

Mitra said "these are clearly banditry activities with which the National Democratic front (NDF) has nothing to do."

"As for as we are concerned, it is only the NDF which is distinguished as an outright legitimate rebel group," he added.

Maceda had reported earlier that NPA members had been demanding "taxes" from those three sectors as fees for their continued operations.

During the same press briefing, Mitra said he and the two other members of the government panel, former Sen Jose Diokno and Chairman Teofisto Guingona of the Commission on Audit, will meet this week with their counterparts, rebel leaders Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, to decide on the proposed 30-day ceasefire pact.

Mitra told newsmen he expects the two rebel leaders to meet with him, Diokno and Guingona in the next two days.

Over the weekend, Ocampo and Zumel told Diokno that they are amenable to a 30-day ceasefire or even longer.

Simultaneously, the government through Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo came out with a statement that it is accepting the proposal of the two NDF leaders.

Mitra also denied statements on the peace talks to the press shortly after the regular "Kapihan sa Manila Hotel" [Manila Coffee Shop] breakfast forum last Monday. He said he was surprised to read so many statements attributed to him about the ongoing truce talks.

But reporters who covered the "Kapihan" said the Agriculture Minister was more than accommodating to answer their questions about the peace talks.

Some believe that Mitra was forced to back-track possibly because he was once again reprimanded by the NDF for his policy of talking to the press about the critical issues of the ongoing peace talks.

PIMENTEL CONFIRMS TRAINING OF 'ELITE' ARMY GROUP

HK020317 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel has confirmed that an elite army contingent is being secretly trained in the Cagayan Valley. Pimentel said the training is going on at Gattaran, Cagayan Valley, which is the province of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. However, Pimentel did not say who ordered the training or for what purpose the elite army contingent is being organized. He said he received a report on this secret military training from local officers-in-charge in the province.

RAMOS APPOINTS 9 GENERALS TO NEW ASSIGNMENTS

HK011357 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Oct 86 p 15

[Text] Nine generals got new assignments yesterday from Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, armed forces chief of staff, to replace the nine generals who were officially retired yesterday, Camp Aguinaldo sources said yesterday.

Ramos ordered the reassignment of the following generals to their new commands, effective today:

-- Brig. Gen. Cesar F. Tapia, formerly of the Office of the Inspector General (OTIG), to acting commanding general of the Southern Command (Southcom), replacing Maj. Gen. Jose P. Magno;

-- Brig. Gen. Felix A. Brawner, commanding general of the Command General Staff College (CGSC), to acting commanding general of the 5th Infantry Division (PA), and concurrent acting RUC [Regional Unified Command] 2 chief, replacing Brig. Gen Manuel C. Ribo;

-- Brig. Gen. Benjamin G. Cruz, commanding general of RUC 8, to acting commanding general, RUC 3, replacing Brig. Gen. Romeo S. David;

-- Brig. Gen. Bayani N. Fabic, commanding general, Recom [Regional Command] 8, to acting commanding general, RUC 8, replacing Brig. Gen. Benjamin G. Cruz;

-- Brig. Gen. Jesus R. Hermosa, commanding general, Recom 10, to acting commanding general of RUC 12 and concurrent Recom 12 chief, replacing Brig. Gen. Rodrigo Gutang;

-- Brig. Gen. Antonio Sotelo, commander of the 15th Strike Wing (PAF), to acting commanding general of the Philippine Air Force (PAF), replacing Maj. Gen. Ramon J. Farolan;

-- Brig. Gen. Oscar Zalemea, commanding general, Command, Communications and Electronic Service (Commel), to acting deputy chief of staff for logistics (J-4), replacing Brig. Gen. Antonio Lucban;

-- Col. Juan Cabrere (PA), Southern Support Command chief, to acting commanding general, Logistics Command (Logcom), replacing Brig. Gen. Levy Malto; and

-- Brig. Gen. Luis San Andres, deputy chief of staff for civil-military relations, to acting chief of staff for home defense (J-7), replacing Brig. Gen. Jose Almonte.

RAMOS ORDERS RESCUE OF NPA HOSTAGES IN MINDANAO

HK011452 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 1 Oct 86 pp 1,6

[Excerpt] Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fidel V. Ramos yesterday ordered government troops to rescue 50 Higaonon tribesmen taken as hostages by the Pulang Bagani Yunit [translation unknown] of the CPP [Communist Party of the Phillipines]/NPA when they attacked a tribal village in Malitbog town, Bukidnon.

Brig. Gen. Mariano Adalem, Regional Unified Command 10 chief, reported that the attackers also killed three tribal chiefs and two civilians.

He said the victims - Datus Mangalima, Ban Manlaim-an, and Amad Sagaynong, and civilians Cesar Flores and a certain Mrs. Alta - were found outside Pajanong Impanong, the tribal village, shortly after the attack.

Engracio Tagpung, a Higaonon tribal leader, said the armed group, also made up of native tribesmen, attacked their village Sunday and rounded up all the able-bodied men.

They were then brought up a forested area where the dissident group reportedly have their communal farms.

Ramos also directed military and police officials of the Northern Mindanao region should include in police operations the security and protection of other tribes as well as the apprehension of attacks perpetrated against them [passage omitted].

MARINE BATTALION REDEPLOYED IN ZAMBOANGA CITY

HK011449 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 1 Oct 86 p 16

[Text] Zamboanga City -- The Southern Command (Southcom) has redeployed a battalion of Marines in Zamboanga City to strictly enforce the firearms ban and to maintain peace and order in the area.

Southcom spokesman Lt. Col. Anthony Elias said the 9th Marine Battalion, headed by Maj. Francisco Gudani, was ordered by Southcom chief Maj. Gen. Jose P. Magno Jr. transferred to Zamboanga City from Ipil, Zamboanga del Sur.

The Marines started Sunday to man checkpoints in strategic areas of the city.

It serves as an augmenting force to assist the metropolitan district command headed by Col. Romeo Abendan in the maintenance of peace and order in the city.

Vice-Mayor Susan de los Reyes noted that the people of this city feel secure with the Marines around to help look after the peace and order situation in the Metropolis.

The Marines pulled out of the city last month before their return here Friday.

GENERAL TO ENFORCE GUN LAW DURING MISUARI VISIT

HK301359 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[By correspondent Vic M. Alvarez]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- The military vowed to enforce the full force of the law against Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Chairman Nur Misuari and his heavily armed security force if they will land in this city with their firearms.

Brig. Gen. Pedro Balbanero, deputy Southern Command (Southcom) chief, yesterday stressed that Misuari and his armed bodyguards, just like any other citizen in this region, are not exempt from the firearms ban which is now strictly implemented by the 9th Marine Battalion in this city.

"We will not hesitate to disarm them and confiscate their firearms if Misuari will land here with his 1,000 security force," Balbanero said, adding that "if they do not adhere to the firearms ban then we may be forced to stop them from landing in the city."

Misuari and his men are expected to land in Pitogo, Sinunuc, a coastal village 13 kilometers west of this city possibly over the weekend and will hold a dialogue with Muslim religious and political leaders at the Al-Makdum Islamic University in Pitogo.

Balbanero explained that Misuari is coming to this city only as a special visitor of Acting Mayor Julio Cesar Climaco who invited him earlier in Sacol Island.

However, Balbanero said he will allow Misuari to bring along with him not more than 10 armed security men. He vowed to give full military security to Misuari and his group while in this city.

"Zamboanga City is not and has never been an MNLF area so Misuari should come here only as a special visitor of the city," Balbanero said.

"While it was allowed in the agreement with the government that he (Misuari) can take along with him thousands of heavily armed security men to consult with MNLF forces in the region, definitely we will not allow it in the city as there are no MNLF rebels here," Balbanero said.

"No one will be exempt from the strict implementation of the firearms ban in this city, no matter who gets hurt," Balbanero stressed.

"Leave the security aspect to us and we will assure Misuari that he and his men will be in safe hands while here in this city," Balbanero said.

Earlier, Balbanero had announced that he personally objected to the visit of Misuari in this city for security reasons.

Misuari May Postpone Visit

HK020747 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] MNLF leader Nur Misuari's expected visit to Zamboanga City is likely to be postponed due to security problems. This was announced by Mayor Julius Cesar Climaco. Misuari was originally scheduled to visit the city this week as part of his consultations with Muslim leaders on the 14-year-old secession problem in Mindanao. Climaco's announcement was related to the report that Misuari and his men will not be exempted from the city's strict ban on firearms when they arrive here. According to Climaco, Misuari needs to make arrangements with the military before he can visit the city.

AQUINO TO MEET MUSLIM LEADERS IN MINDANAO

HK011047 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Mr Butz Aquino announced that in 5 days Muslim leaders in Mindanao will meet with President Aquino in order to reaffirm both sides' desire for attaining peace in the south. According to Butz, he will present President Aquino with the full report on the progress of his contacts with various factions in Mindanao. He was very hopeful that the much-awaited peace in the region would be achieved.

[Butz Aquino recording indistinct]

SOURCES CLAIM PARTIDO NG BAYAN HEADED FOR SPLIT

HK301253 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By Antero F. Soriano]

[Text] Less than a month after its formation, the Partido ng Bayan [People's Party -- PNB], branded by military and defense authorities as a communist front, is reportedly on the rocks with its leaders bracing for a showdown.

Intelligence sources yesterday said the PNB is now headed for a split between the "hardliners" and the "moderates."

Sources said the hardliners are represented by ex-CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] chairman Jose Ma. Sison, who was reported as having rejoined the movement, while the moderates are headed by its national director Romeo Candazo, also the Partido's secretary general.

Candazo, according to sources, once headed the powerful Youth and Students Bureau of the CPP and had been a member of the Manila-Rizal Party Committee.

Before his arrest, intelligence sources said, Candazo was also a member of the Regional Executive committee of the Manila-Rizal committee.

Not well-known like Sison, Candazo is said to command a significant following before he was suspended from the CPP Manila-Rizal committee because of his membership in the so-called "group of 11" which is composed of the entire Manila-Rizal committee that defied the CPP's Central Committee by participating in the 1978 Batasan elections.

The CPP Central Committee opted for a boycott of that elections which resulted in an "inner party struggle" held in the jungles of Sierra Madre sometime in 1979.

In this meeting, Candazo and all of his Manila-Rizal members were suspended but some of them were "rehabilitated."

It was also revealed that Candazo was also a member of the electoral struggle commission of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan or Bayan [New Nationalist Alliance] but left the organization because of the Bayan's boycott stand in the last presidential elections.

This development, according to intelligence sources, is highly significant because it may reflect a parallel and deeper struggle between the hardliners and the moderates within the underground movement particularly in the CPP/NPA hierarchy.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS SLATED FOR MAY 11, 1987

HK020641 Hong Kong AFP in English 0526 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 2 (AFP) -- A panel drafting the new Philippine constitution has decided that legislative elections would take place on May 11, 1987, and extended President Corazon Aquino's law-making powers until then, spokesmen said Thursday. The panel, voting 34-1 on transitory provision, opted Wednesday for the holding of congressional elections "on the second Monday of May 1987," commission spokesmen told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

The panel also decided that "the first local elections shall be held on a date to be set by the president which may be simultaneous with the election of members of the congress," they added.

Under provisions passed by the panel earlier, the legislature will have an upper house occupied by 24 senators, half of whom will be serving six-year terms and the other three years. The lower house will consist of 250 district representatives.

The commission members present at Wednesday's session also unanimously voted to let Mrs Aquino "continue to exercise legislative powers until the first congress is elected," panel spokesmen said. [passage omitted]

CON-COM APPROVES PROVISION ON ARMED FORCES

HK301221 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] The Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] is discussing provisions on the Armed Forces of the Philippines. Here is the report from Remy Villena.

[Begin Villena recording] The Constitutional Commission has begun discussing the role of the Armed Forces under the articles of the general provisions. In this connection, the commission approved a provision describing the Armed Forces of the Philippines as the defender of the Filipino nation, and its objective is to ensure the sovereignty of the country and the integrity of the national territory. Under the new Constitution, the Armed Forces would create a citizen's armed force, which would undergo military training and serve according to law, as well as maintain a regular armed force for the security of the country. In an interview, Commissioner Christian Monsod expressed his position on the role of the military in the country. [Begin Monsod recording in English] The military should be trusted, particularly after February, in order for them to respond positively also to the trust of the people. [end recording]

The said provision was approved by a vote of 304 - 0 with two abstentions. From the Constitutional Commission, Remy Villena reporting. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT WANTS ANOTHER 90-DAY DEBT MORATORIUM

HK011510 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Oct 86 p 2

[Excerpt] The Philippines has asked for another 90-day moratorium on the repayment of its principal debts to the country's creditor-banks pending the completion of the restructuring of all public and private sector obligations.

In a telex to the Manufacturers Hanover Bank, the chairman of the 12-bank advisory committee for the Philippines, Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin and Central Bank [CB] governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr requested that the moratorium be extended anew for the period beginning Oct 7 this year to Jan 4 next year.

This was the 13th such request made by the country since the government decided to suspend payments on maturing debts beginning Oct 14, 1983.

A total of $5.8 billion is involved in the moratorium, with about $3.5 billion classified as public sector debts and the remaining $2.3 billion classified as private sector debts. [passage omitted]

HUMAN RIGHTS TEAM FACES 'ORCHESTRATED' HOSTILITY

HK301341 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Sep 86 p 13

[By reporter Ramon R. Isberto]

[Text] The Presidential Committee on Human Rights (PCHR) continues to face rough sailing as it pursues its job of probing alleged human rights abuses.

Last week, a PCHR fact-findng team which visited Kalibo found the capital town of Aklan plastered with short-bond-paper-sized silk-screen posters with the following printed in red ink: "P-hilippine C-ommunists H-appy R-eunion."

Hand-bills with the following message were also being circulated: "Filipinos wake up...We are facing a ruthless enemy worst (sic) than the Japanese. They will kill their countrymen as a gift to Mao Tse Tong (sic). Fight the Communist NPA & their running dogs, Bayan, LFS [League of Filipino Students] Kadena, etc."

One PCHR official commented: "There seems to be an orchestrated campaign against the committee."

Despite this, the fact-finding team -- the third sent by the PCHR to the provinces -- reported to the committee yesterday that it was able to gather testimonies regarding alleged human rights abuses by government troopers in several towns of Capiz and Aklan.

The team, headed by committee members Sr. Marianni Dimaranan and Mrs. Zenaida Quezon-Avancena, reported it was able to obtain 13 affidavits of the victims or relatives of alleged abuses in Aklan. These affidavits were about instances of alleged forced evacuations, harassments, torture, and summary killings ("salvagings").

In Capiz, the team gathered five affidavits concerning such alleged abuses such as a rape and salvaging. One affidavit, jointly signed by 16 persons, was about an arson incident in Barangay Naitib, Tapaz, Capiz.

While the PCHR team was holding a dialogue with victims of alleged abuses in Kalibo, about a hundred persons claiming to be victims of the New People's Army demonstrated outside the school building where the dialogue was held.

The building was later stoned while the PCHR team was having a live radio interview with local broadcasters.

A similar demonstration was held when a PCHR fact-finding team went to Cagayan two months ago. Team members complained of being harassed by Lt. Col. Rodolfo Aguinaldo, the Cagayan PC provincial commander. Earlier this month, a PCHR legal officer was mauled, allegedly by the Negros Oriental PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander. The officer has been relieved of his command and is now under investigation.

Meanwhile, an umbrella group of human rights organizations announced yesterday that it will set up its own investigative bodies to monitor the conduct of a ceasefire if such an agreement is reached between the government and the National Democratic Front.

Fr. Arturo Balagat, secretary general of the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates, said these bodies will conduct fact-finding missions "as a third-party source of facts and information related to the ceasefire."

In their latest proposal, NDF [National Democratic Front] negotiators Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel have proposed setting up a mutually acceptable body to monitor the implementation of a ceasefire between government and rebel troops.

PAPER SAYS BASE WORKERS' RAISE INSUFFICIENT

HK301133 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 30 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Mina de Los Reyes]

[Text] Base workers have nothing to be especially happy about the 10 per cent wage increase United States Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger announced when President Aquino was in the U.S. recently.

The wage increase is in fact the result of the annual wage survey, U.S. Embassy labor attache James Murphy told Deputy Labor Minister Carmelo Noriel yesterday.

This meant that the salary increase had nothing to do at all with Mrs. Aquino's working visit.

A survey of the wages and benefits of 30 firms chosen by the U.S. military authorities is done yearly to determine the wage increase for the U.S. bases' 22,000 direct-hire Filipino workers.

Results of the survey are implemented on Oct. 1 every year.

This wage determination system is provided in the 1968 Base Labor Agreement and in the collective bargaining agreement between the union and management signed last April.

Murphy told Noriel that results of the survey this year showed that white collar workers should get an 11 per cent increase and blue collar workers should get none.

The white collar workers account for about a third of the workers.

The bases authorities, Murphy said, decided to grant a 10 percent across-the-board increase. This way the white collar workers would lose a one per cent increasem while the blue collar workers would gain all 10 per cent.

However, Murphy said, this decision needed approval from Washington, specifically from Weinberger, and this approval came during President Aquino's visit to the U.S.

A ranking labor ministry official said the approval was more likely granted because of a threat by the base workers to strike anew and of ongoing discussions on the bases in the Constitutional Commission.

The base workers' last strike was in March and lasted for 12 days.

This year's 10 per cent wage increase is lower than last year's 20 per cent and 1984's 30 per cent.

In 1983, the increase was only five per cent and this resulted in a one-week strike.

Wages of Filipino base workers here are considered the lowest as compared with salaries of workers in other U.S. bases overseas.

Korean base workers for example, get about $3,000 monthly.

Filipino base workers here get only about $600 monthly.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 192 3 October 1986

JAPAN

Nakasone Apologizes to Nation for Racist Remarks C 1
U.S. Clamps Import Curbs on Japan Textile Goods C 1
Further on Finnish President, Foreign Minister Visit C 2
    Nakasone Hosts Luncheon C 2
    Koivisto Honored at Banquet C 2
    Vayrynen Urges Balanced Trade C 3
Malaysia's Mahathir Arrives on 'Unofficial Visit' C 3

NORTH KOREA

Li Xiannian Arrives 3 Oct; Met by Kim Il-song D 1
    NODONG SINMUN Editorial [3 Oct] D 2
Kang Song-san Greets Zhao Ziyang on Anniversary D 4
Wu Xueqian Backs Withdrawing U.S. Korean Forces D 4
USSR Sports Chairman Supports Olympic Cohosting D 5
    Foreign Ministers' Support D 5
    Foreign Media Support D 6
NODONG SINMUN on Arrests in South During Asiad [1 Oct] D 6
Kim Il-song Views Newly Made Farm Machinery D 7
Leaders Attend University Anniversary Meeting D 8

SOUTH KOREA

Students Demonstrate Against Asian Games [AFP] E 1
President Renews Call for National Reconciliation E 1
Parties' Floor Leaders Discuss Amendment Issue [THE KOREA TIMES 3 Oct] E 2

CAMBODIA

Thai F-5 Shot Down in Battambang 28 Sep H 1
Australian Newsman Wounded in Skirmish [AFP] H 1
    Arrives in Thailand [AFP] H 1
Leaders Receive Message of Thanks From Vietnam H 2
Cooperation Agreement Signed With Hungary H 2
Hun Sen Attends Foreign Trade Ministry Meeting H 3
Men Sam-an Receives Visiting Swedish Youth Group H 3
PRACHEACHON Comments on Rainy-Season Production H 4
VODK: CGDK Leaders Greet PRC on National Day H 5

LAOS

Bulgarian Delegation Concludes Visit, Departs 1 Oct I 1
PRC Embassy Holds National Day Reception I 1
Champassak Province District Holds Party Conference I 1

THAILAND

'Excerpts' of Foreign Minister's UN Address [BANGKOK POST 2 Oct] J 1
BANGKOK POST Editorial [3 Oct] J 5
THE NATION Editorial [3 Oct] J 6
Army Spokesman on Border Clashes With SRV Forces [BANGKOK POST 3 Oct] J 7

VIETNAM

Pham Van Dong Receives MPR Order; Leaders Present K 1
Dong Sy Nguyen Attends Hanoi Customs Conference K 1
Envoy Addresses Foreign Ministers Conference at UN K 1
Libyan Leaders Send Messages on Storm Damages K 2
Scientific Cooperation Protocol Signed With Albania K 2
Leaders Attend GDR Coffee Enterprise Meeting K 3
'Fabrication' Over Poisoned Water Rejected K 3
NHAN DAN Editorial Views Materials Management [27 Sep] K 4
More Short-Term Industrial Crops Grown for Export K 5
300,000 Hectares of Autumn Rice Ravaged by Pests K 6
More Women Elected to District Party Committees K 6
Power Plant Building Corporation Holds Congress K 6
Trang Dinh District Holds Party Congresses K 7
Hai Hau Provincial District Holds Party Congress K 8
Districts in Lang Son Hold Party Congresses K 9

PHILIPPINES

Peace Negotiations Delayed; Salas 'Betrayed' P 1
    More on Salas Betrayal [AFP] P 1
NDF Says Military 'Sabotaging' Peace Talks P 2
Enrile Denies Foreknowledge of Salas Arrest [AFP] P 2
    Says Aquino Government 'Unstable' [KYODO] P 3
    Claims Government 'Abandoned the Faith' P 4
Cebu Troops Remove Patches in Protest 'Gesture' [KYODO] P 4
    More on 'Patch' Protest [AFP] P 5
Kidnapped Swiss Rescue Operation Called Off [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 2 Oct] P 5
    Aquino Trying To Effect Release P 6
Aquino To Visit Negros, Panay Provinces P 6
Government May Accept U.S. Grant in Other Forms [BUSINESS DAY 2 Oct] P 7
Government To Probe Radyo ng Bayan Announcers [THE MANILA TIMES 2 Oct] P 7

Con-Com Approves May National, Local Elections P 8
[BUSINESS DAY 2 Oct]
Approves Armed Forces Provisions P 9
[BUSINESS DAY 1 Oct]
Rejects Dismantling of CHDF P 10
Nacionalista Party Leaders Agree To Reunite P 10
[MANILA BULLETIN 2 Oct]
Chairman Describes Goals of New Socialist Party P 11
[ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 28 Sep]
Manila Muslims Blame Police for 'Salvagings' P 15
[THE MANILA EVENING POST 1 Oct]

NAKASONE APOLOGIZES TO NATION FOR RACIST REMARKS

OW030721 Tokyo KYODO in English 0717 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 3 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone apologized to the nation Friday for his racist remarks, saying he regrets his recent comments on the intelligence of the American people. Nakasone made the apology in response to the question by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Dietman Takeshi Noda at the budget committee of the House of the Representatives.

"The remarks have resulted in damaging the Japanese people's pride so badly that you should have grave reflection and give an apology to the public over the matter," Noda said.

Nakasone reiterated that he had "no intention whatsoever of insulting the American people by criticizing U.S. societies or discriminating U.S. citizens." "I feel obliged to undergo some reflection and make my best efforts to restore Japanese pride," Nakasone added.

Nakasone said at an LDP meeting last month that the intelligence level of Americans is lower than that of Japan due to a large number of blacks, Puerto Ricans and Mexicans.

Noda also pointed to Nakasone's other discriminatory remarks that when listening to political speeches on television women usually pay attention to such things as ties or the color of politicians' clothes, rather than the content of the speeches. Nakasone, however, defending himself by saying, [as received] "I didn't mean it because I used the word 'maybe' in the expression. You can take it as a kind of joke."

As to the possibility of introducing a large-scale indirect tax to cover the financial deficit, Nakasone reiterated his position that he will not adopt such a tax hike even if the government tax advisory body recommends it.

On tax issues, LDP Executive Board Chairman Shintaro Abe made a statement Wednesday that there are no other financial sources for the proposed tax reduction, except through the introduction of the indirect tax and abolition of the "maru-yu" tax-exempt system for small savings depositors.

Noda was followed by Kenjiro Kawamata of the leading opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and Yoshiaki Masaki of Komeito who also criticized Nakasone for his allegedly discriminatory remarks on American minorities and women.

U.S. CLAMPS IMPORT CURBS ON JAPAN TEXTILE GOODS

OW021231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- The United States clamped unilateral import curbs on eight categories of Japanese textile goods successively from June to the end of September, Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) officials said Thursday.

The U.S. took the action by invoking a provision of the Multifiber arrangement (MFA), an international textile trade agreement, which permits import restrictions if a sharp increase in imports threatens to disrupt the domestic market.

Under the provision, import quantities can be kept below limits equivalent to the levels of the past year for a maximum period of two years, the officials said.

The eight categories subject to U.S. curbs are synthetic staple fabrics, poplin cotton fabrics, twill cotton fabrics, yarn-dyed cotton fabrics, cotton prints, women's cloth shirts, and men's and women's cotton pants.

Japan's textile exports to the U.S. soared 20 percent to 300 million square yards in the first six months of this year compared with the corresponding period of last year, because of active consumer demand in the U.S. as well as a rush of exports anticipating a further rise in the yen's value against the dollar.

The U.S. action is regarded here as an attempt to pressure Japan into giving ground in the deadlocked bilateral talks on revision of their textile trade agreement, which expired at the end of last year.

The two countries agreed to introduce a system of overall quantitative control over Japan's textile exports to the U.S. But they are still divided over item-by-item quantitative curbs.

The U.S. has already informed Japan of its position that imports of 10 other categories of Japanese textile goods, including synthetic filament fabrics, also threaten to upset the domestic market. Unless this problem is resolved in 60 days, there is the strong possibility that the U.S. would slap import curbs on these goods as well, the officials said.

FURTHER ON FINNISH PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

Nakasone Hosts Luncheon

OW020709 Tokyo KYODO in English 0659 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone called on Finnish President Mauno Henrik Koivisto to work with Japan in fighting trade protectionism and to increase exchanges in the economic, science and technology fields between the two countries, at a luncheon held at his official residence Thursday.

Nakasone said that he respects Finland's position of neutrality in East-West relations while promoting talks for world peace.

Koivisto, who is here on a six-day state visit, said that a major goal is to promote more balanced trade between the two countries. He said Finland's fundamental policy of diplomacy rests on friendly relations with its neighbor countries, adding that the country's present relations with the Soviet Union are good and stable.

Koivisto called for Japan's cooperation in easing strained international relations as well as disarmament through peaceful talks.

Koivisto Honored at Banquet

OW021221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1214 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Visiting Finnish President Mauno Koivisto and his wife, Taimi, attended a banquet given in their honor at the Imperial Palace Thursday night.

Among those present were Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his wife Tsutako.

In a welcoming speech, Emperor Hirohito said, "The Japanase people have a high regard for the Finnish people who have gone through historical ordeals and made best efforts to achieve social welfare." President Koivisto replied that the distinctive qualities of the Japanese people, such as sincerity and honesty are admired by the Finnish people.

Earlier in the day, the presidential couple were invited to tea at the crown prince's palace at Aoyama. Akihito and Princess Michiko visited Finland in June last year at the invitation of the Finnish president.

Vayrynen Urges Balanced Trade

OW021131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen Thursday called for more balanced trade with Japan but said his country has no intention to restrict imports from Japan.

Speaking in a press conference at the Japan National Press Club, Vayrynen, also deputy premier, said that his country has been suffering from a large trade deficit with Japan, which reached 272 million dollars in 1985.

Vayrynen, who is here accompanying Finnish President Mauno Henrik Koivisto on a six-day state visit, said the main purpose of the trip was to call for balanced trade. The Japanese Government has responded positively during the Finnish leaders' talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, Vayrynen said.

The visit to Japan, the first by a Finnish leader, has been fruitful, but "there is also a lack of information about Finland in Japan," he said. Finland plans to hold a promotional festivel titled "Scandinavia Today" in Japan next year in an effort to get better Japanese understanding of the country, Vayrynen said.

The Finnish delegation will leave for home on Sunday after sightseeing in Kyoto.

MALAYSIA'S MAHATHIR ARRIVES ON 'UNOFFICIAL' VISIT

OW021315 Toyko KYODO in English 0911 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Malaysia's Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed arrived Thursday for an unofficial four-day visit to Japan, after attending a United Nations General Assembly session in New York.

Mahathir will meet Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Saturday, Japanese officials said.

LI XIANNIAN ARRIVES 3 OCT; MET BY KIM IL-SONG

SK030527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, has arrived in Pyongyang today by a special plane at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song warmly greeted Comrade Li Xiannian at the airport.

Present at the airport to meet the guests were Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-presidents; Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; and other senior officials of the party and the government.

[Where the KCNA English version reads "and other senior officials of the party and government." The Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean version broadcast at 0400 GMT on 3 October carries the following: "Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kim Pok-sin and Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of the working people's organizations and central organizationsl generals and officers of the KPA; responsible functionaires of the scientific, educational, cultural, artistic, and publishing and reporting sectors; and Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC. Also present at the airport were Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK and personnel of the embassy; and diplomatic envoys of many countries."]

The Pyongyang Airport and streets greeting the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Chinese people were in a warm atmosphere of welcome.

Thousands of citizens with flags of Korea and China and bunches of flowers in their hands came out to the airport.

Set up in front of welcomers were slogan boards reading "Warm welcome to Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China!" "Long live indestructible militant friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the peoples of Korea and China!" and so on.

The plane carrying the Chinese guests touched down when the crowds sent up warm cheers and shouts of "manse" (hurrah) with deep friendly sentiments toward the fraternal Chinese people.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

Comrade Li Xiannian, together with Comrade Kim Il-song, reviewed the guard of honour at the three services of the Korean People's Army.

The guests received enthusiastic welcome from hundreds of thousands of citizens along the route from the airport.

Papers Friday editorially welcome the arrival of the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people in Pyongyang.

NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, points out in its editorial that the Korea-China friendship which was sealed in blood and has overcome the long trials of history will be everlasting and the fraternal friendship and solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the years ahead.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK030802 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2117 GMT 2 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 October editorial: "The Goodwill Envoy of the Chinese People"]

[Text] Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Presidium of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and PRC president, will arrive in Pyongyang today to pay an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president.

The streets of the capital are filled with an atmosphere of greetings to receive the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Chinese people. The Korean people warmly welcome the visit to our country by Comrade Li Xiannian, an intimate friend of our people.

Comrade Li Xiannian visited our country in July 1971 as head of a Chinese party and state delegation. He also visited our country in October 1980 as head of the CPC delegation to attend the Sixth WPK Congress and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the party's founding. Because of this, Comrade Li Xiannian is well known to our people. Comrade Li Xiannian is once again visiting our country. As an expression of the sentiments of strong friendship of the fraternal Chinese people toward the Korean people, this pleases our people. This visit will serve as a new opportunity to further develop the traditional relations of friendship between the two countries, parties, and peoples.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated: The peoples of Korea and China are old comrades-in-arms and class brothers who have formed a fighting friendship with blood through the long strenuous struggle against the common enemy.

Korea-China friendship is a firm and vital combatant friendship that has taken deep historical roots through the days of the strenuous joint struggle against the imperialist aggressors and is an invincible friendship between revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have shared weal and woe. The Korean and Chinese Communists and peoples attained the historic victory in the cause of national liberation by struggling firmly hand in hand against the Japanese imperialists for a long period of time. When the U.S. imperialists provoked a war of aggression against the Korean people after World war II, the Korean and Chinese peoples fought together in the same trenches. At that time, the fraternal Chinese people sent their volunteers to the Korean front to help our people. The Chinese People's Volunteers fighters who came to the Korean front demonstrated the matchless spirit of sacrifice and popular heroism, thus defending the Korean land by sacrificing their lives.

The Korean and Chinese people also closely supported each other and cooperated among themselves, while satisfying each other's needs, during the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction. Our people have not forgotten the fact that the fraternal Chinese people helped our people's righteous struggle with blood during our fatherland liberation war and that they extended their unselfish support and encouragement, material as well as in spirit, to us.

Korea-China friendship is especially valuable, because it is based upon the firm friendship between the party and state leaders of the two countries. The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong, and the respected Comrade Zhou Enlai earlier formed firm relations of friendship and provided an everlasting foundation for Korea-China friendship. Because of the visits to China by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the visit to our country by the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang -- visits that took place in recent years -- Korea-China friendship has come to amore brilliant historical mielstone. Korea-China friendship is a great friendship that has been consolidated into an invincible one while, they, as class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms, were struggling together for the joint cause on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Korea-China friendship that has been forged with blood and that has overcome the long trials of history will be everlasting and indestructible, and the fraternal friendship and unity between our two parties, countries, and peoples will be further consolidated and developed in the future.

After their victory in the people's revolution, the fraternal Chinese people demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle in socialist revolution and socialist construction under the correct leadership of the CPC, thereby building a new, powerful, prospering, and developing socialist China on the Chinese land where exploitation and suppression were dominant and where poverty and famine were prevalent. The Chinese revolution has made new progress in recent years. With the 3d Plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee as the occasion, in particular, temporary difficulties seen in the road of advance were overcome and the entire nation's stability and unity were attained. The ranks of the party were strongly strengthened. Socialist economic construction and spiritual civilization construction are being successfully carried out. Industrial and agricultural production is increasing in China and a new change is taking place in the lives of the Chinese people. Today, the Chinese people, strongly united around the CPC and upholding the decisions of the 12th party congress, the meeting of party representatives, and various other plenums, are vigorously struggling to turn China into a highly democratic and highly civilized modernized socialist power. After successfully carrying out the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the Chinese people, with confidence in victory, began the Seventh 5-Year Plan this year.

The appearance of People's China has become new and the power of the PRC is being constantly strengthened. The Chinese people are persistently struggling to reunify the entire country by restoring Taiwan, a Chinese land that cannot be separated. The Chinese people are attaining great successes by executiong a foreign policy of sovereignty and independence; the international position of the PRC is being further heightened with the passage of time; and its power to influence the development of the international situation is being further heightened. All achievements that the Chinese people are attaining are the result of the leadership of the CPC, which has skillfully mobilized the revolutionary fervor and creative power of the masses in materializing the party's decisions. Our people rejoice as over their own over all achievements that the fraternal Chinese people are attaining in revolution and construction under the leadership of the CPC and extend firm solidarity to their cause.

The Chinese people highly praise the achievement that the Korean people are attaining in socialist construction, and support our struggle to reunify the fatherland. the Korean people, being firmly united around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and upholding the banner of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- are vigorously advancing for the complete victory of socialism and are persistently struggling to accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland after crushing the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas by the splittists at home and abroad. Further strengthening and developing Korea-China friendship is very beneficial to the victorious advance of socialist construction in our two countries and is a contribution to strengthening the socialist forces and maintaining peace and stability in the world.

As they have in the past, our party and people will make every effort to strengthen and develop Korea-China friendship. Our people sincerely hope that the fraternal Chinese people will win greater achievements in their struggle to make their country a modernized socialized socialist power. We also hope that great successes will be attained in Comrade Li Xiannian's visit to our country.

KANG SONG-SAN GREETS ZHAO ZIYANG ON ANNIVERSARY

SK020708 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the State Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council. The message said that he sends the most enthusiastic congratulations and warm greetings to the fraternal Chinese people on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, the commemorative and festive holiday of the fraternal Chinese people.

The message noted that for the past 37 years since the founding of the PRC, the fraternal Chinese people have attained brilliant success in socialist revolution and construction, highly demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle under the leadership of the CPC, and have converted China into a growing and prospering socialist power. The message notes that our people rejoice, as their own, over the successes which the fraternal Chinese people have been attaining in the struggle to realize the four modernizations by upholding the decision of the 12th CPC Congress, and truly hope that everything turns out satisfactorily in the land of the fraternal country of China.

The message notes that he firmly believed that the traditional Korean-Chinese relations, which have been cemented in blood through a long arduous struggle against the common enemy, and which have overcome the trials of history, will be solidified and developed forever generation to generation in conformity with the consistent yearning of the peoples of the two countries. The message notes that he wholeheartedly wishes the fraternal Chinese people great success in their struggle and responsible work to carry out the 7th 5-year plan, upholding the decision of the 12th party congress under the correct leadership of the CPC.

WU XUEQIAN BACKS WITHDRAWING U.S. KOREAN FORCES

SK011026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA) -- Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister of China, supported the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, speaking at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly on September 24, according to a report.

He said that China supported the positive efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. He also expressed the support for the reasonable proposals and demands of the DPRK for the North-South dialogue, tripartite talks and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.

He hoped for the promotion of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

USSR SPORTS CHAIRMAN SUPPORTS OLYMPIC COHOSTING

SK011020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 1 Oct 86

["Chairman of USSR State Sports Committee Supports DPRK's Olympic Cohosting Proposal" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA) -- Marat Gramov, chairman of the USSR State Sports Committee, on September 29 said that there were a series of problems confronting the '88 Olympic Games, according to a report.

The U.S. forces' presence in South Korea is an important problem among such problems which had been discussed at talks with Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, he said, and stressed:

It is natural that People's Korea demands the simultaneous holding of the '88 Olympiad in Pyongyang, too.

Foreign Ministers' Support

SK030424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- The foreign ministers of the socialist countries, speaking at the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly on September 25 and 26, expressed firm support to and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, according to a report.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli expressed firm solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the struggle to reunify the country peacefully and make U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea.

He stated that the 1988 Olympic Games must be cohosted by the north and the south of Korea and declared: Otherwise, Cuba will not participate in the games which will be used in backing the most suppressive and corrupt "regime" in the world.

Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski stressed that an urgent problem was to carry into practice the serious peace initiatives for the relaxation of the tension made by the DPRK in connection with the question of the Korean peninsula.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, pointing to the question of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, said how we can say we have advanced toward peace this year when the question of Korean reunification still remains unsolved.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer voiced support to the DPRK's proposals to improve the situation on the Korean penisula including the proposal on establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu reaffirmed Romanian's solidarity with and firm support to the stand and initiatives, efforts and political and diplomatic activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent, peaceful and democratic reunification of the country.

Foreign Media Support

SK030411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA) -- Foreign media published articles opposing the Seoul hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games and supporting the DPRK's co-sponsorship proposal.

The Syrian paper AL-USUBUU AL-RIADIH September 22 said that the staging of the Olympic Games in South Korea, a colony of the U.S. imperialists, would mean to plunge the games into a vortex of danger and failure and drive the world sports circle to division and confrontation.

The U.S. paper PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD September 18 said it was becoming all the clearer that the decision of the International Olympic Committee itself to hold the '88 Olympics in South Korea plagued with social disorder was a mistake.

The Tanzanian paper SUNDAY NEWS September 22 said Pyongyang's proposal to co-stage the Olympic Games was enjoying active support in many countries, adding: the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has splendid facilities for all events of international games.

Earlier, the Congolese News Agency said that the insistence of the United States and South Korea on staging the Olympic Games in Seoul only was intended to create "two Koreas".

NODONG SINMUN ON ARRESTS IN SOUTH DURING ASIAD

SK030636 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 30 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 1 October commentary: "100-day Operation for Manhunting"]

[Text] According to a radio report from South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan military facist clique has committed the atrocity of arresting 263,560 innocent people throughout South Korea as of 25 September under the name of a 100-day operation cracking down on crimes hindering the Asian Games -- an operation which began in mid-June. Among those arrested, 124,600 were formally placed under restraint or handed over to a summary court.

As the sentiment opposing and rejecting the Asian Games grows high among students and people in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has surrounded the stadium with many folds of a suppressive dragnet and kicked up a wholesale suppression throughout the country. The stadium is so rigorously guarded by the fascist clique that the foreign athletes participating in the games are unable to have dinner or drink water. Furthermore, the fascist clique has dared to commit the act of resorting to violence against foreign reporters collecting news material on the anti-Asiad demonstrations staged by the students and of seizing their film from them.

The fascist commotion excited by the Chon Tu-hwan ring under the pretext of preserving order for a successful holding of the games clearly shows how frantically the puppets run wild to force the Asian Games by suppressing the people's resistance with bayonets. It is clear to everyone that the games being held under a strict cordon of the puppet army and police, armed to the teeth, cannot be sound sports games that contribute to achieving the development of sports and to seeking friendship and unity among Asian athletes. The atrocity committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has held the games that are opposed and rejected by the people and which has arrested and punished innocent people by resorting to violence merely because they resisted the games, is an unpardonable criminal act trampling underfoot the noble ideal of the Olympics and sportsmanship.

Even though these games are the 10th since the first Asiad was held in New Delhi, India, in 1951, there has never been a case in which the games were held as an event of manhunting as those that are being held in South Korea, where terror and suppression are rampant. It is all the more ridiculous that the South Korean puppets are babbling about their confidence in perfectly holding the 1988 Olympic on the basis of the experience from the Asiad. The puppets' gibberish blatantly proves that the Olympics that they will try to hold in Seoul will only become violent games unprecedented in the history of the Olympics just like the Asian games.

South Korea, where anti-U.S. and antifascist struggles are being continuously waged by the students and the people and political disorder continues, is not fit for the venue for an international sports event like the Olympics not to mention the Asiad.

As the puppets have kicked up an unprecedented commotion of suppression with the Asian Games as momentum, they themselves have built a barrier to the Olympics that they will try to hold in Seoul.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to permanently remain in power and to create an international almosphere to fabricate two Koreas by successfully holding the 1988 Olympics and thus by enhancing its prestige. However, this is a foolish dream. The people and public opinion at home and abroad will never forgive the Chon Tu-hwan ring which regards the sacred international sports events as a polictical means of cajolement and which frantically indulges in fascist suppression.

KIM IL-SONG VIEWS NEWLY MADE FARM MACHINERY

SK291023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song saw newly-made travelling rice thrashers.

He was accompanied by Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council; Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-premier of the Administration Council; So Kwan-hui, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and officials concerned.

After acquainting himself in detail with the structure, efficiency and mechanism of the thrashers, Prsident Kim Il-song watched them operating and expressed deep satisfaction with the successful production of efficient and rational farm machines suited to the conditions of our countryside.

After seeing the farm machines, he gave programmatic teachings which will serve as a guideline in forcefully accelerating the comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture and in agro-scientific researches.

He taught that the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture should be carried out as indicated by "these on the socialist rural question in our country".

He said only when all the farming processes from sowing to harvesting are mechanised is it possible to make the farmers increase agricultural production with easier work and to rapidly convert cooperative ownership to all-people ownership so as to accelerate the building of communism.

In order to realize the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture at an early date, he said, it is imperative to produce more tractors, rice harvesters, rice thrashers and other modern farm machines and to raise their utility rate.

He said that the scientists and technicians should go and look into the reality and get the strength and wisdom of the broad masses on the active more to run out greater quantities of efficient and rational farm machines suited to the topographical conditions of our country and to the farming method of chuche.

He taught that the production of different chemical fertilizers should be increased and extensive researches be undertaken for the improvement of the fertility of soil.

LEADERS ATTEND UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY MEETING

SK020513 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A report meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song University was held at the 8 February House of Culture on 30 September. [passage omitted]

Participating in the report meeting were Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Commmittee; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the WPK municipal Pyongyang committee, and chairman of Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Pyongyang Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; functionaries of the relevant sectors Choe Tae-pok, Yi Cha-pang, and Choe Yong-hai; deans of the colleges in Pyongyang; and functionaries of scientific, educational, and publishing and reporting sectors, as well as the faculty members and students of the university.

Invited to the report meeting were members of the Choson University congratulatory delegation led by Nam Hui-u, president of the university, who are visiting the fatherland to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song University. [passage omitted]

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST ASIAN GAMES

HK021141 Hong Kong AFP in English 1128 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 3 (AFP) -- Seven hundred students took up cudgels on behalf of the slumdwellers of Seoul Thursday in one of the ugliest anti-Asian Games demonstrations since the festival began 12 days ago.

The students hurled petrol bombs and bricks at police during an hour-long protest at Korea University against the government's removal of hundreds of shacks under a redevelopment plan for the games, eye-witnesses said. Some 400 riot police fought back with tear gas but there were no immediate reports of any injuries or arrests.

Before the clash, the students held a campus rally at the eastern Seoul University, accusing the authorities of tearing down the shacks without paying proper compensation under the city's "beautification plan" for the Asian Games.

Nine residents who lost their eyesore homes in the slum area of Sanggye-Dong joined the rally after a four-day campus sit-in with student leaders.

During the rally they issued a joint call for the immediate release of Yu Kyung-jae [name as received] chief of the committee set up to oppose the redevelopment plan, who was arrested last Sunday.

During Thursday's protests the students shouted "stop the murderous removal of shacks" and "we oppose with death the Asian Games which threatens the livelihood of the poor."

Dissidents and radical students have denounced the games as an expensive sports circus staged to distract people from domestic political problems.

The reopening of Seoul National University Thursday following the completion of the Asiad table-tennis events there Wednesday prompted another demonstration, but the student dispersed peacefully.

PRESIDENT RENEWS CALL FOR NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

SK030137 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 3 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Friday called for North Korea to come forward onto the path of national reconciliation to demonstrate the greatness and resourcefulness of the Korean people.

The president renewed the call for national reconciliation in his message to the 4318th anniversary of National Foundation Day, a national holiday.

Prime Minister No Sin-yong read the message in a ceremony held at Sejong Cultural Center in Seoul.

"I take this occasion to cordially invite North Korea to come forward onto the path of national reconciliation, quickly restoring their national conscience and reason and promptly ending hostile and self-injuring acts that are a disgrace to the nation," Chon said.

He continued, "I earnestly pray that in the '88 Seoul Olympics, our brethren in the South and the North will be able to join hands so as to dramatically demonstrate the greatness and resourcefulness of the Korean people to the entire world...."

The success of the Seoul Asiad has brought into the international limelight the true worth of the Korean people who have managed to make it to the top of Asia before anybody hardly noticed, Chon said.

"We shall be able to successfully carry out the peaceful transition of power scheduled for 1988 and the Seoul Olympics to be staged in the same year," Chon said.

PARTIES' FLOOR LEADERS DISCUSS AMENDMENT ISSUE

SK030118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Floor leaders of rival political parties yesterday tried to discuss ways of resuming the stalled parliamentary talks for constitutional amendment but only found themselves poles apart in their positions.

Rep. Yi Han-tong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party strongly urged New Korea Democratic Party's Kim Tong-yong to "unconditionally" return to the special committee on the basic law revision.

For his part, Kim demanded that the ruling camp guarantee a "democratic reform of the current Constitution."

The whips' meeting was the first since the NDP declared on Sept 29 that it was boycotting the special assembly committee "temporarily," demanding a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and NDP leaders Kim Tae-Chung, Kim Yong-sam and Yi Min-u.

In their talks, NDP whip Kim demanded that the government release Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the combined dissident group Mintongnyon, and other "democratic fighters" from prison as a gesture to show the DJP's sincerity to amend the Constitution "in a democratic persons."

He also urged DJP whip Yi to ensure the political reinstatement of opposition leader Kim Tae-chung and other "democratic persons."

Yi of the DJP said that his party would help settle these questions if the NDP comes back to the stalled negotiations on the constitutional amendment.

NDP floor leader Kim refuted that Yi's remarks were not trustworthy alleging that his party had broken promises in the past.

After the meeting, Kim told the press clearly that the NDP will link the constitutional revision issue with the operation of the regular House session.

THAI F-5 SHOT DOWN IN BATTAMBANG 28 SEP

BK030632 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1319 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Oct 2 -- From Sept 21 to 28, Thai gunners fired more than 6,000 mortar rounds on Kampuchean territory in support of attacks by four Thai infantry companies to capture Hills 537 and 310, which lie 1 kilometre inside Kampuchea, northwest of Ampil, Battambang Province.

Each day, the Thai riflemen, covered with continuous shellings, opened attack once or twice on Hill 537. Successively on Sept 24, 25, and 26, the Thai gunners fired each day from 700 to 1,000 rounds to support their attacks, which were reinforced with one more company, from three directions, north, northwest and southwest of Kampuchea's Hill 537.

Having failed in its artillery and infantry attacks, Thailand on Sep 28, while continuing to fire 1,500 mortar rounds, sent seven aircraft of F-5 and A-37 types for bombings and rocket firings on Hills 537 and 310 and the surrounding areas, thus causing many material and human losses for the local Kampuchean people and seriously disturbing the study of Kampuchean pupils who have just entered the new school year.

However the Kampuchean border guards and people in the above-said localities fought courageously, defeating all Thai attacks, putting out of action many enemy troops, bringing down one F-5, and firmly defending the border of their fatherland.

AUSTRALIAN NEWSMAN WOUNDED IN SKIRMISH

BK060807 Hong Kong AFP in English 0800 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Bangkok, Oct 3 (AFP) -- An Australian journalist was wounded in a skirmish with Vietnamese troops in Cambodia as he accompanied a group of resistance guerrillas, and has been trying for past eight days to reach the safety of the Thai border, sources here said Friday.

They said David Nason was shot just below the armpit on September 24 or 25, and that he had been trekking through the bush since then in a bid to cross into Thailand. Mr Nason was accompanied by Canadian journalist Robert Karniol, who escaped the gunbattled unhurt, the sources aid, although both men were reported suffering from blistered feet and having trouble walking.

(In Canterra, an Australian Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said Mr. Nason, who works in the Darwin bureau of the AUSTRALIAN newspaper, had been asked by the nationalist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) to join a patrol inside Cambodia.)

Sources here said the guerrilla patrol and the two journalists crossed the border into Cambodia territory on September 17.

Arrives in Thailand

BK030833 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Oct 3 (AFP) -- An Australian journalist wounded in a skirmish between resistance guerrillas and Vietnamese troops in cambodia reached safety in Thailand Friday, a Foreign Ministry official on the Thai-Cambodian border said. [passage omitted]

LEADERS RECEIVE MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM VIETNAM

BK030328 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly; and Comrade Hun Sen chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairmen of the SRV Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly. The message says in substance:

With fraternal and sincere sentiments, we would like to send you sincere and most profound gratitude for the warm congratulations of the KPRP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Cambodian people on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the August revolution and the 2 September national day of the SRV. Your best wishes and cordial sentiments profoundly reflect the special relations between the two parties, governments, and people of our two countries. They also represent vigorous encouragement for our Vietnamese people in the cause of national construction and defense.

The Vietnamese party, government, and people pledge to do their best to further increase the special relations, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia, as well as among Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, for the benefit of each country's revolution and for the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

We wish the fraternal Cambodian people, under the correct leadership of the KPRP headed by Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, further great victories in the cause of building and defending the Cambodian fatherland through stages toward socialism and in actively contributing to the struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. May the relations of friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two parties, states, and people continuously develop.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

BK021355 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 2 -- An agreement on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation for 1986-90 between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Hungarian People's Republic was concluded Tuesday afternoon in Phnom Penh.

Signatories were Tang Saroem, Kampuchean minister of economic and cultural cooperation with foreign countries, and Hungarian Ambassador to Kampuchea Lajos Karsai.

Under this agreement the two sides will exchange delegations for working visits and will further intensify their cooperation on information.

Besides, Hungary will help Kampuchea in training cadres, printing brochures, and diffusion of photos on the occasion of the forthcoming 10th national day of Kampuchea, and in techno-scientific development.

HUN SEN ATTENDS FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY MEETING

BK020714 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] On the morning of 1 October, at the office of the Foreign and Home Trade Ministry, a meeting was held to sum up the results of paddy purchasing for the 1985-86 season and set targets for 1986-87 under the chairmanship of Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and PRK foreign minister. Also attending the meeting were comrade ministers, deputy ministers, represenatives of provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees, cadres from various central ministries, and trade cadres from various provinces and municipalities.

In the meeting's report, read by Comrade Ho Non, member of the party Central Committee and minister of foreign and home trade, it was stressed that 44 percent of the plan to buy foodstuffs for 1985-86 had been achieved. As for the transfer of foodstuffs to the central government, slightly more than 37 percent of the plan had been achieved. The transfer of goods to the localities had instead increased almost by two-fold compared with the price of paddy purchased. The report also pointed out the causes which prevented the task of buying foodstuffs for 1985-86 from being fulfilled.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Hun Sen discussed in detail the significance, difficulties, and immediate measures for the task of buying foodstuff for the meeting to examine and debate in depth. The comrade also pointed out the three issues which are closely related, namely cost, goods prices, and the state buying network, to ensure a fairly stable balance in buying and selling between the state and people. Finally, the comrade said that to achieve the foodstuffs buying plan and the collection of patriotic contribution requires that the meeting adopt the most appropriate measures and implement them well. All departments and services at all levels should understand the significance of buying foodstuff and collecting patriotic contributions and shouldstrive to heighten thespirit of responsibility, organization, and good implementation in accordance with the common goal and the real situation in the localities. Comrade Hun Sen stressed that the meeting should examine and discuss in depth and focus on what to do and how to do it in buying paddy.

MEN SAM-AN RECEIVES VISITING SWEDISH YOUTH GROUP

BK021359 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 2 -- A delegation of the Social Democratic Youth League (SDYL) of Sweden led by its Chairman Ms Ylva Anna Maria Lindt left Phnom Penh this morning after a three-day official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation was seen off at Pochentoeng Airport by Im Suosdei, vice president of the Association of the Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea; and other Kampuchean youth officials.

While in Kampuchea, the delegation was received by Mrs Men Sam-an, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of its Commission for Organisation. At the reception, Men Sam-an informed her guests of the all-sided development in Kampuchea in the past seven years and said that the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is ready to start talks with the Khmer (?reactionaries) in groups or in individuals on the condition that Pol Pot clique be eliminated politically and organizationally.

Men Sam-an expressed gratitude to the guests for their support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle.

For her part, Ylva Anna Maria Lindt said that though short but her visit to Kampuchea helped her witness the great efforts deployed by the Kampuchean people and especially their achievements during the past seven years. [sentence as received]

She expressed her regret that some European countries still continue to support the Pol Pot group, and her belief that in the near future the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and Sweden would be restored.

The guests also visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, a textile mill at Pochentong, Cuu Long Orphanage, the former royal palace in Phnom Penh and some state enterprises in Kandal Province. They held talks with Sam Sundoeum, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Association of Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea.

PRACHEACHON COMMENTS ON RAINY-SEASON PRODUCTION

BK290303 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Sep 86

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "Strive To Transplant Rice and Fulfill the Rainy-Season Rice Production Plan" -- date not given]

[Text] As of mid-September, only 54 percent of the rice transplanting plan has been fulfilled nationwide. Thanks to sufficient rain and favorable weather, the northeastern provinces have fulfilled 80 to 85 percent of the plan. Taking the lead were Kratie and Preah Vihear Provinces with 90 and 80 percent respectively. They were followed by a number of other provinces -- Svay Rieng with 75 percent, Prey Veng with 70 percent, and Kompong Chhnang with 59 percent of the plan.

Taking the lead in broadcasting floating rice are Kompong Thom, Battambang, and Takeo Provinces with more than 26,000 hectares, 25,000 hectares, and 10,000 hectares respectively. Moreover, since last week a number of sectors with vast planting acreage that had previously suffered from drought and scanty rain, such as Svay Rieng, Takeo, Kandal, and Prey Veng Provinces, have been mobilizing forces to grow rice crops thanks to the currently sufficient rainfall. Within only 1 week, the transplanting plan has increased nearly 10 percent. Comparing the outcome of this effort with the severity of the drought at the beginning of the season and the backwardness of our agricultural system, which has not yet mastered the irrigation problem, we see that all sectors have made great efforts over the past months.

The recent rapid increase in the cropping acreage and our upholding grain production as our major and most important task are tantamount to implementing the targets set forth by the fifth party congress, which clearly stipulate that we must strive vigorously to promote agricultural production, improve the four economic spearheads, and mobilize the people and all sectors to stimulate the production of rice and all other agricultural crops.

The most important measures for increasing the rice yield are intensive cropping and expansion of the cropping acreage. Although we have made great efforts and achieved results, we still have to strive more vigorously to fulfill rainy-season rice production. We have only a little over 30 days to complete rice transplanting. For this reason, the recent agricultural conference unanimously agreed on various new measures to speed up this work, such as exploiting the arable land as much as possible by growing the early rice on the acreage for slash-and-burn rice and applying intensive cropping techniques by using the high-yielding IR strains -- particularly the IR-42 strains, which are suitable for the end of this rainy season when rainfall is scanty. To realize the rainy-season rice production plan, it is imperative for all localities to pay attention to these two tasks:

1. Mobilize all forces to complete transplanting the late rice and organize forces to take care of the rice seedlings. All sectors concerned, such as the agricultural sector, must send cadres to observe the production situation and join with the peasants in solving all problems, report problems to the upper echelons, and solve any essential problems within their responsibility. Time for sowing and transplanting rice is running out. Therefore, the local authorities at all levels must grasp the situation well and urge the people to help each other in solving problems regarding rice seedlings, irrigation, and so forth. In areas where the transplanting acreage is too large to be covered promptly, the local authorities and the heads of solidarity production groups must mobilize members of their groups to speed up the transplanting work. However, it is imperative to distribute extra plots of crop land to the peasants so that they can continue transplanting by themselves after the collective work hours. It is imperative to urge the people to broadcast IR rice in areas where transplanting is impossible. Floating IR rice provides as sufficient a yield as transplanted rice if we grow it properly -- that is, clear the land before broadcasting seeds, broadcast seeds densely, and weed out the undergrowth.

2. All sectors must observe the real conditions and set plans for growing early rice and floating rice in accordance with intensive cropping techniques to increase rice yields, especially on land that was set aside for growing the early rice at the beginning of the season and the middle and late rice varieties that we failed to grow during the season. We must concentrate on growing early rice of the IR-36 and IR-42 varieties. In carrying out intensive cropping to increase the IR rice yield, we must pay attention to five factors: clean land, sufficient water, good strains, a short term, and good care. Moreover, we must have sufficient water sources, such as wells, streams, and canals, and urge the people to build small irrigation networks, field embankments, and reservoirs to store water for production. The Agriculture Ministry has provided some localities with chemical fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, and fuel oil. Various provinces have obtained the IR-36 and IR-42 rice strains by bartering with their sister provinces and other provinces. The Agriculture Ministry has supplied other provinces according to their requests. Any localities facing unsolvable problems must make a immediate report to the upper echelons. All sectors and levels should take concrete measures to stimulate and guide the localities and provide them with facilities to enable them to increase rice production successfully. In the immediate future, it is imperative to mobilize forces to carry out rainy-season rice production to ensure sufficient grain for the needs of society; for export; for use as raw material in industrial production; and for stabilizing the living conditions of our people, cadres, workers, personnel, and the Armed Forces.

VODK: CGDK LEADERS GREET PRC ON NATIONAL DAY

BK020745 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Oct 86

[28 September message from CGDK leaders to PRC counterparts on PRC national day]

[Text] To His Excellency Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committte; His Excellency Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party; His Excellency Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Her Excellency Deng Yingchao, chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Beijing.

On the 37th anniversary of the PRC, we are honored to express to you, renowned and respected leaders of the PRC, warmest congratulations and best wishes with sincere friendship. May you enjoy good health, happiness, and successes in carrying out your noble and historic tasks for the glory of the PRC and for the progress and well-being of the Chinese people.

During the past 37 years, through great efforts and sacrifice, the PRC has made immense progress in every field. Currently, the PRC has improved the living standards of more than a billion of its people, both materially and morally. In the past few years in particular, we are happy to have witnessed the admirable progress of the Chinese people in the economic, social, and cultural fields and the conviction and vigor of the Chinese people in taking part in another great march which will certainly lead to the modernization and progress of the PRC.

Currently, the PRC's prestige is constantly soaring in the international arena. The PRC's moral and political influence in the world has benefited the task of defending international peace and security, particularly in Southeast Asia where peace and security are being threatened by the prolonged war of aggression of the Vietnamese in Cambodia. The Cambodian people, the CGDK, and we ourselves are sincere in our happiness for the PRC's fine situation. We would like to take this opportunity to express again our sincere wishes to you. May the fraternal Chinese people, under the astute leadership of the Chinese Government, score new and more brilliant victories in national construction. May the Chinese Seventh 5-Year Plan be crowned with complete success.

It is with the PRC's firm stand on the 5-point principle of peaceful coexistence in international relations and unswerving and unconditional support for the just cause of people who are victims of foreign aggression and occupation that the PRc, the Chinese people, and the Chinese Government have vigorously and constantly supported the just cause of our Cambodian people under the CGDK's leadership to win back national independence and freedom and to ensure national survival against Vietnam's savage war of aggression. The PRC's noble, kind, and vigorous support has greatly contributed to the fine development of our struggle in every field.

On behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK, we would like to again express to you our moving and profound gratitude.

Finally, we would like to take this opportunity to express our profound gratitude for the warm reception accorded to our delegation during its recent visit to the PRC and for the renewed and solemn pledge of the PRC's full and unconditional support for our just national liberation struggle. The complete success of our delegation's visit is a great encouragement for our Cambodian people and the CGDK to continue our sacred struggle with national unity which could lead to achieving the noble goal stated in the 8-point proposal of 17 March 1986 to resolve the Cambodian issue politically. It is with these sentiments that we ask you to accept our high and cordial consideration.

[Dated] New York, 28 September 1986

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea; Son Sann, CDDK prime minister; Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

BULGARIAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS 1 OCT

BK021219 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 2 (KPL) -- The delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria CC, led by its deputy-head Angelov Georgiev [title as received], left here for home on Oct 1st ending its friendly visit to Laos.

During its stay, the delegation paid a courtesy visit to Phoun Sipaseut, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, head of its Foreign Relations Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs.

The delegation held talks with a delegation of the Foreign Relations Committee of the LPRP CC headed by Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP CC, deputy-head of the committee, first deputy-minister of foreign affairs. The Bulgarian guests also toured production bases and other places of interest in the Vientiane capital.

PRC EMBASSY HOLDS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

BK021223 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 2 (KPL) -- Zhang Zhiguo, charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy, and his wife offered a reception here on Oct 1st in honour of the 37th national day of the People's Republic of China.

It was attended by Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and handicraft, Khamphai Boupha, first deputy-minister for foreign affairs, and other high ranking officials.

Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organisations in Laos were also present on this occasion.

CHAMPASSAK PROVINCE DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONFERENCE

BK021221 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 2 (KPL) -- The party committee of Bachiang Chaleumsouk District, the southern Champassak Province, recently held its second conference.

It was attended by 79 representatives from various production bases in the province, and Sounthon Thep-Asa, member of the LPRP CC, and secretary of the provincial party committee.

The participaants heard a political report of the district party committee and adopted a new action plan for the future.

They also elected a new executive committee.

'EXCERPTS' OF FOREIGN MINISTER'S UN ADDRESS

BK020215 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Oct 86 p 7

["Excerpts" of address by Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the United Nations General Assembly on 1 October]

[Text] The international situation remains charged with tensions and uncertainties. Although some developments during the past year have generated optimism, it cannot be said that the past year has witnessed any significant resolution of problems or issues confronting mankind.

Indeed, the lack of major progress is distinctively disppointing and is in direct contrast to the obvious urgent need for solutions. Among the central issues confronting the international community today are the nuclear threat and the plights of the Namibian, the Palestinian, the Afghan and, in my own region, the Kampuchean peoples.

In looking at our world today, it is hard for one to remain an optimist. Many problems confronting us appear to be unsurmountable. There is a great temptation for us to let go and rely exclusively on fate.

My Government has done its best to resist such temptations. We are determined not to be passive. We feel that the lack of international justice is a major contribution to international conflict. There can be no lasting peace without justice.

We do not have much time. As world population grows, the fight for limited resources will intensify. With advanced weapons technology, it is now possible for mankind to destroy itself and all future generations in an instant.

We urgently need an equitable system to redistribute the world's limited resources. We urgently need to lead mankind away from total destruction.

We need a new world order of peace and justice under which all nations can cooperate with one another and live in harmony. Our world is presently a divided one.

Members of the developed North perceive that their interests are threatened by members of the developing South and vice versa. The same applies between the East and the West. We do not have much time left.

If we do not stop fighting and join our hands together now, we may not live to see another opportunity.

International cooperation was once desirable. It is now vital for our very survival. In our interdependent world, inter-state relations are no longer zero-sum. One country's gain is no longer another country's loss. When an international community gains, each member will gain.

My delegation feels that justice is a prerequisite for peace. We must work together to promote international justice.

A new world order of peace and justice can only come about through understanding and a willingness to compromise. We do not want to destroy the existing international order. We want to improve it. We want to work from within to render the international order more just and therefore more peaceful.

Keeping in mind the urgent need for understanding and compromise, it has been my government's firm policy to promote objectivity and moderation in international relations.

Let us look, for example, at our activities in the Security Council. The end of this year will see the end of our first two-year-term as a nonpermanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

As a member of the Council we have had to make many difficult decisions. Each decision was guided by our firm adherence to the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and the rules of international law. Furthermore, our activities were guided by our desire to promote objectivity and moderation in the council's decisions.

We are in a unique position. We enjoy excellent relations with developed countries although we are a member of the Third World, are not part of the West, nor the Socialist Bloc.

We are not a member of the Non-Aligned Movement although we do share its basic values and principles. In this unique position, we have served the Third World and the international community in a positive way by helping to bridge the gap among conflicting groups of countries.

During our term on the Security Council, we have offered several suggestions aimed at improving the Council's ability to maintain international peace and security.

Today, we would like to offer another suggestion. Keeping in mind the unavoidable linkage between regional and global peace and security, my delegation would like to see the United Nations establish and maintain regional mechanisms to serve as an early warning system for the Security Council.

My delegation feels that an early warning system of this nature would improve the Council's ability to play an early role as a problem develops, affecting the regional peace and security. With such a mechanism in the various parts of the world, the Security Council's role in the maintenance of international peace and security could be enhanced. The Council would be in a better position to act quickly and early before a situation erupts into an international crisis.

A new order of peace and justice also requires a viable multilateral mechanism to balance international cooperation. Our organisation represents the most far-reaching, albeit imperfect, effort in that direction.

It is therefore a matter of concern to all members that the United Nations is facing a serious financial crisis.

My delegation hopes that the General Assembly will soon address this important issue in a spirit of give and take, taking into account our common goals of efficiency and effectiveness, without losing sight of our common commitment and obligations. The report of the Group of 18 should thus be considered in a constructive manner.

Developing countries have suffered enormously from the protectionist policy of some industrialised countries at the time when they need trade to sustain their meagre subsistence. The indebtedness and debt servicing accentuates their plight more profoundly.

My delegation is gratified to have joined in the successful launching of the new round of multilateral trade negotiations by the contracting parties to GATT at their recent ministerial meeting in Punta del Este, Uruguay. My delegation is particularly happy that the massive distortion in agriculture trade by subsidies and import restrictions will be, for the first time, seriously addressed and look forward to an early start of the negotiations in this priority sector which has so far been given slight attention.

My delegation joins with others who call for an early revival of the dialogue between North and South. Its delay will lead to a rapid erosion of multilaterialism which will weaken the fabric of international peace.

It is very important that my delegation draws the Assembly's attention once more to the Vietnamese invasion and continued illegal occupation of Kampuchea.

Peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region cannot be realised unless the states of that region commit themselves to respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence.

The Vietnamese invasion and illegal occupation of Kampuchea is a clear violation of that country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence. Vietnamese actions are in blatant violation of international law and the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter.

I would like to reiterate once again Thailand's firm conviction that the Kampuchean problem can be settled only through political means between the parties directly concerned.

For this reason, Thailand and the other ASEAN countries fully welcome and support the eight-point proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) issued on March 17, 1986. The proposal, in Thailand's view, is comprehensive, reasonable and flexible.

While the eight-point proposal has received a positive response from most members of the international community, it is regrettable that Vietnam has rejected this constructive initiative made by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Moreover, Vietnam refuses to acknowledge that the Kampuchean problem stems from Vietnam's illegal occupation of Kampuchea. That is why, despite some unwarranted optimism in certain quarters, there is in reality no emergence of Vietnamese change of position and thus no prospect for a genuine vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea in the near future.

Vietnam's outright rejection of the proposal is a manifestation of its continuing inflexibility and unwillingness to solve the Kampuchean problem by political means. Thailand strongly calls on Vietnam to consider the eight-point proposal seriously and to respond positively by engaging in direct or indirect talks with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with a view to seeking a political settlement of the Vietnam-Kampuchea conflict.

In commenting on Thai-Lao relations, I would like to stress that our relations are of special and unique character because our two countries are bound by history, religion, race, culture and language even though Thailand and Laos have different political and economic systems, such differences do not deter the development of good neighbourly Thai-Lao relations.

Thai policy toward Laos has been consistent. The government of Thailand always regards Laos as fraternal neighbouring country. Accordingly, Thailand has extended several economic assistance projects to Laos. In this context, my delegation wishes to state that any hindrance or misunderstanding which may appear should be settled bilaterally through peaceful means, without any interference from third parties.

The refugee problem is one of the most tragic consequences of the Indochinese conflicts. It deserves the close attention of the international community because, in addition to creating individual human suffering, it also has serious consequences on the domestic order, stability and economic development, not only of the receiving states, but the entire region and thus endangers international peace and security.

My delegation would like, at this juncture, to stress to the international community that the principle of burden sharing must remain the cardinal tenet in dealing with the aftermath of a refugee influx.

Not only must the international community do its part in alleviating their burden, it must also try to deal with the root causes of the Indochinese conflicts in order to alleviate the refugee problem itself.

In this connection, the expert group on co-operation to avert new flows of refugees has presented a report with recommendations. It is my delegation's fervent hope that these recommendations will be implemented urgently to avert new refugee situations.

At the same time, with regard to the existing refugee situations, the international community must continue to pursue every effort to end them by peaceful means.

Now let me say a few words on the situation of the Kampuchean displaced persons in Thailand, particularly along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

At present, there are approximately 250,000 Kampuchean displaced persons stranded in Thailand as a result of the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese forces and their armed attacks on the Kampuchea civilian encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border since 1979.

The foreign forces have also been trying to prevent these unfortunate people from exercising their inalienable right to return to their homeland.

They have deliberately planted more than 20,000 land mines on Thai territory near the Thai-Kampuchean border. Moreover, some 23,000 Thai villagers had to be evacuated from their home villages near the border to safe areas.

This situation, if allowed to continue, would increase the already heavy burden on Thailand in the near future.

Without a political solution of the root cause of the Kampuchean problem, the international community will be obliged to continue with burden-sharing.

The arms race in all its aspects, particularly the nuclear arms race, has placed the survival of the world in jeopardy. Moreover, advanced technologies are being applied to the deployment of new weapon systems, including those in outer space, resulting in the further increase of tension in international relations.

We welcome the declaration of President Reagan and General-Secretary Gorbachev made at Geneva during November last year in which both parties maintained that, "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought" and agreed to accelerate their negotiations so as to "prevent an arms race in space and to terminate it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear arms and enhance strategic stability."

Aside from the continuing threat to mankind from nuclear weapons, the dangers stemming from the accelerating conventional arms race are also quite apparent.

My delegation, therefore, believes that, while proper emphasis should be placed on nuclear disarmament, adequate attention should also be given to conventional disarmament measures.

Bangkok Post Editorial

BK030417 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Oct 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Using the Past To Chart the Future"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's speech to the United Nations on Tuesday more than confirms the high-profile role Thailand is taking in international affairs. His address made it clear that Thailand has fast become a major player on the world stage. We now have friends from far and near, North and South, East and West. In the last two years Thailand has served as a link between all these countries in a grand and noble quest for world peace which, although still elusive, has won the country both acclaim and respect.

That Thailand was destined to become as deeply involved in international politics on a permanent basis as it is today is a fact accepted a long time ago as inevitable. Since the turn of the century, a revolution in Thai foreign policy has taken place, thereby ensuring our survival and independence. ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi's efforts as outlined in his address may be said to be consistent with the Thai diplomatic tradition. Nothing can stay still for long and with our UN Security Council membership approaching its end in two months, Thailand is already looking for new horizons to conquer. Among these are the building of the "new world order of peace and justice" with the UN as a focal point and the establishment of "regional mechanisms", which would serve to ensure and induce international cooperation so far as peace and security are concerned.

As impressive as our past diplomatic successes have been, they cannot serve as a guarantee that all will go well in the future. Every once in a while it is necessary for us to pause and ask a question, namely whether those past successes meant much in real substantive terms. This question has not been, up until now, satisfactorily answered. More important, past successes should not lead us to over-confidence or to delude ourselves that we can, whenever we wish, change the course of the world or create a new one. We must also be mindful of our resources as well as our capability to shape events in a direction favourable not only to our own interests but also to those of others. To be sure, an effective diplomacy must address with equal insight the requirements of the system and the limitations inherent in that system in which one operates. Thailand has never dominated the world, but now we cannot escape from it, either.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that in his speech, our Foreign Minister chose to bypass the UN and emphasise instead a bilateral approach between the parties concerned in what has become known as the "eight-point proposal" in solving the Kampuchean problem. This was a new departure which could not have failed to be detected by the other side -- an indication, even, that the UN way did not work, or that there was now an alternative. One cannot help but wonder why and where the efforts of the last seven years have gone awry, or whether it can now be admitted that the UN approach is ineffective. If this is so, then we must ask whether the UN -- supposedly a forum to solve the problems of the world -- can have much success in such a grandiose and fine-sounding scheme as building "a new world order of peace and justice."

All in all, this goes to show that Thailand cannot possibly carry all the burdens or devise all the programmes, no matter how sincere we are or how hard we would like to try. But then, not to try or to be idealistic is also a counsel of despair and runs counter to all that is right and good. That is not the Thai way, and perhaps ACM Sitthi was right.

No matter whether we succeed or not, ACM Sitthi can be said to bear the imprint of the creative Thai spirit. He will go all out in a frontal attack, win or lose, and that is admirable. For Thailand has achieved great things, and even greater achievements is needed to master the future. In a world of new complexities and high hopes, at least Thailand can show once again that it can meet its challenges.

THE NATION Editorial

BK030351 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Sitthi's Speech at UN a Little Too Idealistic"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's speech to the United Nations General Assembly lacked colour and Vitriol but he got across certain important points which may be considered a little idealistic. He was speaking more as the representative of a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council than as the representative of a frontline state in the Kampuchean conflict. Although what he said may not be possible to implement, there would have been many listeners who might have wished so.

The United Nations, which was conceived at the end of the World War II, was visualized as a forum in which the conflicting interests of nations could be talked out instead of restoring to armed conflict. [paragraph continues]

But that dream promptly turned into a nightmare with the Korean war, and since then over 150 large or small wars or armed conflicts have been waged all around the world. Of course we welcome, as would everybody else, Sitthi's suggestion that the UN must establish regional mechanisms to serve as an early warning system to the Security Council.

But there is a fly in the ointment and that is the veto power of the five permanent members. If it is a question of Kampuchea or Afghanistan, the Soviet Union will veto any resolution and if it is imposing sanctions on South Africa, the U.S. and Britain will veto it. There are almost no important issues on which the permanent members of the Security Council will agree. Further most countries are totally disillusioned by the United Nations -- the most important of them is the United States with the congress moving to cut U.S. contribution to the UN severely, thereby crippling it.

Sitthi obviously did not want to use any strong words about Vietnam when he brought up the Kampuchean question. This could be attributed to the fact that President Norodom Sihanouk of the coalition government had preceded him with a fighting and emotional speech. Sitthi fell back on the proposition that the conflict should be settled by the parties involved, that is by Vietnam and the coalition government which is recognized by the UN as the legitimate government of Kampuchea.

Sitthi said that both Thailand, fellow-members of ASEAN, and numerous other countries have backed the eight-point peace proposal made by the three leaders of the coalition government seven months ago and that it should form the basis of peace in Kampuchea. Hanoi, of course, has rejected it. But any real change of attitude on the part of Vietnam will occur only after the party congress to be held in December.

ARMY SPOKESMAN ON BORDER CLASHES WITH SRV FORCES

BK030109 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Oct 86 p 3

[Excerpt] Three Thai soldiers were wounded as the Army made a new attempt yesterday to capture Hill 538 from Vietnamese intruders in Ban Kruat District of Buriram Province.

Thai artillery and Vietnamese gunners traded fire for 40 minutes as ground troops moved in.

Army spokesman Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said that the Suranari Force responsible for the Buriram border zone was expected to take some time in repulsing the Vietnamese troops because of the difficult terrain.

On Tuesday 11 Thai soldiers were wounded trying to retake the hill.

Maj-Gen Narudon said that the Vietnamese were using the hill to spy on movements of the Kampuchean resistance forces.

Meanwhile a Thai soldier was killed yesterday in a Vietnamese artillery attack on a Marine outpost in Trat Province.

The attack took place before dawn on the out-post at Ban Chamrak of Muang District. [passage omitted]

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES MPR ORDER; LEADERS PRESENT

BK020922 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] On the morning of 30 September, at the presidential palace, by order of the Presidium of MPR People's Great Hural, Mongolian Ambassador to Vietnam Gelegiyn Adiyaa presented Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, with the Sukhe Bator Order on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

Present at the ceremony were Comrades Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly; and Chu Huy Man, Vo Chi Cong, Do Muoi, Van Tien Dung, Nguyen Van Linh, Nguyen Co Thach, Le Quang Dao, Tran Kien, Nguyen Thanh Binh, Hoang Tung, Le Thanh Nghi, Vo Nguyen Giap, Vu Quang, Nghiem Xuan Yem, Nguyen Thi Dinh, Vu Mao, Nguyen Khanh, Doan Trong Truyen, Nguyen Viet Dung, and Nguyen Van Tien.

Comrade Pham Van Dong expressed his appreciation for the honor of being awarded the order bearing the name of the Mongolian people's great hero, a high award of the fraternal Mongolian party, government, and people. He voiced his belief that the friendship and multiform cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia will further develop in the common struggle for the cause of peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the rest of the world.

DONG SY NGUYEN ATTENDS HANOI CUSTOMS CONFERENCE

OW011709 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 1 -- The 27th annual conference of the leaders of the socialist customs offices opened in Ho Chi Minh City on Sept. 30.

The conference, which will last till October 5, is attended by ten full-member delegations: the Soviet Union, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegations of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea attended as observers.

Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the opening session.

Nguyen Huu Thtai, general director of the Vietnam General Customs Office, was unanimously elected chairman of the conference.

Also yesterday the delegations were received at the Thong Nhat conference hall by the municipal people's committee.

ENVOY ADDRESSES FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE AT UN

OW021938 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 2 -- Speaking at the Sept. 30 debate of the foreign ministerial conference of the Group "77" held at the UN headquarters in New York from Sept. 29 to Oct. 1, ambassador Bui Xuan Nhat, acting head of the Vietnamese Permanent Mission to the United Nations, said:

"The foremost question which the Group "77" should focus on is the persistent struggle to implement the important resolutions adopted by the United Nations on the establishment of a new international economic order, the economic rights and obligations of member countries, the third UN strategy of development..., the right of the developing countries to sovereign development, the struggle to implement the Resolution 40/185 against the use or the threat of economic embargo against the developing countries."

"We hold that the requisite for economic development is peace, stability and cooperation. We agreed with the view of the 8th Non-aligned Summit on the close relationship between peace, disarmament and development", the ambassador stressed.

LIBYAN LEADERS SEND MESSAGES ON STORM DAMAGES

BK020455 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] On 25 September, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, president of Libya, sent a message of sympathy to Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State.

The message said: I am deeply shocked to learn that storms have hit some areas in Vietnam and have caused losses of lives and property to the SRV. I would like to extend to Your Excellency, the Vietnamese people, and families of the victims my sympathy. I firmly believe that the Vietnamese people will overcome this trial.

On this occasion, Mr Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the General People's Committee, and Mr Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, have sent messages of sympathy to Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

OW030803 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 2 -- A protocol on scientific and technical cooperation for 1986-87 between Vietnam and Albania was signed here on September 30.

Signing for Vietnam was Dang Huu, chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, and for Albania was Ajet Ylli, chairman of the Albanian Commission for Science and Technology and head of an Albanian delegation to the 7th session of the Vietnam - Albania Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation recently held here.

The meeting was also attended by Albanian Ambassador Syrja Laze.

While in Vietnam the delegation was received by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Albanian guests called at several research institutes and industrial and agricultural establishments.

LEADERS ATTEND GDR COFFEE ENTERPRISE MEETING

OW011632 Hanoi VNA in English 1442 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 1 -- The Vietnam-GDR coffee joint enterprise under the Union of Coffee Enterprises has convened a conference to review its coffee production over the past five years in furtherance of an agreement signed in Oct. 1980 between Vietnam and the GDR.

Attending the conference were Tran Quynh, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Vietnam section of the Vietnam-GDR Joint Commission for Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation; Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the party Central Committee and minister of agriculture; and others.

Members of a GDR Government delegation led by Dr. Dieter Kaden, vice minister for the country-controlled industry and food industries, and the GDR ambassador to Vietnam, also took part.

The enterprise has over the past five years restored 672 ha of coffee and put 4,728 others under coffee, thus bringing the total coffee acreage to 6,000 ha, a nine-fold increase over the 1980 figure.

Together with the expansion of acreage, the output of coffee increased from 178 tons in 1981 to 950 tons in 1985.

The enterprise plans to expand its coffee acreage to 7,000 ha in 1988 and to 10,000 ha by 1989.

'FABRICATION' OVER POISONED WATER REJECTED

OW021510 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 2 -- Voice of America on Sept. 29 quoted Khmer Rouge's radio as saying that Vietnamese troops on September 13 poisoned a source of drinking water at a hamlet in the Kampuchean province of Siem Reap, killing 23 persons.

Repeatedly the United States had spread slanders about Vietnam's use of toxic chemicals in Kampuchea. But those fabrications were rejected by public opinion, including U.S. progressive opinion.

Now VOA again quoted the Khmer reactionaries' wornout, baseless and ill-intentioned allegation, in concert with Beijing and Bangkok's slanders against Vietnam.

The above-mentioned allegation was aimed at covering the criminal acts of those who are lending a hand to the Khmer Rouge remnants in their sabotage against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. It was also aimed at misleading the world public who demand that the genocidal Pol Pot clique be put on trial and be eliminated.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL VIEWS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

BK010646 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Sep 86

[NHAN DAN 27 September editorial: "Renovate the Management of Material Supply"]

[Text] It is a demand and a principle of material supply management to organize well the management of material supply in order to ship materials to primary production installations in a timely and uniform manner and in accordance with the prescribed norms, plans, and contracts so that they can be used for the right purposes and objectives, in the proper quantities, and with great results.

At present, the source of materials is limited and management is being slowly renovated. Bureaucratic centralism and subsidization still exist while management is dispersed, unorganized, and undisciplined because of departmentalism and localism. In 1980, there were 260 corporations nationwide. Earlier this year, the figure reached approximately 700 material supply corporations belonging to many administrative management echelons. Some localities had only 6 corporations each in 1980, but in late 1985 they had up to 38 corporations. Meanwhile, the average annual increase in materials is insignificant. Fertilizer alone for agricultural production has been managerially controlled and distributed by more than 10 ministries and sectors. As a result, several trade companies in the same area have competed with one another in purchasing the same materials. Materials from the source and producers must pass through several intermediaries.

Many types of materials can be managerially controlled and distributed by the central trades only down to the provincial level or at most to the district level. Then, from this level downward, what happens to materials? How are they going to be used? Are they supplied properly to the right objectives and at the state-prescribed prices? It can hardly be known to the control sector.

The fact that some sectors and localities have begun to renovate their management methods and have reorganized the supply of materials from the provincial level to districts, villages, and primary production installations by reducing unnecessary intermediate levels has shown that losses of materials during circulation have been reduced a great deal. Primary production installations have received materials on a more timely basis and in sufficient amounts as specified in contracts and plans. Also on this basis, the state can control more products and commodities and market management has shown some improvement.

In order to restore order and discipline in the management and use of materials, we should resolutely eliminate the system of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization by shifting to socialist economic accounting and business, and intensify the decisive role of the central government. At the same time, we should oppose unorganized and undisciplined liberalism, departmentalism, and localism, and effectively overcome developing dispersion in the system of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization.

The task of planning material supply should be promptly improved to suit the new management system. First of all, we should closely control production, especially the production of grain and consumer and export goods in order to accurately analyze the requirements for materials of a locality in a given time so that plans to create sources of goods, determine supply capability, apply technical innovations, and fully use the existing transport facilities can be established and that the necessary reserve material funds can be established and improved increasingly, especially for agriculture in anticipation of natural disasters.

It is vitally essential to directly assign norms for materials consumption to units which are directly engaged in the production of goods for delivery to the state. We should to promptly revamp and rearrange the existing communications centers to move materials by the shortest, fastest, and thriftiest routes.

Primary agricultural and industrial production installations are authorized to choose the most suitable forms of material supply through their economic contracts, organize the receipt and delivery of materials, publicly announce freightage at the receiving and distribution points, and make up losses promptly, if any, when delivering materials to user units. They must regularly and promptly inform customers of the receipt of materials according to contracts and make daily accounts for materials. At the same time, they must coordinate with the sectors involved to intensify inspection and control of material use and the delivery of products to the state.

We must resolutely eliminate from the state machinery -- especially those sectors directly related to materials, commodities, and transport facilities -- all those degenerate and deviant elements that always seek loopholes in management in order to connect with speculators and smugglers in society to steal state materials and commodities. We must clearly manifest the party, state, and people's stern and strict attitude toward those who violate law by stealing state materials no matter what positions they hold. The renovation of managerial control over materials is an urgent requirement aimed at accelerating production and helping stabilize gradually the market, prices, and the people's livelihood.

MORE SHORT-TERM INDUSTRIAL CROPS GROWN FOR EXPORT

OW020801 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 2 -- Vietnam is cultivating eight important industrial plants: groundnut, soybean, jute, rattan, tobacco, cotton, sugar cane and sesame.

Short-term industrial crops are playing an ever more imporant role in the people's life, in raising the quality of their daily meals and in increasing the export turnover.

In 1975, the whole country planted no more than 260,000 hectares of short-term industrial crops. In 1980, the acreage went up to 370,000 hectares, and in 1985, more than 600,000 hectares.

Productivity, however, is still low. In the years to come, efforts must be made to expand the acreage under short-term industrial crops to 1.2 - 1.3 million hectares. In other words, the annual expansion rate must reach 15 - 16 percent.

This objective is based on the country's natural and social conditions including the soil potentialities and farming experience. Vietnam's climate is propitious for the cultivation of several multi-crop cash plants. for instance, the harvest time of soybean varies markedly from the north to the south. The growth period of these plants in Vietnam is much shorter than in many other countries. The soybean cropping season in America and Europe lasts from 100 - 160 days while in Vitenam it covers only from 130 - 140 days. Their yields average from 1.5 - 2 tons per hectare.

Making good use of their short cycle, the farmers have practiced crop multiplication and inter-crop cultivation of rice and cash crops. Wet rice crops plus one-industrial crop a year are now a common practice in Vietnam.

To develop short-term industrial crops is to help change the crop structure and also the structure and quality of the people's diet. This is part of a program for solving the food problem and producing more raw materials for food-procession industry and for export.

300,000 HECTARES OF AUTUMN RICE RAVAGED BY PESTS

BK011447 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] While overcoming the heavy consequences caused by storm Wayne, Vietnamese peasants in northern provinces are concentrating efforts on fighting drought and crop pests. About 300,000 hectares of autumn rice -- one-fourth of the rice acreage in northern Vietnam -- are attacked by crop pests, and more than 100,000 hectares suffered from drought.

MORE WOMEN ELECTED TO DISTRICT PARTY COMMITTEES

BK300729 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] All recent district and precinct party organization congresses paid attention to electing female cadres to the new party committees.

In Kien Giang Province, some 15 percent of the members of the new party committee of Tan Hiep District are female. This equals the percentage of female members of the district party organization. In Hanoi municipality, more than 20 percent of the new party committee members of those precincts and districts which recently held their party organization congresses are female cadres. In Hoan Kiem precinct along, female cadres account for more than 30 percent of the number of party committee members. In Hai Hung Province, the number of female cadres elected to the new party committees of various districts also increased over the past by an average of 16.7 percent, with the exception of Tu Loc District where female cadres account for more than 22 percent of the number of the party committee members.

Compared with the past, the number of female cadres elected to the party committees of various districts, cities, and towns in Ha Nam Ninh Province this time increased by 4 percent. Meanwhile, the number of female party committee members in various districts of Ha Bac Province increased from 9 percent in the past to 13.4 percent at present.

POWER PLANT BUILDING CORPORATION HOLDS CONGRESS

BK251546 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] The party organization of the general corporation for the construction of the Da River hydroelectric power plant held its congress on 21 September to contribute opinions to the draft documents of the party Central Committee and the Ha Son Binh provincial party committee and to discuss the guidelines, tasks, and main objectives of the corporation's party organization for the coming term.

Assuming the duty of building a major hydroelectric power project in a situation replete with many difficulties and challenges, the party organization of the general corporation has acheived many great accomplishments, including two successful dams on the Da River. The project remains safe after undergoing the trials of four flash flood seasons and some progress has been made in work force building, in economic leadership and management, in organizing the people's lives, in protecting the project, and in party building.

The congress pointed out remaining shortcomings and failure to meet the requirements of some construction targets, especially the planned test running of generator No 1 toward the end of 1987. The construction pace of a number of important projects, such as the pouring of concrete for the spillway, the building of the power plant's generator shelter, transformer station, power lines, and so forth, remains slow. Renovation of economic management has been sluggish. The work force is large, but the number of people actually engaged in construction work is small and their productivity and efficiency are low. Vehicles and machines are being used at only 40-50 percent capacity. The use of supplies and spare parts has exceeded the authorized level. A fairly large amount of supplies has been squandered or lost. The daily life of cadres, workers, and employees is still beset by difficulties.

The congress decided on a number of key tasks and targets, such as revamping and stabilizing organizations, especially the production teams and cells of key units; training cadres, especially the production team leaders; reorganizing and coordinating other basic units to exploit better the capabilities of laborers, vehicles, and machines; improving the control and management of production; accelerating the pace of construction; ensuring the quality of projects; and achieving by all means the target of commissioning generator No 1 by the end of 1987.

TRANG DINH DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESSES

BK291019 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] In August and early September, the party bases and organization of Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province, were holding their congresses to contribute their views to the documents of the party Central Committee and the Lang Son provincial party committee, and to review their performance in implementing the two local strategic tasks.

In the past 3 years, overcoming the difficulties caused by natural disasters and enemy threats, the cadres, party members, and people in Trang Dinh District have persevered in holding their ground, building the border defense line, developing production, and better fulfilling their obligations to the state. The livelihood of the people of all nationalities has improved, the material bases have been restored and built anew, the tasks of the administration and mass organizations have been consolidated, and production relations have been firmly maintained.

With respect to party development, Trang Dinh District has been awarded the titles of "Powerful party organization" and "Hero." Thirteen village party organizations have been recommended for the title of "Powerful party organization", and ten others have been rated good. There is no weak party organization.

Through ordeals in combat and production, the party bases have recruited 395 new members and have deprived 136 deviants and degenerates of their membership. The party organization and administration in all echelons in the district have reviewed their performance and have detected weaknesses in providing guidance for implementation, delaying changes in the renovation of the economic management system.

In the field of circulation and distribution, the integrated strength of proletarian dictatorship has not been used to prevent negativism. In line with the characteristics of a border district, Trang Dinh District links economic development with the building of a strong border defense line.

Based on the general plan, Trang Dinh District is striving to produce 17,960 metric tons of grain equivalent to rice by 1990, an increase of 30 percent compared with 1985, including 15.9 percent secondary food crops. The district will vigorously develop both short- and long-term crops for export; protect the watershed forests; promptly complete the allocation of forests and forest land to collectives, agencies, and cooperative members' families; and adopt many measures to accelerate livestock breeding.

The district will also direct all its activities toward supporting handicrafts and artisan industry, the capital construction and communications and transportation sectors, and family planning. It will deploy and arrange labor for building itself into an economically wealthy district and will help build a firm and strong border defense line.

HAI HAU PROVINCIAL DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

OW261940 Hanoi NNA in English 1446 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 26 -- In preparation for the coming 6th congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the party organization of Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, 100 km south of Hanoi, has held its 19th congress.

The communists of Hai Hau took the opportunity to review the achievements they have made in various fields since the previous congress. Without doubt, they could take pride therein, especially in the matter of food delivery to the government.

For three successive years from 1983 to 1985, Hai Hau reaped more than 8.1 tons of rice per hectare in a year, up by 23 percent over the previous years, bringing the total food output from 98,413 tons of 116,224 tons. Food production per head of population reached 538 kg, nearly double the national average (300kg).

For many years, the district has delivered in increasing amounts to the state many important farm products including 22,670 tons of rice, 1,956 tons of pork, 67,496 tons of salt, 824 tons of sea fish, 876 tons of rush, and nearly 40 tons of silk cocoons.

Many questions were raised at the congress: It is possible to raise rice productivity to more than 8.1 tons, to grow more industrial crops to provide materials for the development of small industry and handicrafts, for the processing industry and export? Why are fishery and industry marking time?

In the past two months, more than 12,000 party members of 109 grass-roots party organizations have held their congresses at which they made criticisms and self-criticisms. While listening to the suggestions of the non-party people, 208 delegates to the district congress took with them the desiderata of the local population concerning the most burning matters of the socio-economic situation, and also matters concerning security and national defence.

In its three-year program of economic development, Hai Hau plans to achieve 8.5 tons of rice per hectare in a year and bring total food output to 123,000 tons. Each year, it would deliver to the state 21,000-22,500 tons of rice, 2,100 tons of meat, 64,000 tons of salt, 900 tons of sea fish, 1,000 tons of rush and 40 tons of silk cocoons.

DISTRICTS IN LANG SON HOLD PARTY CONGRESSES

BK010904 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] All districts, cities, and party organizations in Lang Son Province have finished holding their party congresses. With a serious spirit of self-criticism and criticism, the delegates attending these party congresses contributed many suggestions to the draft political reports of their districts and province and of the party Central Committee. Most of these suggestions pointed out the shortcomings of their localities in implementing the lines and policies of the party and state and the two strategic tasks of national construction and defense.

From the actual lessons on economic development and the consolidation of national defense and on the struggle to further defeat the war of aggression along the border and the diabolical multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the enemy, the party congresses of all districts and cities concentrated on affirming what was right and what was wrong, as well as on discussing and deciding various measures to solve three major issues -- to effect an extraordinary change in agricultural and forestry production and the production of export goods, to consolidate and make the border defense line firm and strong in every aspect, and to ensure that cadres satisfactorily perform their work as well as changing the style of leadership.

Through the convening of district and city party organization congresses, cadres in the party committees were further replaced. In almost all districts and cities, more than 30 percent of the new party committee members are young, physically strong, and enthusiastic cadres with good educational and economic backgrounds. Aging cadres with poor health and inadequate knowledge were replaced. The number of party committee members who are scientific cadres, female cadres, and ethnic cadres also increased.

All district and city party congresses paid special attention to changing the style of leadership, regulating the principles of organization and activities in the party, and resolutely struggling against the violation of the principle of democratic centralism as well as against the lack of seriousness, thoroughness, and practicality in self-criticism and criticism.

PHU XUYEN DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

BK030258 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] Phu Xuyen, a key rice-growing district of Ha Son Binh Province, recently held its party organization congress. The congress contributed ideas to the draft documents of the central and provincial party organization congresses. It also set forth orientations and tasks for the new term of the district party organization.

Over the past 3 years -- 1983-85 -- the district encountered repeated natural calamities. More than 22,000 metric tons of paddy were damaged during the 1984-85 10th-month rice crop, but the average annual grain production of the district was still more than 56,000 metric tons or an increase of 9.5 percent compared with the 1980-83 period. Subsidiary food crops developed remarkably, especially potatoes and corn. In 1985 the corn planting area was expanded to 2,300 hectares, thereby increasing grain and foodstuffs for the local people and livestock.

Developing the strength of a key rice-growing district which has a cultivation area of almost 10,000 hectares and a population of 140,000, Phu Xuyen is striving to increase grain production output and to expand high-yield rice areas, while developing the production of goods and agricultural products.

To achieve these goals, Phu Xuyen District is striving to develop and perfect various water conservation projects, irrigation systems, and tree farms. It is trying to satisfactorily solve the problems of fertilizer and a shortage of draft animals, while consolidating socialist production relations, improving cooperative management, eliminating nonspecific contracts [khoans trawngs] at some cooperatives, and opposing land grabbling practice.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS DELAYED; SALAS 'BETRAYED'

HK030128 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The peace talks between the government and the communist rebels remain stalled over the arrest of leftist army chief Rodolfo Salas. Yesterday [2 October] the Justice Ministry filed charges of rebellion against Salas and his two companions at the regional trial court. The charges were filed as President Corazon Aquino refused to budge from her position against the release of Salas. She said Salas' release remained nonnegotiable.

The communists, through its umbrella organization of the National Democratic Front [NDF], said the peace negotiations cannot continue unless the government releases Salas and his two companions. The leftists also demanded an end to all military operations against the rebels and the adoption of specific safeguards for the communist negotiators as a precondition for the resumption of peace talks. Salas, who carries the alias "Commander Bilog" and a P250,000 price for his capture dead or alive, was nabbed by constabulary intelligence men in front of the Philippine General Hospital where he went for a medical checkup. Charged with Salas were his wife Josefina Cruz and his bodyguard Jose Concepcion. The charges carry the death penalty, if he is convicted.

In a related development, the military yesterday revealed that the underground movement purposely betrayed Rodolfo Salas, leading to his capture last Monday in Manila. Retired Brigadier General Agunod, assistant secretary for plans and programs of the Ministry of National Defense, said the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] betrayed Salas for tactical and strategic reasons. First, as a punishment for his strategic error in calling for a boycott of the February snap presidential election which left the communist party movement out in the cold. Secondly, Salas' betrayal and capture would ensure that newly installed CPP chairman Benito Tiamson would not be challenged by Salas and the militant general staff of the New People's Army. The third reason, according to Agunod, is that the communists hope that President Aquino would release Salas and create a rift between her and the military.

More on Salas Betrayal

HK030633 Hong Kong AFP in English 0527 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 3 (AFP) -- A senior government official says the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) betrayed its alleged chairman Rodolfo Salas, who was arrested and charged this week with rebellion. The CPP punished Mr Salas for advocating a boycott of February's presidential elections which isolated the party after Corazon Aquino came to power, said Isidro Agunod, assistant secretary for plans and programs at the Defense Ministry.

Mr Agunod, a retired brigadier-general, told state-run television Thursday that Monday's capture of Mr Salas would not challenge Benito Tiamson, who the military has claimed is the new CPP chief. Mr Salas, his wife and his bodyguard were charged with rebellion Thursday and could face the death penalty if convicted.

The communists hoped that Mrs Aquino would free Mr Salas and thus create a rift between her and the military, Mr Argunod said.

"Even if Salas is released, he would no longer be trusted to hold sensitive positions (in the party and the communist New People's Army), thus preserving their first and second reasons for betraying him," he added. He did not say how the betrayal was carried out. No independent confirmation of his statements was available.

NDF SAYS MILITARY 'SABOTAGING' PEACE TALKS

HK021125 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] today warned of the possible collapse of the peace talks if the military continues to interfere and carry out its military offensives. An NDF press release also stated that President Aquino should order Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] chief Fidel Ramos to stop issuing declarations that would jeopardize the negotiations.

Bong Orlina with more details:

[Begin recording] The National Democratic Front or NDF urged the Aquino government to demonstrate its full sincerity and desire to continue the peace negotiations between the two sides. According to an NDF press release, it is now even more urgent that the Aquino government demonstrate its sincerity and good faith following the recent arrest of Rodolfo Salas and two companions. The NDF reiterated its demand for the release of these three persons, and appealed to President Aquino to order the military to stop sabotaging the peace negotiations by its issuance of incorrect and damaging declarations and by its continued military operations.

According to the NDF, the arrest of Salas clearly illustrated the desire of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP chief Fidel Ramos for the collapse of the peace talks. In this connection, the NDF urged President Aquino to order government negotiators to consolidate their proposals so that the peace talks may resume. Among the NDF demands is one for an assurance of their safety and a guarantee that they will not be arrested, to enable them to appear in public.

Bong Orlina, Radio Veritas. [end recording]

ENRILE DENIES FOREKNOWLEDGE OF SALAS ARREST

HK020953 Hong Kong AFP in English 0940 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 2 (AFP) -- Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Thursday denied that he and Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos planned to derail government peace talks with communist rebels by arresting alleged communist chief Rodolfo Salas.

Mr Enrile, who was addressing a religious group here, said that he and General Ramos first learnt about Mr Salas' capture a day after he was arrested Monday with his wife and a bodyguard.

He denied allegations by the communist-led coalition National Democratic Front (NDF) that Mr Salas's arrest was designed to sabotage the signing of a ceasefire agreement that President Corazon Aquino's government has been negotiating with the communist rebels.

"How could we possibly be doing something to derail the peace talks when (Mr Salas) was arrested without our knowledge?" Mr Enrile asked.

He added that to avoid leaks it was normal procedure for information on such operations to be limited "to people who must know a project."

Mr Enrile accused the NDF of hypocrisy in demanding the release of Mr Salas because they had recently captured an army lieutenant and were reportedly torturing him. Mr Enrile also expressed disappointment that only the military and his ministry were actively working against the communist insurgency and reiterated his pessimism over the peace talks with the NDF.

Says Aquino Government 'Unstable'

OW021141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 2 KYODO -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile warned Thursday that the government of President Corazon Aquino will remain unstable because of its nature as a "revolutionary government."

"We (military) had the power in our hands after the successful civilian-backed military revolt but we gave it to them on the assumption they would use the mandate of the people in the rigged elections as the basis for their rule," Enrile said in a speech before the Alliance of Government Apostolates Promoting Evangelism (AGAPE), a government-based Christian group.

Enrile said that the new government is now ruling the country "by virtue of a revolution and not of an election."

"They abandoned the choice of the people in the polls, abolished the Batasang Pambansa (legislative body), and declared a freedom constitution," he said adding that these actions "are their problems" but are bound to result in "an unstable government."

The defense minister said that right from the start "we were against the creation of a revolutionary government" as it would only cause political and economic instability. He said that he had no choice then but warned saying, "Time will tell and time is now telling."

Enrile, however, said later that he "will not say anything" about the Aquino government. "I will only say amen. It is good in general but we keep on hearing stories."

Asked about what he would do with the so-called "pinkos" or communists in the government, Enrile declared, "Read about the story of the Trojan horse."

Enrile called on the evangelists to help in the "moral upliftment campaign" which will be launched among the soldiers in order to "bring back the faith of the people in the military."

Enrile said the communist-led New People's Army (NPA) has been launching continuous raids, attacks and ambushes, which have resulted in the death of about 1,200 soldiers in the last seven months.

He said the military is not hesitant to launch operations despite criticisms it could commit human rights violations and derail the peace negotiations. "We are just abiding by the decision of the policymakers of giving a peaceful solution a chance," he said.

Claims Government 'Abandoned the Faith'

HK021223 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile emphatically pointed out that it was the military who offered power and government authority to President Aquino when the peaceful revolution took place. Enrile revealed that they offered power to Aquino upon the request and understanding that she would establish a civil government based on the constitution in force at the time. He said that instead of doing so, a revolutionary government was set up.

[Begin Enrile recording in English] Mrs Aquino, when we gave the power to them, we literally (?bequeathed) the power to them, this was the power which was in our hands at that time, and we asked them to organize a civil government [sentence as heard]. We did this on the assumption that they would organize a civil government in accordance with the constitution existing at the time. [passage indistince] What happened? A few months thereafter, [words indistinct], they abandoned the faith of the people, neglected the February 7 elections and in fact [words indistinct]. They elected to rule by virtue of the revolution and not by virtue of the elections of February because [words indistinct]. [end recording]

CEBU TROOPS REMOVE PATCHES IN PROTEST 'GESTURE'

OW021237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct. 2 KYODO -- Over 500 military troopers based in Cebu Province in the central Philippines have removed their Philippine flag patches from their uniforms as a gesture of dissatisfaction with the government, reports reaching here said Thursday.

The removal of the flag patches sewn on the sleeves of the soldiers' uniforms may catch fire nationwide as scores more followed suit Thursday from the nearby provinces of Negros Oriental and Bohol and Siquijor Islands. The government troops in Cebu started removing the tiny patches Wednesday night.

The patch of the Philippine flag was first used during the February 22-25 civilian-backed military revolt as a symbol to distinguish the then "rebel soldiers" from troopers loyal to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. Since then, Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos ordered all military personnel to wear the flag patches to signify the "reformed military" now called the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP).

One of the reasons for the protest action is a recent proposal filed before the Constitutional Commission (Concom) banning soldiers from engaging in political activities, including working as bodyguards of politicians and a move in the military to form its own political party.

Other reasons raised by their spokesmen are the recent dismantling of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF), a paramilitary group, and rumors about a "yellow army" allegedly created by an older brother of President Corazon Aquino to counter Marcos forces in the military.

They also opposed demands from certain sectors in the government and the radical left calling on all soldiers "to return to their barracks." Many ranking officials enjoy lucrative positions in several government agencies and corporations.

The protests broke out mainly in the Sergio Osmena Sr. Camp and the Lapu-Lapu Camp, both in Cebu City. Some senior military officers did not stop the protest actions but even encouraged them, sources said.

More on 'Patch' Protest

HK021324 Hong Kong AFP in English 1311 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Oct 2 (AFP) -- A number of paramilitary officers here have taken off a small patch of the Philippine flag from their uniforms, a spokesman said here Thursday.

The gesture was a "peaceful manifestation" against peace talks between the Aquino government and communist insurgents, Constabulary Lieutenant Colonel Tiburcio Fusilero said on television in this central city.

The armpatch was worn by troops who supported Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile's mutiny against former President Ferdinand Marcos in February, and later became part of the Philippines military uniform.

Lt.-Col. Fusilero would not say how many officers had joined the protest. The officer is a member of the Reform Armed Forces Movement, a military fraternity identified with Mr. Enrile.

(In Manila Mr. Enrile told a religious group that he was unaware of the protest.)

Regional Constabulary chief Colonel Mariano Baccay said removing the flag patches was a "violation of regulations," although he had been assured by the officers that they were not out to stage a civil disobedience campaign. He said they would be punished administratively, but did not elaborate.

KIDNAPPED SWISS RESCUE OPERATION CALLED OFF

HK021437 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 2 Oct 86 p 3

[By correspondent R. G. Roy]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- Military troops yesterday called off operations to rescue Swiss tourist Hans Kunsli from his kidnappers in Lahing-Lahing, Sulu due to the change in the leadership of the Southern Command (SouthCom), sources told the 'CHRONICLE.'

They said that battletested marines continued to surround the lair of Kunsli's kidnappers and that three patrol boats still blockaded Lahing-Lahing to prevent them from slipping away from the small island.

The 'CHRONICLE' learned that the postponement would give Brig. Gen. Cesar Tapia, the new SouthCom chief, a freer hand in dealing with the kidnapping. He formally takes over from Maj. Gen. Jose P. Magno Jr. during turn-over ceremonies this morning at the SouthCom headquarters in this city.

Several groups of civilian negotiators earlier asked military authorities to give the kidnappers a new deadline, Oct. 15, saying this will allow them to work for Kunsli's freedom without bloodshed.

Col. Eduardo Cabanlig, commander of the Sulu Constabulary, said last Monday that his troops could not immediately penetrate the kidnappers' hideout in Lahing-Lahing because the negotiators had entered the area without coordinating with him.

Cabanlig said that the marines would only dialogue with the kidnappers if they were already within shooting distance and that he would talk with them only if they promised to release Kunsli alive.

Meanwhile, another source told the 'CHRONICLE' yesterday that Kunsli tried to commit suicide last Tuesday. It will be recalled, however, that Kunsli said in a letter last month that his kidnappers would murder him and that they would claim he killed himself.

A check with SouthCom authorities failed to confirm this report but the 'CHRONICLE' learned that naval gunboats and several helicopters were standing by near Lahing-Lahing island in case of any eventuality.

Aquino Trying To Effect Release

HK030517 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] President Aquino is mobilizing both government and private groups to help bring about the release of the Swiss businessman who is being held by Muslim bandits. Hans Kunsli has been held by Muslim rebels in Mindanao since he was kidnapped on July 19. The president has assured the Swiss Government that her government is doing all it can to effect Kunsli's release.

AQUINO TO VISIT NEGROS, PANAY PROVINCES

HK030159 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] President Aquino is scheduled to visit Negros Occidental and Panay Provinces on October 16 and 17 respectively in what Malacanang describes as a continuing working dialogue with various sectors of society. Minister Teodoro Benigno said the president is slated to visit Bacolod City first and later Iloilo City. A series of working dialogues with civic leaders, local government officials, as well as barangay leaders will be held during the 2-day visit. But emphasis is more on the sugar crisis that grips Negros Occidental.

GOVERNMENT MAY ACCEPT U.S. GRANT IN OTHER FORMS

HK021149 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Oct 86 p 3

[Excerpt] The government may accept the $600-million commodity grant offered by the U.S. government if the donation will come in the form of agricultural machineries, farm implements and fertilizers instead of American surplus agricultural crop, a government official said yesterday.

National Food Authority [NFA] administrator Emil Ong said he suggested to Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra that instead of surplus agricultural products, the Philippine government should persuade the U.S. Senate to donate farm machineries and implements or fertilizers instead.

These forms of donations will be more beneficial to Filipino farmers, Ong stressed.

The U.S. Senate Monday voted against a House of Representatives bill allocating an additional $200 million in economic aid to the Philippines for 1987. Instead, the Senate offered a $600-million commodity aid in the form of surplus agricultural crops.

However, key Cabinet officials are reluctant to accept the Senate's counter offer of an agricultural commodity aid. Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion said Tuesday that the Philippines is likely to reject the donations since the surplus commodities earmarked for donation will directly compete with major local agricultural products.

Mitra likewise promised farmer leaders in a dialog Monday that the government will not allow importation of major agricultural crops, particularly grains, since it could adversely affect the viability of local farmers.

"We will not import vital commodities to protect the farmers, even if these commodities are given to us for free," Mitra assured local farmers.

However, according to Ong, Mitra appeared receptive to a donation in the form of farm machineries, implements and fertilizers. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT TO PROBE RADYO NG BAYAN ANNOUNCERS

HK021135 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 2 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Malacanang will investigate reports that "Radyo ng Bayan," a government radio station, is being used by left-leaning announcers to slander the military.

Deputy Executive Secretary Fulgencio Factoran yesterday said the government will not allow the use of its facilities by people out "to put a wedge between the military and the civilian government."

Factoran was guest speaker at the Philippine Columbian in Paco, Manila when he was informed that certain "Radyo ng Bayan" announcers led by Doy del Castillo, vice-mayor of Marikina, were using their programs to extol the virtues of the New People's Army (NFA) and, at the same time, discredit the military.

The deputy executive secretary was also informed that Del Castillo even organized a movement seeking to oust Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile from the Cabinet.

"That's despicable and very upsetting," Factoran said.

He called the management of "Radyo ng Bayan" "stupid" for allowing the use of government facilities to slander the military.

"I'll have that immediately investigated," Factoran said.

He did not, however, say what disciplinary action the government would impose on the station management and the radio announcers involved in the alleged anti-military campaign.

CON-COM APPROVES MAY NATIONAL, LOCAL ELECTIONS

HK021117 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Oct 86 p 24

[By Tara S. Singh]

[Text] The Constitution Commission (Con-Com) yesterday overwhelmingly approved (34-1) the holding of national and local elections simultaneously on the second Monday of May next year.

The Con-Com however gave President Corazon C. Aquino "flexibility" to set for another day during the same year the holding of national elections.

The Con-Com also started deliberation on the proposal that would in effect legitimize the Aquino government by granting President Aquino and Vice-President Salvador H. Laurel a six-year term of office starting last Feb 25.

The national elections will be for the members of Senate and House of Representatives. The local elections will be for officials of cities, towns, and provinces; barangay posts are not included.

Commissioner Hilario Davide Jr., author of the provision, said national and local elections should be synchronized.

And despite the flexibility given to the president, Davide added that President Aquino will most likely call for the holding of simultaneous elections.

In fixing the date for the national and local elections, the Con-Com said "This is the final act that would restore full constitutional government in the country."

The Con-Com yesterday started deliberating on its last item the transitory provisions.

The committee on amendment and transitory provisions chaired by Commissioner Jose Suarez recommended the fixing of the terms of office of President Aquino and Vice-President Laurel to six years starting on the noon of Feb 25, 1986 when Aquino and Laurel took their oaths of office. It will end on Feb 25, 1992.

Suarez said the Supreme Court has resolved three cases questioning the legitimacy of the Aquino government and ruled that this is a de jure government for two main reasons. First, Aquino and Laurel ran for their respective positions in the snap elections in February and were legitimately installed by the people. The result of such election was declared by the defunct Batasang Pambansa in favor of former President Marcos and his running mate Arturo Tolentino, but this was repudiated by the people who instead installed the incumbents. Second, the incumbent President and Vice-President took their oaths of office on Feb. 25, 1986.

These circumstances were deemed conclusive and the people intended to grant the incumbent a six-year term.

Suarez added that the intention of the provision is to give Aquino and Laurel exactly six years and no reelection thereafter.

The committee also submitted the adoption of this provision: "Any writ of sequestration, freeze, search and seizure orders issued or which may be issued in relation to the recovery of ill-gotten wealth shall continue to be operative within six months after the first Congress convenes. However, Congress, in the national interest and as certified by the President may extend said period."

According to Suarez, this provision is the result of numerous meetings between the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) and the public. The main issue, he said, revolves around the manner by which the PCGG exercises its broad powers of sequestration and the authority to pursue the ill-gotten wealth amassed by deposed President Marcos, his relatives and cronies.

Approves Armed Forces Provisions

HK011509 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 1 Oct 86 p 15

[Excerpt] The Con-Com concluded its deliberations on the articles on general provisions and approved it on second reading.

Among the important provisions approved for incorporation in the new charter are:

--The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] shall be insulated from partisan politics. No member of the military shall engage directly or indirectly in any partisan political activity except to vote.

-- The AFP is the protector of the people and the state. Its goal is to secure the sovereignty of the state and the integrity of the national territory.

-- It shall be composed of a citizen's armed force which shall undergo military training and serve as may be provided by law. It shall keep a regular force necessary for the security of the state.

-- All officers and members of the AFP shall take a solemn oath or affirmation to uphold and defend the Constitution.

--Professionalism in the armed forces and adequate remunerations and benefits of its members shall be a prime concern of the state.

Rejects Dismantling of CHDF

HK030201 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The Con-Com [Constitutional Commission] yesterday [2 October] rejected moves to dissolve the paramilitary forces of the government. Included in the move would have been the more than 70,000 members of the CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces] provided for under Executive Order No 1012 issued by the former president. The CHDF was organized as community protection groups against terrorists in the countryside, far from protective mantle of the police and the military forces. The same provision called for the dismantling of all private armies and all other armed groups being maintained by private individuals. The Con-Com also authorized the president to convert the CHDF into a regular unit. The vote on the important provision was 18 in favor, 9 against, and 5 abstaining. The authors of the proposal on the CHDF were commissioners Blas Ople and Christian Monsod.

NACIONALISTA PARTY LEADERS AGREE TO REUNITE

HK021255 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 2 Oct 86 pp 1, 11

[Text] The return of the 79-year-old Nacionalista Party (NP) as a dominant political force loomed yesterday following reports that original NP leaders in all party levels have agreed to reunite.

This development is expected to trigger a realignment of political forces as prominent NPs are now serving in various capacities in the Aquino government.

Meeting for the past two weeks to formalize the reunification and set the date for a homecoming to be followed by a national convention, were NP executive vice president Isidro Rodriguez, former speaker Jose B. Laurel Jr., and other party leaders, reports said.

Meanwhile, Local Government Minister Aquilino Q. Pimentel Jr. said he would leave to President Aquino the decision to form a coalition party to prevent a breakup among political groups supporting the administration.

Pimentel was commenting on a report that a brother of President Aquino and some Cabinet members will form a new party to be headed by the President.

On the proposed coalition of the Philipino Democratic Party Lakas ng Bayan (PDP Laban) [Philippine Democratic Party -- Strength of the Nation] with a Liberal Party (LP) wing, headed by former senator Jovito Salonga, Pimentel said he would welcome it anytime.

Pimentel also said Mrs. Aquino is not bound to support local officers-in-charge designated by his ministry. According to him, the President will probably support candidates of her choice.

NP leaders recalled that former president Ferdinand Marcos bolted the Liberal Party (LP) in 1965 and took his oath as NP before Laurel, who supported Marcos' bid for the presidency under the NP banner in the 1965 election, despite objections of top party leaders.

However, Marcos abandoned the NP in later years and formed his own party, the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL). The NP was virtually disbanded, although a Laurel wing managed to oppose the Marcos administration during the martial law years.

Present at the NP meeting were former assemblyman Gonzalo Puyat III and old NPs like former speaker Nicanor Yniguez and former deputy prime minister Jose A. Rono.

It could not be ascertained whether Yniguez and Rono would junk the KBL.

CHAIRMAN DESCRIBES GOALS OF NEW SOCIALIST PARTY

HK010921 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA (SUNDAY MAGAZINE) in English 28 Sep 86 pp 11, 12

[By Ike Suarez]

[Excerpts] Dr Francisco Nemenzo is a chain-smoking professor who teaches political science at the college of Social Science and Philosophy of the University of the Philippines. Schooled at the University of Manchester in English, he is an expert in political theory, political history and socialist ideas.

Apart from teaching at the state university, he is also chairman of BISIG or Bukluran sa Ikauunlad ng Sosyalistang Isip at Gawa [Alliance for the Advancement of Socialist Ideology and Action]. Formally launched last May 24 and 25 at the Claret School in Quezon City, it is a coalition of 22 cause-oriented organizations. It advocates a Philippine path to socialism. It believes that once such a social system is established, the country's economic development will at last be achieved even as wealth in the country will be more evenly distributed. It is convinced that this can be done without Filipinos having to sacrifice their civil liberties as the peoples of the Eastern European countries and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics did.

Unlike other groups which are also part of the Philippine Left, BISIG does not believe that the country must first go through the "national democratic" stage before socialism can finally be achieved. It does not think that the Philippines is a semi-feudal country whose development into a capitalist one has been stunted by U.S. imperialism.

Instead, it believes that the Philippines is a predominantly capitalist country with fetters of feudalism. Like their other colleagues, it believes that the country is a neo-colony of the United States. But it adds that this is because the U.S. controls the country's economy with the collaboration of Filipino capitalists.

Thus, for BISIG, the Philippines need not be a "national democracy." Since the country is already predominantly capitalists, no intermediate stage is required before it can become a socialist country.

Like all groups committed to an ideological cause, BISIG knows that it must organize Filipinos to rally around its banner for the attainment of its vision. This it has to begun to do through its affiliate organizations such as the National Assocation of Trade Unions, the Filipino Socialist Movement, and the Christian Democratic Alliance.

BISIG realizes though that its vision of a Philippine style of socialism is unfamiliar to many Filipinos. It knows that before it can organize people for action, it must first convince them of the viability of its program. Its main thrust is the selling of its alternative social system in the marketplace of ideas. Like other cause-oriented groups, it also engages in organizational and political work. However, these are rated second in importance to its educational effort.

"In line with this," Nemenzo says, "BISIG is currently training its members to argue the case for socialism." Once they are trained, they will then propagate the idea of this social system in various places such as universities and trade unions. They will explain why they believe this is a viable way to solve the country's social, economic, and political problems. They will also clarify what they perceive to be misconceptions about this social system.

Despite its ideological differences with BAYAN [New People's Alliance] and other groups which style themselves as "national democrats," BISIG will not regard them as political antagonists. Instead, it will try to engage in common action with them on issues which it believes affect the interests of the Filipino people. It will aslo try to work with other cause-oriented organizations such as BANDILA [People's Unity in Spirit and Vision] whose members consider themselves as "social democrats" or "liberal democrats."

Nemenzo explains that BISIG must forge a principled united front with other cause-oriented groups to help preserve the "democratic space" which the Aquino government offers. This it must do also to effectively counteract the policies drawn up by conservatives in her administration. Thus, it will link up with BAYAN, BANDILA, and similar political groups whenever the need occurs.

Nemenzo admits that a large part of local agriculture is governed by feudal relationships between landlords and tenants. But he adds that these relationship are subordinate to the capitalist mode of production. He states that all studies of rice production in the country show that landless agricultural workers sell their labor to tenants. These laborers are in the majority rice-producing areas, even in places where tenancy is high. The same case exists in provinces where sugar, coconuts, and other cash crops are grown. Thus, he says capitalism and not feudalism is dominant.

Nemenzo argues that local capitalists are dependent on foreign capitalists for continued profits. This case applies also to Filipino industrialists who must rely on inputs from abroad even as many of them have joint ventures with foreign partners. Since this is so, the BISIG chairman concludes that domestic capitalism is the social base of imperialism. National democrats, on the other hand, say that feudalism is the social base of imperialism.

Nemenzo asserts that because capitalism is the dominant mode of production, the Philippines is not a semi-feudal country but a capitalist one. Thus, the social question to be resolved by the Philippine Left is not merely "democratic anti-feudal" but also "socialist anti-capitalist."

"Capitalism thrives on exploitation. Its logic is that of profit. Its morality is that of self-interest," declares Nemenzo. He claims that in contrast, socialism stresses the cooperative rather than the selfish nature of human beings. This it does by eliminating the conditions that promote self-centered lust for property.

Nemenzo explains that under a socialist order, the instruments of production in the Philippines such as factories and farms will be socially owned. Instead of being managed for profit, they will be managed to meet the needs of the people. The incomes earned from these enterprises will no longer be taken as profits by capitalists. They will go instead to the workers in terms of higher wages. They will also be reinvested in new ventures to generate more employment.

Social ownership of the means of production does not imply that all enterprises will be under state control, the BISIG chairman states. For Philippine-style socialism, his group seeks to avoid the overly centralized and bureaucratic societies found in many socialist countries such as the USSR. As a result, there will be many ways by which the economy will become socialist.

"There will be enterprises owned by cooperatives, enterprises owned by trade unions, and enterprises owned by the government, Nemenzo says. According to him, ownership of concerns will depend on the kind of management needed to make them efficient.

Among the enterprises to be owned by cooperatives are agricultural plantations and mass media outfits. Among those to be owned by trade unions, on the other hand, are many of the industrial plants. Industries which are monopolistic in character will be owned by the government. Among these are public utilities such as light and water.

Private properties to be placed under public ownership will be those used for economic production, requiring collective labor. Other forms of private property, however, will not be socialized. This would include instruments of production such as fishing rods and carpentry tools which in the view of the left are not used to exploit labor.

Owners of enterprises which will be placed under public ownership will be compensated for their losses, assures the BISIG chairman. But the manner of paying them still has to be determined. "Perhaps they will be paid with long-term bonds" he says.

Former capitalists will still be allowed to earn a living as managers, according to Nemenzo. However, if they find the new order unacceptable, they will be free to leave the country. But the money they will be allowed to take out with them will only be enough for their personal needs. [passage omitted]

A different kind of land reform will be introduced in the type of society BISIG hopes for. Nemenzo explains that this is because a "land to the tiller" policy contradicts the socialst principle of public ownership of the means of social production. In place of this, land will be viewed as the common heritage of the Filipino people. Thus, ownership of agricultural lands will not be transferred to tenants. Instead, they will be under the control of peasants' and rural workers' cooperatives. Like industrial concerns, these will have autonomous councils which make management decisions based on broad guidelines issued by regional and national planning bodies.

While the socialist economy is still being constructed, the informal economy will be allowed to exist. Small businessmen will also not be forced out of business. However, they will be encouraged form cooperatives.

The socialist economy envisioned by BISIG will not be dependent on world markets for progress. Instead, it will be inward looking. As a result, the purchasing power of Filipinos will have to be strong. Thus, steps will be taken by economic planners to ensure that workers will be paid good wages.

The political system to complement the economy will be a multi-party one. Parties opposed to socialism will be allowed to exist as long as they neither seek foreign aid or espouse the violent overthrow of the government, states Nemenzo. "And if an anti-socialist party wins in the elections," he adds, "the will of the people will be respected."

Most of the parties though will be for socialism and will advocate different ways to achieve this. Their task will be to further poltcalize and organize citizens to wield effective power. With this setup, BISIG hopes to prevent ordinary citizens from becoming indifferent to politics as is usually the case in other socialist countries.

A socialist Philippines will not mean that it will also be a police state, promises Nemenzo. According to him, a politicized citizenry that is well-informed, well-organized, and well-armed will ensure that this will not happen.

The military will be small in numbers in a socialist Philippines, says the BISIG chairman. As a result, it will be prevented from becoming the all-powerful insitution that keeps watch on citizens. Though it will be a highly-professional force, it will have no infantry. Instead, the task of being footsoldiers will be assigned to people's militias which will be numerous enough to check the regular soldiers. As an added safe-guard, access to arms will be democratized.

According to Nemenzo, members of various sectors of society will be encouraged in a socialist Philippines to organize themselves. Their organizations will not be merely fronts for political parties. Instead, they will be popular and independent bodies that will be powerful enough to resist encroachments against civil liberties.

Ownership of the mass media too will not be limited to the state. Political parties and groups, communities, and sectors of society will be free to own their respective newspapers and broadcasting facilities. However, they should not be owned by individuals or used as venues for foreign intervention. In all of these entities, the right to dissent will be respected.

Nemenzo states that the individual will not be subordinate to the state in socialist Philippines. He asserts that this will be because there will be a constant check to ensure that material welfare is not substituted for human development. "The regimentation of life, the loss of a sense of humor, the imposition of a puritanical life-style, the death of affection and romantic love, the breakup of the family are not the logical outcomes of socialism. And they ought not to be," he declares.

Towards this end, the government will support but not control education. Though schools will be subsidized by the state, it will not mean that their administration will also be in the state's hands. Students will be taught to be good citizens in a socialist society, but their schools will not become conduits for government propaganda. In higher institutions of learning, ideological debates will be encouraged.

As in the present-day Philippines, the Filipino family will be regarded as the basic unit of socialist society. "Economic progress and political freedom under socialism allow each family to develop mutually enduring relations unencumbered by the pressure of poverty and oppression," Nemenzo asserts.

Meanwhile, art will not be subjected to state censorship as in most socialist states. There will be no dictation on artists on the "correct aesthetic line" for them to follow. Instead, they will have full control over art even as popular forms of art will be encouraged by the government.

Freedom of religion will be respected in the social system BISIG advocates, Nemenzo promises. He admits that in the past, socialists were hostile to institutionalized religion. This was because they saw it as a bastion of reaction which made the masses resigned to their miserable existence.

Recent developments, however, have shown that the Church can be part of the struggle for social justice. Thus, there is no more ground for modern-day socialists to be hostile towards institutionalized religion.

Nemenzo states that present conditions have made it viable to work peacefully for the attainment of socialism. But he adds that one cannot be dogmatic about the manner through which it can at last be realized. "Whether or not the people will have to stage a revolution in order that this social order my be born," he explains, "will depend on the reaction of the ruling classes and the alignment of forces in society."

In the meantime, BISIG members will try to propagate the socialist consciousness among Filipinos. But are they dreamers? "All social revolutionaries are," Nemenzo replies.

MANILA MUSLIMS BLAME POLICE FOR 'SALVAGINGS'

HK021325 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 1 Oct 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The Muslim community in Manila today blamed the Western Police District (WPD) for the tense situation in Quiapo particularly near the Muslim Center on Carlos Palanca (formerly Echague) Street, where many mysterious killings recently took place.

Muslim leaders have repeatedly denounced alleged "salvagings" (executions) by policemen an act of vengeance for the slaying of a Manila traffic policeman last week.

Since the death of Pfc. Reynaldo Balasia, three killings involving Muslims have followed.

Police officials, however, claimed that all the three incidents were legitmate encounters between lawmen and underworld characters operating in Quiapo.

The other day, 200 Muslims trooped to the Manila City Hall to denounce the alleged summary execution of Muslims.

Top police officials and representatives of the Muslim groups discussed the problem in dialogue.

Muslims leaders this morning revealed continued police operations in Quiapo, but no explanation has been made on the mysterious disappearance of other Muslims.

Police were quick to deny that they have nothing to do with the alleged kidnaping of Muslims.

The presence of lawmen in the area is within normal operating procedures in follow-up missions, police said.

The situation in the area has become tensed since three days ago with several Muslims publicly announcing their plans to avenge the alleged mysterious killings and that the next victims would be Christians.

Because of this development, ranking police officials have suggested that Muslim policemen be assigned to Quiapo. [passage omitted]

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 193 6 October 1986

JAPAN

Nakasone Has 'No Intention' of January U.S. Visit C 1
Mahathir, Nakasone Discuss Yen Loan Terms C 1
Defense Budget To Remain Within 1 Percent of GNP C 2
Finance Minister Considers Yen Too High C 2

NORTH KOREA

Reportage on Li Xiannian Visit, Activities D 1
    Li Receives Gift D 1
    Gymnastics Display Given D 1
    Wreath at Friendship Tower D 2
    Wreath at Martyrs' Cemetery D 2
    Li Calls on Kim Il-song D 2
Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet for Li Xiannian D 3
    Kim Il-song Speech D 4
    Li Xiannian Speech D 6

SOUTH KOREA

Police Reportedly Seal Off Iraqi Consulate [AFP] E 1
Police Tighten Security for Departing Athletes [THE KOREA TIMES 5 Oct] E 1
DJP Rejects NDP National Referendum Proposal [THE KOREA TIMES 5 Oct] E 1
NKDP's Yi Min-u on U.S. Ambassador's Remarks [CHOSON ILBO 4 Oct] E 2

MONGOLIA

Batmonh Comments on Upcoming Reykjavik Meeting F 1
    UNEN Editorial F 1
    Public Welcomes Meeting F 1
Batmonh, Sodnom Send Greeting to PRC Leaders F 2
PRC Ambassador Hosts Anniversary Reception F 2
Sodnom Visits Subsidiary Farm Exhibition F 2

CAMBODIA

Thai Daily Cites Radio Message From Western Newsmen [THE NATION 5 Oct] H 1
SPK Reports Heng Samrin's Meeting With Gromyko H 2
Hun Sen Receives Message of Thanks From Pham Van Dong H 2
Hun Sen Receives Thanks From SRV's Nguyen Co Thach H 2
SPK Commentary Scores Thai Incursions in Battambang H 2
Hun Sen, Chea Soth Attend Meeting on Rice Purchasing H 3
Chea Sim Attends Fifth Conference of Phnom Penh Monks H 4

LAOS

Kaysone Phomvihan Receives Thanks From Fidel Castro I 1
KPL Reviews Bilateral Cooperation With Bulgaria I 1
Siphon Phalikhan Attends Phonhong District Meeting I 1
Normalizing Relations With Thailand Viewed I 2

THAILAND

Troops Retake Hilltop, SRV Intruders Expelled [THE NATION 4 Oct] J 1
  Situation Returning to Normal J 1
Australian Newsman Reaches Safety in Thailand [Melbourne] J 2
Prem Greets Zhao Ziyang on National Day J 2
List of 'Strategic' Export Items To Be Reviewed J 2

VIETNAM

Van Tien Dung Sends Message to Indonesian Commander K 1
Table Tennis Team Leaves for Tournament in PRC K 1
Radio Reviews TAP CHI CONG SAN Sep Issue K 1
NHAN DAN Editorial on Importance of Economic Contracts [1 Oct] K 4
Army Paper Reviews Party Disciplinary Violations [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN] K 5
Vinh Phu Deals With Price Policy Violations K 6
Punishment for Corruption in Provinces Reported K 7
Quang Ninh Party Organization Holds Congress K 7
Chi Linh District Holds Party Congress K 8
Xuan Thuy District Holds Party Congress K 9

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Hayden Welcomes Planned Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting M 1
  Hawke Welcomes Meeting M 1
Hayden Welcomes U.S. Senate Vote on Sanctions M 1
Hayden on U.S. Plan To Reallocate Sugar Quotas M 2
Man in Israel's Nuclear Power Case 'Disappears' M 2

PHILIPPINES

Bondoc Cease-fire Called; Release of Men Sought [MANILA BULLETIN 3 Oct] P 1
  NPA Wants Battalion Dismantled [AFP] P 1
Bohol Rebels Agree to Unofficial Cease-fire P 2
NDF Opposes Regional Cease-fire Agreements [AFP] P 2
Partido ng Bayan Asks Aquino To Release Salas [KYODO] P 3
'Silent' Mitra Said Key to Peace Talks [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 3 Oct] P 4
Sison Said in Australia for Arms Fund-raising P 5
Cebu Soldiers Protest Government Stand on Rebels [THE MANILA TIMES 3 Oct] P 5
  More on 'Passive' Protests [THE PHILIPPINES DAILY INQUIRER 3 Oct] P 6

Official Says NAFP 'Incapable' of Beating Rebels [THE MANILA TIMES 3 Oct] P 7
Southcom Chief Downplays MNLF 'Problem' [MANILA BULLETIN 3 Oct] P 8
Columnist Reports Misuari's University Speech [BUSINESS DAY 2 Oct] P 8
Leader Says MILF Must Be Included in Talks [AFP] P 10

NAKASONE HAS 'NO INTENTION' OF JANUARY U.S. VISIT

OW040506 Tokyo KYODO in English 0438 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Saturday he has no intention of visiting the United States in January. The remarks were made in response to a press report that Nakasone was planning to visit the country in January next year.

Questioned about the possiblity of his visit to the U.S. after fixing the date for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Japan, Nakasone clearly replied, "not in the least, and no plan to study it."

Earlier in the day, Hideo Watanabe, deputy chief Cabinet secretary, told reporters thae government had not scheduled a date yet for Gorbachev's visit to Japan due to a delay in fixing a date for Gorbachev's proposed visit to the United States for summit talks between President Ronald Reagan and Gorbachev.

Watanabe also clearly denied Nakasone's visit to the United States in January, saying that no negotiations between Japan and the United States have as yet been scheduled for that time.

MAHATHIR, NAKASONE DISCUSS YEN LOAN TERMS

OW041051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0959 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 KYODO -- Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed asked his Japanese counterpart Yasuhiro Nakasone Saturday to ease the terms of Japan's yen loans to his country.

Mahathir, here on a four-day unofficial visit, made the request when he and Nakasone met over lunch at a Tokyo restaurant to exchange views. In the 90-minute meeting, Mahathir described Malaysia's sluggish economic situation and increasing unemployment. Besides urging the easing of Japan's yen loan terms, he also asked Nakasone to promote investment in Malaysia by Japanese private companies.

Nakasone did not give any concrete undertaking but said he will convey the requests to ministries and agencies concerned and to business circles.

Japan provides 21 billion yen in loans to Malaysia annually on terms which provide for a 25-year repayment period and 5 percent annual interest.

Nakasone congratulated Mahathir on this ruling coalition national front's big win in Malaysia's August general election.

Mahathir said he stressed in the election campaign the importance of closer relations with Japan and South Korea.

Mahathir arrived in Japan Thursday on his way home after attending the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

DEFENSE BUDGET TO REMAIN WITHIN 1 PERCENT OF GNP

OW031003 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO -- Yuko Kurihara, director general of the Defense Agency, said Friday Japan's defense budget for fiscal 1986 would not exceed 1 percent of the gross national product even if pay hikes are approved for Self-Defense Force (SDF) men.

Kurihara, responding to a question by a socialist Diet member in the House of Representatives Budget Committee, said the higher value of the yen has made imports of defense equipment cheaper. As a result, the defense chief said, the defense budget for fiscal 1986 -- 3,343.5 billion yen -- is not expected to go beyond the one-percent-of-GNP line, even if the national personnel authority recommendation calling for the increased pay hikes for SDF men is enacted.

A senior defense official later denied a charge made by the socialist dietman that a special provision of 350 million yen is set aside in its original budget requests for fiscal 1987 to build a runway in Miyakejima, an island south of Tokyo, for night landing practice of U.S. aircraft carrier-borne planes. The officials said that the money is to conduct geographical and environmental studies of the proposed airport site, not to construct the airport itself. Many local islanders are opposed to the project.

FINANCE MINISTER CONSIDERS YEN TOO HIGH

OW031213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO -- Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Friday he believed the present level of the yen is "obviously too high" but refused to forecast the outlook for the yen's exchange rate, saying that would in fact lead to an unpredictable market situation.

Speaking at a Budget Committee meeting of the House of Representatives, Miyazawa said some members of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board are increasingly of the opinion that a further rise in the yen against the U.S. dollar is not desirable and that exchange rates should be stabilized through policy coordination among major countries. "Such an opinion (among U.S. monetary officials) is worthy of attention," he told Democratic-Socialist Takashi Yonezawa.

Yasushi Mieno, deputy governor of the Bank of Japan, told the same meeting he thinks the central bank should not change its official discount rate at the moment. "I want to be extremely cautious (about lowering the discount rate for the fourth time this year,)" he said. But he said he is well aware of voices calling for further monetary relaxation in view of the sluggish domestic economy stemming from the deflationary effects of the yen's rise.

Mieno expressed strong concern over growing money supply, which has increasingly flowed into stocks, land, precious metals and fine arts. "This cash-rich situation threatens to rekindle inflation in the future," he said.

REPORTAGE ON LI XIANNIAN VISIT, ACTIVITIES

Li Receives Gift

SK031038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- A silver knife was presented at the Kim Il-song Square on October 3 to Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, on an official goodwill visit to Korea. When Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Li Xiannian arrived at the square, thunderous cheers of "hurrah!" burst forth and floral waves rolled. Artistes presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Li Xiannian.

A man of advanced age presented to Comrade Li Xiannian the silver knife which from old times was given by our people to a distinguished guest as a symbol of self-protection and longevity in good health. Comrade Li Xiannian expressed deep thanks for this.

Gymnastics Display Given

SK060201 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] A gymnastics display, Korea Shines, performed by 50,000 Pyongyang students and children was grandly held at the Kim Il-song Stadium on the afternoon of 3 October for Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the PRC, currently on an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Invited to the display were Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Liu Shuqing, vice minister of foreign affairs; Tao Siju, vice minister of public security; Xu Quibao, special assistant; other members of the entourage; Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador to our country; staffers of th PRC Embassy; members of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission; Chinese guests staying in our country; and Chinese students in our country.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the State Adminsitration Council; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the State Adminsitration Council; (Kim Yang-kun), deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Yi Won-kuk, vice minister of foreign affairs; Pak Po-kyong, vice minister of public security; Yi Chang-son, vice chairman of the Committee for Physical Education Guidance; and Sin In-ha, ambassador of our country to the PRC, watched the gymnastics display along with the working people of the city. [passage omitted]

Wreath at Friendship Tower

SK032300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- The entourage of the president of the People's Republic of China on an official goodwill visit to Korea laid a wreath in the name of Li Xiannian at the friendship tower on October 3. Present there were Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and others. Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and officials concerned were also present.

A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army was lined up before the tower. The national anthems of China and Korea were played and the guests laid a wreath at the friendship tower amid the wreath-laying music. The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the martyrs of the Chinese People's Volunteers who fell in the Korean war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The guests went round the tower.

Wreath at Martyrs' Cemetery

SK032303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- The entourage of the president of the People's Republic of China on an official goodwill visit to Korea laid a wreath in the name of Li Xiannian today in the revolutionary martyrs' cemetery on Mt. Taesong. Present at the wreath-laying ceremony were Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and others.

Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and senior officials were also present.

A guard of honor of the Korean People's Army was lined up in the cemetery. After the national anthems of Korea and China were played, the guests laid a wreath in the revolutionary martyrs' cemetery amid the wreath-laying music. The attendants observed a silent tribute in memory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who had devoted their life to the sacred cause for the liberation of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people. Then the guests went round the cemetery.

Li Calls on Kim Il-song

SK032256 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA) -- Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, on October 3 paid a courtesy call on Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present there were Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Liu Shuqing, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Tao Siju, vice-minister of public security; Xu Quibao, special assistant; Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea; and others.

On hand were Pak Sung-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers of the Administration Council; Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; and Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly talk with Comrade Li Xiannian.

KIM IL-SONG HOSTS BANQUET FOR LI XIANNIAN

SK060405 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, arranged a grand banquet on the evening of 3 October at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the PRC, currently on an official goodwill visit to our country.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with his wife appeared in the banquet hall together with President Li Xiannian and his wife, amid the playing of the welcoming music, all attending warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause. The national anthems of China and Korea were played at the banquet.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song spoke at the banquet. PRC President Comrade Li Xiannian also spoke at banquet. [passage omitted]

Present at the banquet were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president, and his wife; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier and foreign minister of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; and Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee.

Also present were members and alternate members of the party Central Committee from Pyongyang, chairmen and directors of departments of the State Administration Council, responsible functionaries of the central organizations and working organizations, KPA generals and officers, responsible functionaries of the scientific, educational, cultural, literary, press and publications organizations, and Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC. [passage omitted]

Kim Il-song Speech

SK031536 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Speech by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, at a banquet arranged by him for PRC President Li Xiannian on 3 October at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang]

[Text] Respected Comrade Li Xiannian, Chinese guests, comrades, and friends:

Today we gladly greeted the respected Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, PRC president, and our people's intimate friend. Today many Pyongyang citizens dashed to streets and squares and enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Li Xiannian, vividly showing our peoples extraordinary joy in greeting the Chinese people's good-will envoy and our people's warm friendship toward the Chinese people. I am very gald to once again meet with the respected Comrade Li Xiannian. On behalf of our party, of the government of the republic, of the Korean people, and for myself I warmly welcome your visit to our country.

Comrade President Li Xiannian, you are an old, intimate friend of ours. You have already paid many visits to our country, and on this occasion you have taken time to visit our country again as president of the PRC in spite of your old age.

We are deeply moved by the consistent sincerity and efforts of you, Comrade President, and the senior cadres of the Chinese party and state, to promote the friendship between Korea and China. We are very grateful to you for this.

The leaders of our two countries have always stressed proudly that the relations between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples are not ordinary relations. These are special relations of friendship that can exist only between true revolutionary comrades, durable relations of friendship with long-standing historical traditions. The celebrations held in our two countries some time ago to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance clearly demonstrated once more the invincibility and vitality of friendship between Korea and China.

Korea-China friendship displays such durable and great vitality because it is based on true comradeship, deep trust, and unshakable revolutionary fidelity between the leaders of the two countries. We are satisfied with the fact that in recent years the relations between the two countries have been developing to a new, higher stage, adding a brilliant chapter to the glorious history of their friendship, and that a solid foundation has been laid on which they will flower forever from generation to generation.

Korea and China are fraternal socialist countries in East Asia and their peoples are carrying out the common tasks for victory in the cause of peace, socialism, and communism.

The Chinese people who started another long journey after the third plenary meeting of the 11th CPC Central Committee have made great success in the effort to achieve nationwide stability and unity and build socialism peculiar to China, under seasoned party leadership including Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping.

The Communist Party and people of China have recently made a new advance in their struggle to turn China into a highly democratic and highly civilized, powerful, modern socialist state by pressing ahead with the building of both socialist spiritual civilization and socialist material civilization. The historic change made by the Chinese people and the increased might of the PRC are contributing greatly to the strengthening of the anti-imperialist, independent forces the world over and to the preservation of peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. We are convinced that, true to the decisions of the 12th National CPC Congress and the national party conference, the fraternal Chinese people will not fail to achieve a brilliant victory in their struggle to realize the four modernizations on the four basic principles, and to unify the whole country by achieving the reversion of Taiwan.

It is the consistent policy of both the Korean and Chinese parties and governments to fight to prevent war and create a peaceful environment for socialist construction. A peaceful environment is indispensable for both construction for socialist modernization in China and the complete victory of socialism in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification.

Our party and the government of the republic are making every effort to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and settle the question of national reunification peacefully, in accordance with the desires and aspirations of the peace-loving people of Korea, Asia and the rest of the world. The Communist Party, Government and people of China are giving positive support and encouragement to the peaceful initiatives which we have taken to accelerate the historic cause of the country's reunification and to our people's struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

I should like to take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the party, government and fraternal people of China for their positive support and encouragement to our people's struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

Comrades and friends: By visiting each other frequently, the party and state leaders of Korea and China have discussed matters of common concern and taken joint actions as required by the situation. This has become a fine tradition and, in the course of this, the friendship between Korea and China has been consolidated and developed continuously.

Fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples is an important factor for the successful accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea and China and a sure guarantee for peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. The Korean people will continue to make efforts to strengthen the traditional Korea-China friendship in the future and resolutely fight to build a peaceful new world which is free from domination and subjugation, in firm unity with the progressive people of the world.

Esteemed Comrade President Li Xiannian, your visit to our country on this occasion will make a great contribution to strengthening and developing the unbreakable Korea-China friendship which is being promoted steadily.

Respected Comrade President, I hope that you will spend joyful and merry days during your stay in our country. Availing myself of this significant occasion, overflowing with warm and fraternal friendship, I propose a toast to the lasting, immortal, and militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese people, to the strengthening and development of the CPC, to the prosperity of the PRC, to the long life and good health of respected Comrade President Li Xiannian, to the good health of his wife, to the good health of the Chinese guests, and to the good health of comrades and friends present here!

Li Xiannian Speech

SK031558 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Speech by Li Xiannian, president of the PRC, at the 3 October banquet arranged for him by DPRK President Kim Il-song in Pyongyang]

Respected Comrade President Kim Il-song; Comrade lady Kim Song-ae; respected comrade cadres of the Korean Party, Government, and Army; and dear comrades: I am very glad to meet with long-time friends and the fraternal Korean people by paying an official and friendly visit to the DPRK, a fraternal neighbor, cherishing the Chinese people's feelings of deep friendship toward the Korean people. I extend sincere thanks to Comrade President Kim Il-song and the Korean Party, Government, and people for splendidly and warmly welcoming our party and for warmly and carefully affording us hospitality. Availing myself of this opportunity, I convey warm greetings and best regards from the Chinese Party, Government, and people to the Korean Party, Government, and people. Although I have visited your beautiful country on many occasions, I have received new impressions every time I have visited it.

More than 20 years have passed since my first visit. During this time, startling changes have taken place in the DPRK under the leadership of the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song. Pyongyang today has become more grandiose, beautiful and harmonized, its appearance completely changing compared with that 2 decades ago and changing much even compared with 6 years ago when I visited it. The Korean people have made great achievements in different fields of socialist construction, consistently adhering to the correct line of "independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in national defence." You have already successfully carried out the Second 7-Year Plan of national economic development and are vigorously striving to attain the 10 long-term objectives of the 80's. Pursuing the policy of independence, friendship and peace externally, the DPRK is actively developing friendly relations with the peoples of many countries.

The Chinese people, as your comrades and comrades-in-arms, always show deep interest in the development of Korea, fully respect the domestic and foreign policies put forth by you and sincerely rejoice over all the achievements made by you.

Comrades, the Chinese people are striving to build socialism with Chinese characteristics and are fully determined to completely change the backward appearance handed down through history by carrying out modernization with the strenuous efforts of the people of a number of generations. Beginning this year, our country has begun to implement the Seventh 5-Year Plan. While carrying out the overall reform of the economic system with cities as the central point, we are positively studying the reform of the political system. Our reform work in many fields is all conducted under the condition of maintaining the socialist system.

Our reform which is aimed at rousing the enthusiasm of the broad popular masses, accelerating the development of social productive forces, improving the people's living standards, and giving full play to the superiority of the socialist system, has already brought a tangible effect.

In carrying out reform internally and pursuing an open-door policy externally, we set store by the construction of material civilization as well as construction of spiritual civilization and adopted an important resolution.

We will invariably adhere to the four-point basic principle -- the road of socialism, people's democratic dictatorship, party's leadership, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought -- and consistently develop socialist construction in China. Socialist construction in China has invariably been an object of interest and support of the Korean comrades.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to the Korean Party, Government and people on behalf of the Chinese Party, Government and people.

Comrades, to preserve peace in Asia and the rest of the world is a unanimous desire of the peoples of Asia and other parts of the world at present. Easing tension on the Korean peninsula not only accords with the interests of the peoples in this region but is also favorable to universal peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific region.

The Korean Party and Government have made tireless efforts to ease the strains on the Korean peninsula and promote the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and put forward a number of reasonable proposals.

I attended the Sixth Congress of the WPK 6 years ago upon your party's invitation. At the congress Comrade Kim Il-song solemnly put forward the proposal for realizing reunification by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and indicated the orientation and way for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Chinese people love peace and the Chinese government pursues a peaceful diplomatic policy of sovereignty and independence. We, too, are vigorously struggling to accomplish the cause of the country's reunification. That is why we have a good understanding of the ardent desire of the Korean people to put an end to the division of their country and achieve its peaceful reunification at an early date.

We have always held that the United States must stop meddling in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw all its troops and military equipment from South Korea and that the Korean people be allowed to solve the question of the country's peaceful reunification by themselves free from foreign interference. We resolutely support your just stand and reasonable assertions and wholeheartedly hope that the Korean people will continue to make a new advance in their cause of reunification. A reunified and peaceful Korea will certainly appear in the east of the world.

Comrades, particularly close relations have been forged between China and Korea. Comrade Kim Il-song rightly said that the Korean and Chinese peoples are bound with each other in one destiny for good and all.

The Chinese Party and Government set great store by the great Sino-Korean friendship forged in the protracted revolutionary struggle and cause of socialist construction. This friendship in lips-and-teeth relations is a great embodiment of proletarian internationalism and a crystal of coincidence of fundamental interests of the two peoples and a friendship which has withstood trials. It is an unshakable policy of our party and government to constantly develop and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Korea.

In recent years the leaders of our two parties and two countries have steadily developed the friendship between the two countries paying visits to each other as if they would do to their relatives. I believe that the great Sino-Korean friendship will be a blessing for our two peoples, greatly contribute to peace in Asia and the rest of the world and continuously develop from generation to generation, pulling through all storms as in the past.

In conclusion, hoping that China-Korea friendship will develop generation after generation, I propose a toast to the prosperity of the DPRK; to the happiness of the people; to the good health and long life of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and intimate friend of the Chinese people; to the good health of Comrade Kim Song-ae; to the good health of Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the good health of comrade cadres of the Korean Party, Government, and Army; to the good health of Korean and Chinese comrades present here.

POLICE REPORTEDLY SEAL OFF IRAQI CONSULATE

HK040758 Hong Kong AFP in English 0728 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Spelling of names as received]

[Text] Seoul, Oct 4 (AFP) -- South Korean police sealed off the Iraqi consulate here Friday, witnesses said, as the mystery of four missing members of the Iranian weightlifting team at the Asian Games deepened. Twelve officers guarded the door of the consulate while plain-clothes men cordoned off the sidewalk and more policemen kept watch from adjacent rooftops, the witnesses said. An employee of the consulate said Iraqi officials were not available for comment.

In Paris on Friday the Iranian People's Mujahedin Resistance Organisation said the four -- Samad Montazeri, Ardeshir Bahmanyar, Siamak Bajand and games bronze medallist Medhi Rezvani -- had sought asylum at the Iraqi Consulate in Seoul. A press conference called Friday by Iraqi Consul-General Kais Mousa was suddenly cancelled without explanation.

The South Korean news media have not mentioned the disappearance of the four and the government has made no statement about it. The men were reported missing when only 56 of a group of 60 Iranian athletes boarded a Korean Air Flight to Tokyo on Thursday.

POLICE TIGHTEN SECURITY FOR DEPARTING ATHLETES

SK050105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The National Police Headquarters [NPH] instructed the police yesterday to further tighten security for athletes and officials participating in the Asian Games so as to prevent possible international problems.

Those heading for Kimpo International Airport to leave for their home countries should be escorted until they come under the guidance of the airport authorities that arrange for their departure.

Guided group tours would be advised for those who are to tour places of interest and the shopping centers, the NPH said, adding that private outings and travel would be regulated as much as possible for safety reasons.

DJP REJECTS NDP NATIONAL REFERENDUM PROPOSAL

SK050110 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] As constitutional amendment work makes no headway due to the rival camps' intransigency on the type of power structure of the next government, the opposition party yesterday proposed a plebiscite to let the electorate make a choice.

Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, revealed yesterday that he thinks it better to hold a national referendum, to ask the people's opinion about the issue. However, the NDP's fresh offer was quickly rejected by the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Since the rival camps agreed to revise the basic law in late April, the DJP has suggested the parliamentary cabinet system with a powerful prime minister and a president with a largely ceremonial role.

The presidential government based on a direct popular vote has been the goal of the NDP since the Feb. 12, 1985 general elections.

It was learned that the propsal for a plebiscite will be formally made by Yi in his address to the plenary session of the National Assembly on Oct. 10.

Explaining the new overture, NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok noted, "The government and opposition parties all assert that their own drafts reflect the will of majority people." "We think the major stumbling block to the constitutional revision will be removed if the opposing parties choose to follow the people's desire," Hong said.

According to Article 47 of the current Constitution, the President can submit important state policies relating to diplomacy, national defense, unification and other matters concerning the nation's destiny to a national referendum if he deems it necessary.

Hong added, "To this end, the National Referendum Law which only allows a pro-and-con voting method on a single agendum should be revised first." He also maintained that stumping sessions to collect people's support for each party's draft should be ensured along with a fair vote.

Articles 33 and 40 of the law governing the plebiscite offer no method of multiple choice but provides "yes" or "no" votes for a single subject.

As to NDP president Yi's concept for proposing the referendum, some NDP members showed a negative reaction to it, pointing out that it is premature. Kim Tae-chung who heads a major faction in the opposition party, expressed his objection in a roundabout way.

NKDP'S YI MIN-U ON U.S. AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS

SK052233 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 Oct 86 p 3

["News Behind News" column article]

[Text] In connection with the DJP's move to change the interpretation of "constitutional revision through agreement," on 3 October, NKDP President Yi Min-u said: If the DJP thinks that it will force things according to a certain scenario, instead of reaching unanimity, this will bring about great misfortune.

Recalling the Democratic Republican Party's revision of the constitution to allow a president to serve three terms and its adoption of the Yusin constitution, President Yi said: The ruling party must take to heart that assertions which seem to be the most sincere and correct at a certain time will prove to be wrong after a while.

Meanwhile, in connection with the recent remarks of Walker, U.S. ambassador to Korea, that "if Korea loses today's best opportunity for democratization, it will be set back politically 20 years," President Yi said: I know that he has committed all sorts of acts during his 5-year stay in Korea. He cannot make such remarks as a diplomat.

In connection with the remarks of Kim Kyong-won, Korean ambassador to the United States, that "it is inevitable to take strong measures when the Korean political situation is unstable," President Yi retorted, using abusive language, asking: How can one who stays abroad speak so recklessly?

BATHMONH COMMENTS ON UPCOMING REYKJAVIK MEETING

OW051658 Ulaanbaatar MONTAME in Russian 1503 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 October (MONTSAME) -- In a conversation with John K. Tettegah, extraordinary and plenipotentiary envoy of the Republic of Ghana, Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, expressed support for the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik and said that the initiative for holding this meeting came from the Soviet side. This is more evidence of the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy.

Comrade J. Batmonh also expressed the hope that the coming meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and Reagan will take a real practical step along the road to stopping the nuclear and other mass extermination arms race and preventing the militarization of space.

UNEN Editorial

OW042325 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1700 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaater, 3 October. (MONTSAME) -- Materials of Eduard Shevardnadze's press conference in New York have been published in the Mongolian press.

In this connection the "UNEN" editorial notes that the Soviet leader has been repeatedly stating his readiness to meet with R. Reagan and to discuss the urgent international problems, in particular those concerning the prevention of nuclear war threat and nuclear explosions ban, and also the problem of bilateral relations. It is well known that the ruling circles of Washington have been hampering in every possible way the Soviet Union's persistent efforts in this regard. However, realism and reason have prevailed and an agreement on a summit has been reached.

The meeting in Reykjavik will undoubtedly render impetus to the improvement of the international situation and normalisation of Soviet-American relations, the paper underscores.

Public Welcomes Meeting

OW040111 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 October. (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian peaceloving public welcomes the news of the forthcoming meeting between Soviet leader M.S. Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan in Reykjavik, and hopes that it will give a positive impulse to the normalisation of Soviet-American relations and improvement of international political climate, and will be a practical action towards achieving an agreement on comprehensive nuclear tests ban and solving regional problems, said D. Tsahilgaan, member of the World Peace Council, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, to a MONTSAME correspondent.

The Soviet peace programme for the elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons in this century, and the idea of an all-embracing international security system put forward at the 27th CPSU Congress, and the repeated extension of Soviet nuclear explosions moratorium up to January 1987, which are key events of the International Year of Peace, have played an important role in achieving the agreement of the meeting, he stressed.

Despite the numerous obstacles created by some American politicians in the way towards achieving progress in Soviet-American dialogue, the sides have succeeded in finding the points of rapprochement. This has become possible thanks to the responsible position of the Soviet Union on the urgent questions of modern world politics, D. Tsahilgaan underlined.

BATMONH, SODNOM SEND GREETING TO PRC LEADERS

OW020430 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1704 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 October (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian President Jambyn Batmonh and Primme Minister Dumaagiyn Sodnom have sent a message of greetings to Chinese leaders Li Xiannian and Zhao Ziyang on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

The telegramme expresses the hope that relations between the MPR and the PRC will further develop on the basis of the [words indistinct] for the benefit of the Mongolian and Chinese peoples, in the interests of socialism, peace and security in Asia and the world over.

PRC AMBASSADOR HOSTS ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

OW020428 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1459 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Oct (MONTSAME) -- Li Zuqing, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR, hosted a luncheon today on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of foundation of the People's Republic of China.

D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; J. Dulmaa, MPR minister of foreign trade; B. Sumyaa, MPR minister of culture; D. Yondon, MPR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; D. Tsahilgaan, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizatons;, B. Myagmarjab, chief of the Main MPR Hydrometeorological Service Administration and Chairman of the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Association; and other officials were present at the luncheon.

SODNON VISITS SUBSIDIARY FARM EXHIBITION

OW180854 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1403 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Sep (MONTSAME) -- Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, visited the first ever exhibition on achievements by subsidiary and private farms in Mongolia which was staged 1 year from the day of acceptance of the special purpose plan to develop agriculture and to improve supply of foodstuff to the population.

Subsidiary and private farms are a factor in improving the supply of foodstuff to the population. All organizations and interested citizens are being drawn into their development and they are seeking substantial returns from the new project and are displaying new initiatives in the further development of subsidiary farming.

Other party and government leaders visited the exhibition together with Comrade D. Sodnam.

THAI DAILY CITES RADIO MESSAGE FROM WESTERN NEWSMEN

BK050053 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Two wounded Western journalists accompanying Khmer resistance forces inside Kampuchea were expected to arrive at the Thai-Kampuchean border today, diplomatic and military sources said.

Due to the muddy terrain and landmines, the sources said, the journalists were moving slowly toward Ban Nong Samet on the Thai side. The areas close to the Thai border are full of landmines planted by the Vietnamese troops to prevent the resistance forces from penetrating inside Kampuchea.

Ambulances of the International Red Cross are on alert and ready for any emergency, a relief official said.

The sources said that the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) guerrillas and the journalists were near the border and hoped to enter the Ban Samet area within 24 hours.

The journalists, identified as David Nason, 33, an Australian working for THE NORTHERN TERRITORY NEWS of Darwin, and Robert Karniol, 35, a freelance journalist from Canada on assignment for the Hong Kong-based FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW.

"There was a radio message from them this morning (Saturday) [4 October] saying both the journalists are all right and the group was progressing very slowly toward the Thai border " said a diplomat, who asked not be identified.

Nason reportedly had suffered wounds in the chest during a clash with the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin regime troops, but was able to walk on his own. But Karniol was reportedly suffering from severe blisters and illness that have hampered his movements. The KPNLF troops were carrying him on a stretcher, the diplomat said.

A military source said that when they arrive at the border, they will be taken to Bangkok for medical treatment.

Consular officials from the Australian and Canadian embassies are in [as published] the Thai-Kampuchean border to prepare for the return of both journalists.

At the same time, Thai military and security officials have been instructed to look out for the group.

Meanwhile, the Australian Embassy said that Managing Editor of THE NORTHERN TERRITORY NEWS John Hogan was scheduled to arrive in Bangkok last night. Nason's close friend had also arrived here on Wednesday.

The two journalists went into Kampuchea on Sept 17 with a group of 50-60 KPNLF fighters through Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. A KPLNF official said that they went with the forces under the command of Liu Ne, who was a well-known commander of th KPNLF troops.

SPK REPORTS HENG SAMRIN'S MEETING WITH GROMYKO

BK040648 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Oct (SPK) -- Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, yesterday received at the Kremlin Cambodian leader Heng Samrin who is having a rest in the Soviet Union, according to TASS.

Both speakers praised the dynamic development of relations between the two parties and states and pointed out the mutual determination to constantly expand Soviet-Cambodian cooperation in various fields.

The Soviet side stressed in particular that the USSR is a convinced partisan for a poltical solution to existing problems in Southeast Asia. The USSR joins the Indochinese countries in their stand to engage in a direct dialogue with the PRC and the members of ASEAN.

HUN SEN RECEIVES MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM PHAM VAN DONG

BK040810 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. The message says in substance:

I am very moved by your cordial and fraternal condolences for the Vietnamese people on damages caused by typhoon No 5. We consider this as great encouragement for our Vietnamese people in overcoming the typhoon's serious consequences. On behalf of the SRV Council of Ministers and Vietnamese people, I would kike to send you, and through you, to the PRK Council of Ministers and the fraternal Cambodian people, sincere and most profound gratitude.

HUN SEN RECEIVES THANKS FROM SRV'S NGUYEN CO THACH

BK030554 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, foreign minister of the PRK, recently received a message of thanks from SRV Foreign Minister Comrade Nguyen Co Thach. The message says in substance:

I would like to express sincere thanks for your fine congratulations on the 41st anniversary of the August revolution and the 2 September national day of the SRV. May the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries, as well as between the two ministries, constantly develop. I wish the comrade minister and all the comrades in the Foreign Ministry good health and more victories in their lofty cause.

SPK COMMENTARY SCORES THAI INCURSIONS IN BATTAMBANG

BK040538 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0457 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Commentary: "Thailand" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 4 -- The repeated violations of Kampuchean territory in recent weeks by the Thai ultra-rightists have clearly shown that they really want war and confrontation instead of peace and dialogue.

These are the most serious escalation of their war activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

It was reported that on Sept. 21 a Thai infantry unit and a group of Khmer reactionaries, with Thai air and artillery support opened attacks of Hill 537 about six kilometres west and northwest of Ampil and one kilometre inside Kampuchean territory.

More serious still from Sept. 21 to 28, Thai gunners fired more than 6,000 mortar rounds on Kampuchean territory in support of attacks by four Thai infantry companies to capture Hills (?537) and 310, which lie one kilometre inside Kampuchea in Battambang Province.

Especially on Sept. 24, 25, and 26 the Thai gunners fired each day from 700 to 1,000 mortar rounds to support their attacks which were reinforced with one more company, from three directions, north, northwest and southwest of Kampuchea's Hill 537.

Having failed in its artillery and infantry attacks, Thailand on Sept. 28, while continuing to fire 1,500 mortar rounds, sent seven aircraft of F-5 and A-37 types for bombings and rockets [as received] on Hills 537 and 310 and the surrounding areas, thus causing many material and human losses for the local Kampuchean people.

Those war acts committed by the rulers in Bangkok pose a serious threat to Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia as well.

By doing this, Bangkok has shown its dissatisfaction with the Polpotist criminals and other Khmer reactionaries' incompetence in their sabotage activities against the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. So, this time it used its own troops to do what the Polpotist criminals and other Khmer reactionaries failed.

With these bellicose acts, the Thai rulers have also hoped to fling mud at Kampuchea and Vietnam and fool public opinion so that they can get more support for the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" or Pol Pot clique in disguise at the current U.N. General Assembly session.

However, all their schemes cannot deceive anyone. The Kampuchean people, who more than anyone else cherish peace and good neighbourly relations with other countries, will not tolerate Thailand's hostile acts, and are determined to defend their sovereignty and territory. The Thai ultra-rightists must bear full responsibility for the consequences arising from their war escalation against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

HUN SEN, CHEA SOTH ATTEND MEETING ON RICE PURCHASING

BK050845 Phnom Pehn Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] A 3-day meeting to sum up the results of 1985-86 rice purchasing work held at the office of the Home and Foreign Trade Ministry ended successfully on the afternoon of 3 October. During this 3-day session, the participants thoroughly discussed the strong and weak points of the work implemented in the past and noted good experiences to be implemented in the 1986-87 rice-purchasing season.

Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, honored the meeting with his presence in the presidium of the meeting. The comrade chairman of the Council of Minsters noted on that occasion that to successfully carry out our 1985-86 rice purchase plans, we must first understand the conditions of agricultural production and see to it that the Agriculture Service serves and protects the harvesting work. At the same time, it is imperative to prepare all necessary conditions for collecting grain and for ensuring that needy consumer goods are on sale to the people at state-mandated prices. The comrade stressed that cadres in charge of puchasing rice should pay attention to selling consumer goods to the people and arrange well the purchase networks. They should arrange mobile selling units to sell goods to the people even in outlying remote localities in order to prevent rivalry between the state and private merchants.

During the closing ceremony, the participants were honored with the presence of Comrade Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. Comrade Chea Soth exhorted the participants to pay attention to implementing all work in accordance with the advice of the comrade chairman of the Council of Minsters. The closing ceremony ended after the presentation of the Council of Miniters' citations to three outstanding provinces, namely Takeo, Stung Treng, and Kratie; the council's letters of commendation to eight provinces, namely Battambang, Kampot, Preah Vihear, Kompong Speu, Ratanakiri, Svay Rieng, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey; and the Trade Minstry's citations to Kompong Cham, Pursat, and Mondolkiri Provinces.

CHEA SIM ATTENDS FIFTH CONFERENCE OF PHNOM PENH MONKS

BK031313 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1121 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 3 -- The fifth conference of Phnom Penh Buddhist Monks has been held here to review the monks activities in the past one year.

Present on the occasion, among 400 monks from various pagodas in Phnom Penh and monk representatives from the provinces of Kandal, Takeo, Kompong Speu and Prey Veng, were Chea Sim, Politburo member of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchea Fatherland; Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee; and Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front.

The participants heard a report presented by Um Sum, head of the Phnom Penh Buddhist monks, saying that during the past one year Buddhist monks of the 21 pagodas in the city contributed 5 million riels (Kampuchean currency) to the construction of state buildings, hospitals, bridges and roads and also to the donation to the fallen and wounded combatants and the needy families.

For his part, Chea Sim highlighted the active contributions of the Buddhist monks and the laymen in Phnom Penh to the implementation of the party and state's political line toward Buddhism.

On the closing conference, 21 pagodas and local front organizations, 21 Buddhist monks and 14 laymen chiefs were awarded congratulatory banners and certificates for their merits.

Buddhism in Kampuchea has been revived since the country's liberation from the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Right after that on Sep 19, 1979 Kampuchean Buddhist monks were ordained again for the first time at the Onnalaom Pagoda in Phnom Penh with the assistance of Buddhist monks from Vietnam.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES THANKS FROM FIDEL CASTRO

BK041122 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 4 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received thanks from Cuban leader, Fidel Castro Ruz.

"I would like to express my sincere gratitude for your fraternal congratulations on the occasion of my 60th birthday," Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the CPC CC and president of the Council of State, said in his message.

KPL REVIEWS BILATERAL COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA

BK041124 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 4 (KPL) -- Today seven years ago, a treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed between the Lao PDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB]. The treaty has since provided for an all-round cooperation between the two countries based on the principles of socialist internationalism and mutual benefits.

The meeting between Todor Zhivkov and Kaysone Phomvihan, leaders of the two countries, once again reaffirmed a strengthening of the relations between Laos and Bulgaria.

During the past 7 years, the PRB has helped the Lao PDR in the development of agriculture, communications and transport, industry, trade, and other branches of the economy. The PRB has provided millions of leva worth of equipment and materials as aid to the Lao PDR in its post-war reconstruction. It has given long-term credits to the Lao PDR for economic development.

Many Bulgarian experts are now working in the Lao PDR in the fields of construction, agriculture and forestry. The scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries has also been successfully developed. The number of Lao students studying at various institutes in the PRB has increased every year.

Those facts have confirmed the good results of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Lao PDR and the PRB.

SIPHON PHALIKHAN ATTENDS PHONHONG DISTRICT MEETING

BK051025 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The party and administrative committees of Phonhong District, Vientiane Province, held a meeting late last week to observe and assess the result of emulation movements launched in the 3d quarter of the current year to score achievements to welcome the fourth party congress.

At this meeting Lieutenant General Siphon Phalikhan, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane Province praised the socialist emulation movements of the local people and in other areas in the province. The movements, launched after the conclusion of the party's political life campaigns, are reflected in all spheres of social and economic construction and defense. He also mentioned some main tasks to be implemented immediately, such as building model villages, building economic construction zones and municipal areas in accordance with regulations and planning, and improving people's living conditions. He called for efforts to mobilize farmers in various production bases to make all necessary preparations for the main rice harvesting and to fulfill agricultural tax obligations and sell rice to the state as expected.

NORMALIZING RELATIONS WITH THAILAND VIEWED

BK060625 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 4 Oct 86

["Talk": "The Lao-Thai Relations Are Closely Linked to the Intersts of the Peoples in the Two Countries:]

[Text] Since ancient times, the Lao and Thai peoples have maintained traditional relations of neighborliness and have paid visits to one another as close neighbors and brothers. The same is true in their trade relations. The peoples living along the border between the two countries in particular have traded and exchanged goods with one another on, one may say, a daily basis. Particularly following the signing of the two Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint communiques by the governments of the two countries in 1979, the relations and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries, including trading transactions, at first appeared to be further strengthened. Unfortunately, later Lao-Thai relations suffered a setback. Nevertheless, the two sides have tried their utmost in the recent past to normalize relations again as can be seen from the recent messages exchanged between the chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand. On the basis of this spirit, on 25 September, LPDR Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Souban Salitthilat held a meeting with Foreign Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand Sitthi Sawetsila. During the meeting, Souban Salitthilat proposed that the Thai Foreign Ministry send a technical team to hold talks with the Lao side to make preparations for high-level negotiations between the two governments to discuss certain measures aimed at normalizing relations and maintaining relations of good-neighborliness and brotherliness between the two countries. He also reiterated the contents of the proposal of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry contained in the aide memoire handed to the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Thailand on 24 September. Sitthi Sawetsila agreed to the proposal and promised to send a team of high-level officials of the Foreign Ministry and other concerned agencies of the Kingdom of Thailand to Vientiane.

This development has drawn wide support from the Lao and Thai peoples as well as the mass media in several countries. A few days ago, at a press briefing with the Thai press, a Thai official explained some details of future trading between the Lao and Thai peoples and expressed the hope that Lao-Thai relations would be improved in accordance with the spirit of the 1979 Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao communiques. Thus, it can be said that if the two sides adhere to the contents of the messages recently exchanged between the chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, the relations between the two countries will certainly be normalized, including those in the field of trade, thereby conforming to the aspirations and serving the interests of the Lao and Thai peoples.

The LPDR always adheres to the policy of good brotherliness and neighborliness toward the Kingdom of Thailand and always strictly respects and abides by the spirit of the 1979 Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao communiques. However, the Lao people also want the Thai side to do likewise.

TROOPS RETAKE HILLTOP, SRV INTRUDERS EXPELLED

BK040300 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Border forces yesterday retook a hilltop on the Thai-Kampuchean border in the northeastern province of Buriram from Vietnamese troops, driving the intruders back into Kampuchea, a military official said.

The senior military official was quoted by the THAI NEWS AGENCY as saying that soldiers and rangers recaptured the hilltop, codenamed 538, close to O Bok Pass in Ban Kruat District in a 13-day operation. The operation, codenamed "Phichitsuk," started on September 20.

He said tanks and armoured personnel carriers were also deployed in the attack on the Vietnamese troops who set up an outpost on the hilltop about 400 metres from the Thai border.

The report said Thai border forces and Vietnamese gunners in Kampuchea exchanged artillery bombardment across the border sporadically during the operation.

Wounded rangers was quoted [as published] by the agency as saying that Vietnamese soldiers were putting up stiff resistance against Thai border troops trying to flush out the intruders.

The Vietnamese intruders had captured the hilltop inside Thai territory since last month to facilitate their mopping up operation against Kampuchean resistance guerrillas operating in the area.

Thai troopers yesterday continued to comb the area.

Meanwhile, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander in chief, told reporters that he was informed by Lt Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, commander of the Second Army Region, that the regional army would end the operation tomorrow.

Situation Returning to Normal

BK031021 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Soldiers and rangers last Wednesday combed the Thai-Kampuchean area in Ban Kruat District in the northeastern province of Buriram. This was the search for remnants of Vietnamese soldiers who intruded into Thailand. A Vietnamese unit intruded into Thailand last Tuesday and clashed with Thai troops in Ban Kruat District. More than 10 soldiers and rangers were reported wounded during the fighting in which both sides exchanged mortar, artillery, and rocket barrages. Most of the casualties suffered minor injuries.

Senior military officials from the Suranari Task Force and the 2d Army Region recently visited the battle scene at O Bok Pass to observe the situation which was returning to normal.

Vietnamese troops earlier intruded into the Thai territory while patrolling across the border from Kampuchea to search for sources of water in the area.

AUSTRALIAN NEWSMAN REACHES SAFETY IN THAILAND

BK050658 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] An Australian journalist, wounded while with guerrillas in Kampuchea, has reached safety in Thailand. Radio Australia's Bangkok bureau says the journalist, David Nason, from Darwin crossed into Thailand early today and is now in the care of the Thai military.

Diplomats in Bangkok said Nason was exhausted, but from first reports, he was all right. Our Bangkok office understands it would be several hours yet before Nason reaches regional task force headquarters on the Thai side of the Kampuchean border.

PREM GREETS ZHAO ZIYANG ON NATIONAL DAY

BK031059 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon yesterday sent a congratulatory message to Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang on the national day of China. In his message, Prime Minister Gen Prem said on behalf of his majesty's government and the people of Thailand: I have the great honor to extend to your excellency our most sincere congratulations and best wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of the People's Republic of China and her people on this auspicious occasion of your national day.

The Thai prime minister said also that as the two countries have been working closely together in developing the existing friendly relations and close cooperation, the Thai prime minister is convinced that the cordial ties between Thailand and China will undoubtedly be even more flourished [as heard] in the years ahead.

LIST OF 'STRATEGIC' EXPORT ITEMS TO BE REVIEWED

BK030958 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The Commerce Ministry will soon discuss with the Armed Forces the question of reducing the number of strategic items. At present, exports of these items are subjected to prior approval. The subcommittee in charge of revising the strategic items is scheduled to hold talks shortly with officials of the Armed Forces' scientific departments on the issue.

The move to relax the exports of these strategic items followed requests from the private sector after the joint public-private consultative committee had agreed to expand the country's trade link with Laos during its meeting early this year in Khon Kaen.

The Commerce Ministry announced on 23 December 1981 a list of 272 products considered as strategic items and permission had to be obtained before those products were exported. The exports control was linked with national security since the change in the ruling system of Laos.

VAN TIEN DUNG SENDS MESSAGE TO INDONESIAN COMMANDER

OW041617 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 4 -- Minister of Defence Gen. Van Tien Dung has sent greetings to Gen L.B. Murdani, commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces, on the occasion of the 41st Indonesian Army Day. Gen Van Tien Dung's cable expressed his joy at the fine development of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples and armies of Vietnam and Indonesia and wished the Indonesian Armed Forces still greater successes in defending and building their country. It also wished for further development of friendship between the two peoples and armies in the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

TABLE TENNIS TEAM LEAVES FOR TOURNAMENT IN PRC

OW041614 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 4 -- A Vietnamese table-tennis team left here yesterday for China to attend the 8th Asian table-tennis championship to be held in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, next week at the invitation of the Asian Table-Tennis Association and the Table-Tennis Association of China.

The team led by Oang Linh, Secretariat member of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples, and executive member of the Vietnam-China Friendship Association. [sentence as received]

RADIO REVIEWS TAP CHI CONG SAN SEPTEMBER ISSUE

BK301505 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Summary] "The September 1986 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN has come off the press. On the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the 1945 August Revolution and Independence Day of 2 September, the journal carries an editorial entitled: 'The Difficult and Protracted Socialist Revolution Will Surely Succeed'. After pointing out that implementing the tasks of the transition period to socialism requires a protracted process replete with hardship and difficulties, the editorial says:

"The socialist revolution is more difficult and protracted in Vietnam than in other fraternal countries. This is because our country is advancing toward socialism from a very low starting point -- a backward economy characterized with small production and originally dependent on imperialism -- without going through the stage of capitalist development. Our nation, exploited for thousands of years by the Chinese hegemonistic expansionists and for hundreds of years by the Western imperialists, is utterly poor and, what is more, it has been affected by the consequences of long and fierce wars. Upon entering the transition period to socialism, we have virtually nothing but our empty hands.

"The editorial continues: In the new international situation, with the existence of the world socialist system and with the assistance of fraternal countries, the process of advancing from small production to large-scale socialist production in our country may not drag on for centuries. However, it would be a harmful illusion if we thought we could greatly shorten that process and needed only several decades to finish building socialism. Practical experience gained over the past decade shows what disastrous mistakes subjectivism, impatience, and haste have led to.

It is obvious that the transition period in our country must be a relatively long historic period. The socialist revolution in our country is difficult, hard, complex, and protracted; but it will surely succeed. Our country will surely advance to socialism because this is historically inevitable in accordance with the law governing the development of man's society.

"The socialist revolution in our country will surely succeed because our party has adopted correct lines for the socialist revolution based on the firm foundation of scientific socialism; our people are valiant and work industriously and deeply love their country and socialism; we have the militant alliance of the three fraternal countries of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia; and we have the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Inheriting and developing the traditions of enduring difficulties and hardship, leveling all obstacles, and fighting valiantly established by our party and people during the August Revolution, we will persist in our long struggle and surely succeed in building socialism in our country."

In this issue, the journal publishes an important historical document -- President Ho's letter to a preparatory congress guiding discussions of the reports to be presented at the Second Party Congress held in early 1951. Next, the journal carries the speech by Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the meeting held in Hanoi to mark the August Revolution and National Day of 2 September.

Appearing in the section "Advance Toward the Sixth Party Congress" are the following articles: "Contribute to Satisfactorily Carrying Out Our State's Socioeconomic Management Tasks" by Comrade Tran Le, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control; "Develop Son La Province's Strong Positions" by Comrade Hoang No, secretary of the Son La Provincial Party Committee; "The Task of Enhancing Party Members' Quality at the Hanoi Party Organization" by Comrade Tran Tan, deputy secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; "Reorganize Agricultural-Forestry Production in Mountain and Midland Production Centers" by Comrade (Truong Ngoc Uan), deputy head of the party Central Committee's Agriculture Department; "To Improve the Quality of Training and Fostering Key Cadres at the District Level" by Comrade (Bui Hong Viet), director of Zone 1's Nguyen Ai Quoc School; and "Nam Dan Creates Initial Momentum for Socioeconomic Development" by Comrade (Le Trong Khuyen), secretary of the Nam Dan District Party Committee, Nghe Tinh Province.

Next is an article by Comrade (Nguyen Duc Binh) entitled "An Outstanding Contribution to Developing Socialist and Communist Theories." The article deals with the documents adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress and the resolutions of and speeches by Comrade Gorbachev at the April and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, saying that they are of special importance toward not only the Soviet Union but also other socialist countries, the international communist and workers' movement, and nations struggling for independence and social progress.

The journal also features in this issue an article by Comrade (Nguyen Van Tran) under the title: "Develop Systematic and Integrated Viewpoints in Economic Managment at Present." The article calls for the development of systematic and integrated viewpoints in economic management to help resolve difficulties encountered in managing the socialist economy.

Next comes an article by (Huy Hung) entitled: "Renovate Planning To Guarantee Basic State-Run Economic Units' Autonomy in Production." The article points to the main goals of planning as concerns basic state-run economic units and stresses the need to renovate planning work, enhance basic economic units' initiative in planning according to the principle of democratic centralism, and correctly employ the goods-money relations to guarantee state-run enterprises' autonomy in production and business.

Also featured in this issue is an article by (Phan Cu De) under the title "Prose, Life, and Readers Today." Reviewing a number of literary works written in recent years, the article says that since the third congress of Vietnamese writers, our country's literature has taken a step forward and recorded heart-warming successes; but readers are waiting for writers to produce valuable works dealing with the hot issues of socialism.

(Chu Thai Thanh)'s article "At the First National Exhibition of Scientific-Technological Achievements" published in this issue of the journal says that over the past 5 years, science and technology have greatly contributed to overcoming the country's economic difficulties and realizing the socioeconomic targets set forth by the party. At the same time, the article also analyzes the limitations encountered in the application of scientific-technological progress to production.

Next is an article by (Tran Nam) under the title "Cultural and Information Activities at Hoang Lien Son's Border Mountain Marketplaces."

Also appearing in this issue is an article by (The Tap) entitled: "Soviet Nghe Tinh Lives Forever." The article recalls the experience drawn from the 1930-31 revolutionary movement which culminated in the Nghe Tinh uprising, and stresses that Soviet Nghe Tinh was the first epic of the revolutionary movement in Indochina and the rest of Southeast Asia. "Featured in the 'Ideological Activities' Section is an article by (Vu Dung) entitled: 'Yes-Man.' The article comes out strongly against the habit of always saying yes that is characteristic of individualism and opportunism as displayed by a number of party cadres and members in their work, their internal relationship, and in the criticism and self-criticism struggle."

Also appearing in this issue of the journal is an article by (Kadolin) entitled: "The CPSU's New Work Methods." The article points to the new concepts of party building adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress.

Next is an article by (Nguyen Trong Thu) under the title; "Peace Proposals Shining With Goodwill," praising the new proposals advanced by Comrade Gorbachev in his 28 July Vladivostok speech.

On the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement, the journal carries an article by (Tam Nhan) entitled: "The Nonaligned Movement -- a Large Anti-Imperialist Bloc." It points out the successes recorded over the past 25 years by the Nonaligned Movement in opposing imperialism, colonialism, and reactionary forces in the interest of peace, national independence, and progress.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ON IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC CONTRACTS

BK020951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[NHAN DAN 1 October editorial: "Economic Contracts"]

[Text] The fifth party Central Committee's eighth resolution and the Political Bureau's draft resolution on guaranteeing basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business point out that while renovating the general management system, we must resolutely do away with the mechanism of management based on bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies and carry out economic accounting and socialist business in order to fully guarantee basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business under the state's unified management. The state has promulgated temporary regulations designed to guarantee basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business, including the right to independently sign and carry out economic contracts.

As an integral part of the new mechanism of management, economic contracts provide a legal guarantee for basic units to exercise their right to autonomy in production and business, an important means for correctly applying the law of value and the goods-money relations, an instrument for carrying out economic accounting and socialist business, and an accurate basis which cannot be fully reflected in accounting ledgers for evaluating the results of basic economic units' production and business activities. Economic contracts, once satisfactorily carried out, will contribute to accelerating production and rounding up sources of goods under the state's control. However, in some localities, economic contracts are only signed for form's sake; strict discipline is not observed in the implementation of contracts, and bottlenecks and controversies arising in the implementation of contracts have not been resolved and eliminated on a timely basis; and the practice of passing the buck has made this work ineffective.

Economic contracts are developed on the basis of correctly defining the production pattern and economic structure, making full use of the various economic components, and carrying out economic accounting and socialist business. This is aimed at exploiting and developing to a high degree all the potentials of the parties concerned in order to vigorously accelerate production and facilitate and speed up the circulation of goods in order to provide society with greater wealth. Far from hampering, restricting, or harming production, satisfactory implementation of economic contracts will help us make the best use of all production forces and exploit in the most satisfactory manner all the sources of capabilities in order to boost production. The eventual effectiveness of economic contracts is to create a driving force for developing the laboring people's enthusiasm, accelerate production and distribution, and improve the laboring people's living conditions. The contents and methods of economic contracts depend on the development of the production forces and on the level of perfection of the new production relations by the parties to the economic contracts. In particular, regarding the relationship between the state and peasants, the principle of mutual agreement must be respected upon purchasing agricultural products at fixed prices under economic contracts or at flexible prices outside economic contracts.

In the course of implementing production and business plans, the parties concerned must strive to ensure the legal character of economic contracts because this very factor will guarantee the implementation of plans by each party to the contract. When necessary, the parties concerned may readjust contracts or sign supplementary clauses. The economic arbitration organ must ensure that society's economic activities will be conducted in an orderly manner and according to plan, guarantee the basic units' interests regarding economic accounting, and prevent and deal with violations of economic contracts and economic law.

Satisfactorily resolving the issue of material supply is a decisive factor for ensuring that the parties concerned correctly honor economic contracts. Materials should be supplied to the producers and must not be resold or fall into the hands of private traders or speculators. The exchange of goods between the state and peasants must be placed under the control of a single organ. It is necessary to put an end to a situation in which there exist in the same area many sectors, organs, and establishments exchanging goods with peasants at different price levels and prices.

It is necessary to severely deal with the practice of using supplies and goods reserved for production and business under economic contracts for other purposes or selling them to profit from price differentials. Attention must be given to auditing and settling economic contracts so as to avoid misappropriation of funds and postponement of debt payments.

Satisfactorily organizing the implementation of economic contracts means creating conditions for basic units to develop the right to autonomy in production and business and to develop an effective tool for systematically doing away with bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies, carrying out economic accounting and socialist business, and exploiting all capabilities to vigorously develop production.

ARMY PAPER REVIEWS PARTY DISCIPLINARY VIOLATIONS

BK031101 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 1 Oct 86

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Strict Discipline" -- date not given]

[Text] Our party and state discipline plays an important role in educating and training party cadres and members to maintain firmly revolutionary ethics, correctly implement the party positions and policies, and oppose erroneous acts violating state law and affecting the quality of party members. One of the measures to maintain law is to deal correctly with violations of party and state discipline.

As party cadres and members, we must strictly observe the party discipline and state law. All party cadres at various echelons who violate discipline must be seriously dealt with regardless of ranks, seniority, and privilege.

During the past years, tens of thousands of members were expelled from the party, many of whom had violated revolutionary ethics and morals; some were even tried in court. Punitive measures, however, are not serious and decisive, thus many disqualified members still retain their party membership, cites the draft political report of the CPV Central Committee. Moreover, unfair treatment of certain disciplinary violations is still prevalent. Many leading party cadres with more authority were punished lightly and belatedly as compared with cadres at lower echelons or ordinary party members. These are incorrect and unhealthy phenomena that must be positively and resolutely overcome.

Reality proved that where party committees and leaders who seriously observed discipline and applied decisive punitive measures against disciplinary violators, where both law and discipline were strictly observed, while unanimity in thinking and action was firmly maintained, and the party positions, policies, resolutions, and activities were carried out effectively, the state plan and socialist law were seriously implemented and observed. On the other hand, where discipline was loosely observed, such places would be faced with ineffective party leadership thus affecting the role of party cadres and members, the relations between the party and the people, and the confidence of the party cadres and members toward their leaders.

To strengthen the party discipline and along with educating and training party cadres and members on revolutionary quality, sense of responsibility, and awareness in observing discipline, we must decisively deal with all party cadres and members who violate discipline according to the seriousness of each case. No case of a disciplinary violaton -- no matter who is the violator, even a party cadre or member -- can be postponed and eventually overlooked. We must not, however, base our judgment on prejudice or hatred and mete out too heavy a punishment. Punishment is an act against our will, but if necessary, we must not neglect it. In any case, punishment must be applied impartially and rationally. We must make our judgments based on concrete evidence to consider objectively all causes and factors leading to all erroneous acts. We must consider the nature of each crime which has been committed, whether the crime was committed willfully or due to a lack of understanding. We must distinguish the real nature from the mere appearance of each crime, consider the differences between social and political problems, analyze principled and unprincipled problems as well as their degree of seriousness in order apply a just and rational punishment.

In the current situation in which negative phenomena are still prevalent, we must punish decisively, promptly, and seriously party cadres and members who violate discipline, especially those who commit crimes against maintaining revolutionary quality implementation of party positions, policies, and principles. We must seriously punish those degenerate elements who are involved in embezzlement, illegal trading, and ganging up to sabotage unity as well as those irresponsible persons who create heavy losses to public interests.

Only by applying these measures will we be able to seriously observe discipline, firmly maintain the party regulations and the state law, thereby consistently contributing to strengthening the party combat capability and enhancing its pure, firm, and strong position to lead our entire people and army to overcome all ordeals and triumphantly fulfill the two strategic tasks of building and defending the fatherland.

VINH PHU DEALS WITH PRICE POLICY VIOLATIONS

BK050509 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] In recent months, market prices have not been stabilized in Vinh Phu Province. Many kinds of consumer goods have unexpectedly become scarce, and their prices have shot up, affecting the people's livelihood. Several staple commodities not available at state-operated stores or marketing cooperatives were on sale at exhorbitant prices at privately-owned shops.

To rectify this state of affairs and gradually regularize and organize price management work, the provincial price service recently coordinated with the financial, public security, inspection, and trade branches of the local market management board in launching a concerted general inspection drive in all localities, from cities and towns to remote areas. The province inspected the implementation of price policies at 65 business units, 67 collective organiztions, and more than 1,000 trader families with a relatively large volume of business transactions. As a result, hundreds of cases of deliberate violations of state-established price policies were discovered and dealt with, and a total of nearly 3 million dong were recovered for the state budget.

During the same inspection drive, the province learned that state-operated units, collective organizations, and private traders had violated state price policies by arbitrarily increasing prices, intentionally failing to post prices or sell goods at posted prices, trangressing price policies in transactions with peasants, conducting illegal business activities, and making counterfeit goods.

PUNISHMENT FOR CORRUPTION IN PROVINCES REPORTED

BK050856 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] After conducting their criticism and self-criticism drive, Ha Nam Ninh and Hai Hung Provinces have investigated and dealt with a number of violations of economic and financial management policies.

The management board of Bo De cooperative in Binh Luc District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, embezzled more than 10 metric tons of paddy, 21,000 dong, and 1.3 metric tons of nitrate fertilizer. As a result of its investigation, the province has recovered 4.5 metric tons of paddy and 6,000 dong and has taken disciplinary action against two (?party cells), the director, deputy director, and chief accountant of the cooperative.

In Hai Hung, cadres of the Labor and Wages Middle School forged official documents to withdraw 62,000 dong from public funds to buy and resell state-controlled supplies and goods, making a profit of nearly 100,000 dong, which they shared among themselves. The province has started legal action against the vice principal of the school, who was also secretary of its party committee; a deputy chief of the administrative office; and the school's chief accountant. The administrative office deputy chief and the chief accountant have been taken into temporary custody.

Some cadres and employees of the War Invalids and Social Welfare Office of Chi Linh District, Hai Hung Province, made up a list of nonexistent families of fallen soldiers, war invalids, and retired and incapacitated cadres and workers who, according to regulations, are entitled to subsistence allowances and price subsidies to wages. By this trick, they pocketed more than 200,000 dong. The district is investigating the case and preparing to take legal action against the suspects.

In another case, the director of the Foreign Trade Corporation of My Van District, Hai Hung Province, used 1.5 metric tons of cardamom and 3.5 metric tons of longan belonging to his corporation to barter for imported motorcycles, radio sets, and sewing machines instead of medicines and cloth needed by the people. The district has decided to suspend the director's party activities and official duties and to take him into temporary custody pending further legal action.

QUANG NINH PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONGRESS

BK040924 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] For 5 days from 22 to 26 September, the party organization of Quang Ninh Special Zone held its second congress with 141 party members selected from among the party bases.

Upholding the sense of self-criticism and criticism to look squarely at facts and tell the truth, the delegates to the congress scrupulously assessed the situation in the special zone. In the past 7 years, the special zone party organization has led the armed forces to fulfill all assigned tasks satisfactorily. The integrated strength of the armed forces in the special zone has improved in several respects. The national defense capability of the zone has increased in terms of position and strength which is sufficient to defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage, the border land-grabbing war, and the war of aggression by the enemy, and to firmly defend the northeastern zone of the country.

The congress also pointed out the weaknesses of the special zone in the task of building of the all-people national defense within the framework of organizing people's warfare. The general quality of the special zone's armed forces is still poor in some respects.

The ideological and organizational tasks are being slowly improved. Although the special zone has advanced in the right direction in productive labor and economic development, the results are still sparse.

With a view to satisfactorily implementing the guidelines, tasks, and objectives put forth at the congress for the coming 5 years, the major policies and measures to be implemented by the party organization are to continually build the all-people national defense, perfect the people's warfare plan, enhance the quality of combat preparedness and combat, forge discipline, make primary units comprehensively firm and strong, strive to make the party organization strong and wholesome, step up productive labor, and build the economy in combination with national defense and vice versa, using the spearhead of coal extraction, road construction, afforestation, and the production of building materials and export goods.

CHI LINH DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK060745 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization of Chi Linh District, Hai Hung Province, recently held its 16th congress, a Voice of Vietnam correspondent reported. With a serious and sincere attitude, the congress made an assessment of the district's performance in carrying out its political tasks over the past 3 years and discussed guidelines and tasks for now until 1990.

Over the past 3 years, the party organization and people of Chi Linh District have embarked on the task of economic development in extremely difficult conditions, with natural calamities, especially waterlogging and crop pest ravages, occuring every year without exception. Moreover, the sources of supplies at the service of production have decreased with each passing year. However, with a high sense of initiatives and enjoying the assistance of the upper echelons and friendly districts, Chi Linh has obtained some results in economic building. In agriculture, the cultivated area has expanded annually. The district's grain output hit the 29,800 metric ons mark in 1985, an incrase of 11.2 percent over 1983 and 15.6 percent over 1982. The average per capita grain distribution went up from 343 kg in 1983 to 371 kg in 1985.

However, in the process of organizing the implementation of its political tasks, especially in agricultural production, the party organization of Chi Linh has still shown shortcomings and weaknesses. It has not yet paid attention to making investments for agriculture to develop production and ensure that agriculture is really the foremost front. Nor has it fully exploited the district's arable land to grow more crops. As of 1985, the cultivated area represented only 89 percent of the local farmland, causing a shortfall of 5 percent of the rice area target and 36 percent of the subsidiary food crop area target. As a consequence, the district failed to achieve its grain production norm.

Proceeding from the requirement to build the party organization of Chi Linh District into a firm and strong unit and Chi Linh into a locality with a developed agroindustrial-forestry economy, the delegates attending the congress made many suggestions and set forth norms and guidelines aimed at developing the district's economy. In the coming years, Chi Linh will concentrate on developing agriculture comprehensively by making investments on the agricultural front as befits its status of a true foremost front. The district will strive to achieve the target of growing from 4,350 to 4,460 hectares of rice annually, obtain a paddy yield of 7 metric tons per hectare by 1990, and produce 33,000 metric tons of paddy by the same year.

The congress of delegates of the Chi Linh District party organization elected a new party committee composed of younger members than in the previous terms. At the same time, it adopted a concrete program of action to score achievements in honor of the sixth party congress.

XUAN THUY DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK041401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Xuan Thuy District, Ha Nam Ninh Province recently held its 9th party organization congress amid the seething revolutionary movement to overcome the consequencies of typhoon No 5. The congress reviewed achievements in various fields scored during the past 2 years. Rice production output has increased considerably, while progressive models have been firmly maintained and developed. Five agricultural cooperatives achieved a rice yield of 10 metric tons per hectare, while more than 50 percent of agricultural cooperatives in the district collected 7 metric tons per hectare annually. Animal husbandry has firmly developed, the average meat production output increased by 57.5 percent for 2 consecutive years, while poultry increased by 32.1 percent; and bee raising centers doubled compared with the previous 2 years. Small industrial and handicraft production output increased by 25 percent and salt production increased remarkably. Sea fish production output reached 28,970 metric tons during the past 2 years for an increase of 3.8 percent compared with the previously corresponding period.

The district party organization also paid special attention to the production of export goods. Many production establishments have produced new products with high quality by using local materials such as rush, jute, silk, peanut, shrimp, and duck eggs. The export of shrimp increased threefold compared with the previous 2 years.

The district party congress also discussed shortcomings and deficiencies. These included inconsistent production of rice; failure to fulfill subsidiary food crop production plan norms; imbalances in intensive cultivation between cooperatives; slow development of small industry and handicrafts productions as compared with the district potentials; and indecisive measures to solve basic difficulties in construction projects. Moreover, some production establishments have maintained such negative phenomena as localism, thus affecting the party's combat capability.

The congress also adopted tasks and orientations for the socioeconomic building program of Xuan Thuy District in the new term 1987-88, with the following main targets: grain production output equivalent to paddy to total 108,000 metric tons or 15,000 metric tons have the past 2 years; pig herd 70,000, cattle 8,500, and ducks 400,000; export goods valued at 150 million dong; salt production output 33,000 metric tons; and 256-300 additional fishing boats to increase fish and shrimp output by 1,000 metric tons annually.

While the congress was in progress, a revolutionary action program was launched. Along with caring for the 10th-month rice, the district supervised various villages to build a new economic zone in (Gia Phong), dig 6 freshwater wells, reclaim more virgin land, restructure ricefields, and help 250 families to resettle in new areas for salt production and fishing.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN WELCOMES PLANNED REAGAN-GORBACHEV MEETING

BK010236 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Australia has welcomed the announcement that President Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, will meet in Iceland at the end of next week. Speaking in New York, the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said Australia regarded the meeting as one of the most positive developments in East-West relations in more than a decade.

Mr Hayden said the mood had been improving and there were grounds now for believing that there would be a worthwhile outcome for Soviet-American relations.

The Australian foreign minister conceded that the announcement of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting had caught him by surprise. The pace of development toward the meeting had been more rapid than he had expected.

Mr Hayden had been holding talks with other foreign ministers in New York on how to coordinate a new campaign at the United Nations for the comprehensive test ban treaty.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS says he had admitted that Australia's sponsorship last year of a UN resolution calling for an immediate end of all nuclear testing had caused a sharp disagreement with the United States.

Hawke Welcomes Meeting

BK020328 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has warmly welcomed the announcement of a meeting between President Reagan and Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachev, in Iceland this month.

Mr Hawke said the meeting in preparation for a full meeting in the United States later this year confirmed recent encouraging signs of improvement in the atmosphere of East-West relations. Mr Hawke said it also confirmed a strengthened commitment on both sides to look for ways forward in the arms control process.

He said the foreign minister, Mr Hayden, has met senior officials of both the superpowers during his current visits to the United Nations in New York and has reported on the significantly improved mood in relations.

HAYDEN WELCOMES U.S. SENATE VOTE ON SANCTIONS

BK030810 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Australia has welcomed the vote by the American Senate to impose tough sanctions on South Africa. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says it would not have been possible for smaller countries such as Australia to have maintained sanctions by themselves.

Speaking in New York, the Australian minister said it was critical that South Africa's major trading partners also apply sanctions and he hoped the Senate's vote would bring that about.

Mr Hayden also had some advice for countries worried about the political effect of tough economic sanctions against Pretoria's racial policy.

He said the longer the present situation continued the more likely it was the black nationalist movement would become radicalized and Marxist.

HAYDEN ON U.S. PLAN TO REALLOCATE SUGAR QUOTAS

BK030814 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says it is counterproductive to threaten the United States over legislation which could end Australian sugar exports to America.

A Radio Australia correspondent in New York, (Martin Gillam), says Mr Hayden's remarks come as the American Congress is debating a reallocation of sugar quotas that might cost Australia up to $50 million [currency not specified].

The legislation has drawn severe criticism from political leaders in Australia and a warning that it might cause a public backlash against the joint American-Australian defense bases.

[Begin recording] [(Gillam)] Mr Hayden told a news conference that Australia had been given some encouragement from the State Department which opposed the legislation and that to make tough public statements criticizing the United States might be counterproductive.

[Hayden] If you threw up your hands in desperation and went in the direction of caterwauling the United States, the people in the Congress who want to move further, to enlarge the volume of subsidies, may find it much easier to do.

[(Gillam)] Mr Hayden said the Australian Government had so far had phenomenal success in preventing the subsidizing of American exports from growing even further. [end recording]

MAN IN ISRAEL'S NUCLEAR POWER CASE 'DISAPPEARS'

BK060625 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] An Australian resident who provided the SUNDAY TIMES newspaper in London with what is believed to be evident of an Israeli nuclear capability has disappeared. An Anglican priest in Sydney, the Reverend (John McKnight), who was in close contact wth the man, Mordechai Vanunu, said he disappeared last Monday night.

Mr (McKnight) said Mr Vanunu telephoned his parish on Monday night just before he was due to sign a contract with the newspaper for the evidence believed to be worth more than $100,000 [currency not specified]. He said Mr Vanunu had not signed the contract and not been heard of since then. Mr (McKnight) said that when he called the parish office Mr Vanunu indicated the enormity of selling the evidence based on photographs he had taken while working in an Israeli nuclear factory. Vanunu said that he believed his life was in danger as a result of the sale.

The SUNDAY TIMES claimed that Israel had been producing nuclear warheads for the past 20 years and has become one of the world leading nuclear powers.

BONDOC CEASE-FIRE CALLED; RELEASE OF MEN SOUGHT

HK031249 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Oct 86 p 14

[By Owen Masaganda]

[Text] Buenavista, Quezon -- Maj. Gen. Rodolfo A. Canieso, chief of the Philippine Army, ordered the suspension of operations against the New People's Army (NPA) in the Bondoc Peninsula with the start of negotiations for the release of 1st Lt. Romeo Gan and his F/sgt. Domingo Causapin.

Canieso helicoptered here yesterday with Gov. Cesar Bolanos and Lopez Mayor Edgardo Ornedo to look into the progress of the negotiations of the two captured army men.

Gan and Causapin were captured last Sept. 22 after 300 NPAs raided the command post of the "C company" of the 49th IB and the police station inside the town hall here.

Buenavista Mayor Vicente Cawa told Canieso and Bolanos that he had mobilized barangay residents against any NPA attack.

He also said that a curfew from 7 p.m. to 4 a.m. has been imposed. Civilians with important missions are required to carry with them a lighted object or flashlight, he added.

Cawa said that he ordered the burial of nine unidentified persons believed to be of the NPA band. Reports said that there are about 30 NPAs wounded in that incident.

NPA Wants Battalion Dismantled

HK050804 Hong Kong AFP in English 0704 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Oct 5 (AFP) -- A regional unit of the rebel New People's Army (NPA) has demanded the dismantling of an army battalion and suspension of military operations in their area in exchange for the release of two soldiers they are holding hostage, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported Sunday.

The NPA regional command in coconut-rich Quezon Province south of Manila raised these demands in a meeting Saturday with government officials Oscar Santos and Ed Abcede, the state-run news agency said.

Rebel spokesmen assured the officials that their two hostages, Lieutenant Romeo Gan and Sergeant Domingo Causapin, were being treated well and not tortured as reported by the military earlier, PNA added.

The rebels also told the news agency that they were demanding free access to the media, saying only the military's side had been published since they captured the two army soldiers in a two-hour firefight September 22.

Defense Ministry spokesmen would not comment on the report, saying they have not yet received a copy of the demands.

PNA reported the rebels as saying the two hostages and other members of their battalion are to be tried for their alleged role in the killing and torture of several farmers in two towns in the province.

The rebels also rejected the military's proposed regional ceasefire, saying regional negotiations are "divisive and will only create problems to both the government and rebel sides."

Regional military chief Brigadier General Restituto Padilla had ordered a bilateral ceasefire in the Bondoc Peninsula, Quezon Province's southern end located 200 kilometers (120 miles) southeast of Manila, while negotiations for the release of the two military officers being held there were going on.

Under the truce agreement, which covers 19 towns in the province, no military aircraft will fly over the peninsula except planes on emergency missions, the general stipulated. [passage omitted]

BOHOL REBELS AGREE TO UNOFFICIAL CEASE-FIRE

HK060305 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] An unofficial cease-fire, the first of its kind in central Visayas, now prevails in Bohol Island after the rebels agreed to peace talks with the provincial government. Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco announced that the temporary cessation of hostilities has been in effect for months now. The political minister made the announcement after Cebu rebels issued statements in the local newspapers rejecting the peace talks on an invitation of the Cebu provincial government. The Cebuano political minister asked why they cannot do it in Cebu. Cuenco called on Cebu National Democratic Front leaders, the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army to sit down for local peace talks, irrespective of development in the Manila peace talks. Cuenco said there was no surrender by the Bohol rebels but negotiations for a permanent peace are still going on.

NDF OPPOSES REGIONAL CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENTS

HJ040642 Hong Kong AFP in English 0604 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cebu, Philippines, Oct 4 (AFP) -- The communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF) coalition has ordered its regional groups not to forge local peace agreements with local officials, an NDF statement circulated here said.

"NDF Cebu believes that a mutually satisfactory agreement for a complete cessation of hostilities can only be reached in a dialogue and negotiations on the national level," the statement said.

The NDF, which includes the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its armed wing, the New People Army (NPA) were replying to an invitation to a peace dialogue by local officials in this central Philippine island.

National-level talks between the government and the NDF were stalled following the military's capture Monday of alleged CPP Chairman Rodolfo Salas, his wife and a bodyguard.

"The national committee of the NDF has transmitted to all its regional and provincial committees a policy decision to conduct talks for ceasefire only at the highest level," it said.

"Pursuant to this policy, it is not within the authority of NDF Cebu to forge a comprehensive agreement of ceasefire with the local government nor the local (military) command."

Cebu Vice Governor Democrito Barcenas told reporters Friday the local government's peace talks committee would meet later to decide whether to puruse its initiative or abandon it. [passage omitted]

PARTIDO NG BAYAN ASKS AQUINO TO RELEASE SALAS

OW031149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1134 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 3 KYODO -- The leftist People's Party (Partido ng Bayan) asked President Corazon Aquino to reconsider her decision not to release a captured rebel leader whose recent arrest has stalled peace talks aimed at ending the 17-year old communist-led insurgency in the Philippines.

It described the arrest of alleged Communist Party chief Rodolfo Salas, his wife Josefina, and aide Rene Concepcion as part of a "deliberate effort" of ultra-rightists in the military to "prevent a ceasefire and a political settlement" between the government and the National Democratic Front (NDF). The Partido ng Bayan was organized last month by former political detainees led by former Communist Party chairman Jose Ma. Sison and former NPA chief Bernabe Buscayno. The party said it has no links with the communist-led underground and intends to participate in national and local elections scheduled in 1987.

NDF negotiators Saturnino Ocampo and Antonio Zumel Thursday asked the Aquino government to release the three as a sign of its "sincere desire to continue the peace talks and create the necessary atmosphere for mutual trust and goodwill." They claimed that the three alleged communists were "directly and actively involved" in the peace talks but this was denied by government negotiators.

Rebellion charges were filed by government lawyers against Salas and his two companions before a Manila court Thursday. They were captured Monday evening by military agents outside of a government hospital.

The leftist party said that if Salas was both the CPP chairman and the NPA chief as alleged by the military, "it follows that he is crucial to the talks, since the NDF is negotiating in behalf of the CPP and NPA, as well as other revolutionary organizations." It said that since all three have been involved in the talks, they should be immune from arrest as stipulated in guarantees agreed upon by both parties.

"Their continued detention constitutes a blow to the possibilities of a ceasefire and a political settlement, and makes clear that the military has been, from the beginning, expressing support for the talks in bad faith."

Meanwhile, lawyers Friday filed a petition asking the Supreme Court to order the military to explain the reason for the arrest of Salas and his two companions.

'SILENT' MITRA SAID KEY TO PEACE TALKS

HK031235 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 3 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[By Benjie Guevarra]

[Text] Government negotiator Ramon Mitra Jr., who has been out of reach since the government rejected Wednesday a National Democratic Front [NDF] demand for the release of alleged Communist Party chief Rodolfo Salals, his wife and a bodyguard, may be the key factor in the continuation, or collapse, of the stalled peace negotiations with the leftist underground, political observers said.

They pointed out that Mitra is possibly in hiding either to bolster the government's bargaining strategy with the NDF, or because of a dilemma on whether to release Jose Concepcion.

Salas's bodyguard, Concepcion, is said to be a security escort of the communist panel who was present during the first two meetings of both camps.

In an apparent softening of the NDF's position in seeking the release of the three, lawyers Romulo Capulong and Arno Sanidad have demanded Concepcion's immediate release since the safe-conduct passes issued to Antonio Zumel and Saturnino E. Ocampo also covered their security escorts.

Capulong told MALAYA the other day "the military may be having difficulty in releasing Salas and his wife, but they shouldn't have difficulty releasing Concepcion since he is an aide of the communist panel."

Sanidad claimed Concepcion was "illegally arrested."

Sanidad said that Mitra should go to Camp Crame, where the three are detained, and determine whether Concepcion was the same guy present during the first two meetings of the panels. This would prove, the lawyers said, that Concepcion is assisting the communist panel and is immune, therefore, from arrest or prosecution while the peace talks continue.

"Mitra is silent since he knows the truth" that Concepcion was present during the said meetings. The lawyer said. [punctuation as published]

Mitra was reported to have left Manila Wednesday following a Malacanang meeting and was not expected to be back until today.

MAF [Ministry of Agriculture and Food] Press Secretary Renato Faustino and the minister's personal staff claimed no knowledge of his whereabouts.

Sources noted that Mitra's confirmation or denial of Concepcion's presence during the previous government-NDF meetings will determine the outcome of the stalled negotiations. A confirmation of Concepcion's presence, they said, will compel the military to release him owing to the safe-conduct provisions. A denial would mean that the government is adopting a harder stance towards the leftist rebels.

The same sources said that isolating Mitra from the public may be the safest way out for the government at the moment in view of the spate of errors attributed to him by the NDF. Sanidad, though not mentioning any names, told MALAYA he has no doubts about the sincerity of the government negotiators in wanting the peace talks to succeed. He added that recent developments indicate tht "some elements are using the negotiations to advance their political interests."

Mitra, the consummate politician that he is, may be in a dilemma now on whether to please the NDF or certain segments in the government which want the three communist leaders to remain behind bars, the political observers said.

Confirming Concepcion's release may enhance Mitra's image before the radical sector, they said, but it would alienate him from certain powerful cliques, notably the right-wing faction of Defense Chief Juan Ponce Enrile whom the NDF accused of exerting all efforts to "scuttle" the peace talks.

The observers said the government is possibly in a dilemma, hence the "seculsion" of Mitra, since the release of Concepcion may be construed as "bending over too much" to accommodate the communist rebels. The government may not be too keen in assuming this position, they added, especially after the U.S. Senate turned down the proposed $200 million aid to the Philippines -- an indication that the U.S. government is getting impatient with the ongoing ceasefire efforts.

SISON SAID IN AUSTRALIA FOR ARMS FUND-RAISING

HK030927 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] A local radio station in Cebu reported today that Jose Maria Sison is currently in Australia raising funds to buy arms and ammunition for use against the Aquino government. Sison is chairman of the newly-established political party called the Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] as well as the founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines. DYLA radio based its news story on a long distance telephone interview with [name indistinct], a former communist leader based in Samar and Leyte. The interview was broadcast live.

(Al Pader) is currently in Australia for a series of speaking engagements, reportedly sponsored by the Anti-Communist Movement of Australia. (Al Pader) revealed that Sison appealed for assistance in his struggle against the Aquino government at the meetings he attended. He added that Sison admitted resuming his position as chairman of the CPP which he relinquished when the military arrested him in 1977.

CEBU SOLDIERS PROTEST GOVERNMENT STAND ON REBELS

HK031310 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 3 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[By correspondent Elias L. Espinoza]

[Text] Cebu City -- The [New] Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) soldiers in Central Visayas yesterday started removing the flag patches from their uniforms in protest of the recent pronouncements of President Aquino.

The soldiers, in their secret meeting the other night in one of the military camps here, also agreed to reject the following:

-- The pre-condition demanded by the National Democratic Front (NDF) prior to a 30-day ceasefire with the government.

-- The draft of the new charter which the military considered "inimical" to the Filipino people.

-- The creation of the "yellow Army" being trained in three separate bases in Luzon.

The meeting, presided over by Lt. Col. Tiburcio Fusillero, former Negros Oriental PC [Philippean Constabulary] commander placed under technical arrest for allegedly mauling a human rights lawyer last month, also agreed to put up a political party with membership from the military establishment and civilian sector sympathetic to them.

"We simply cannot understand why our very own commander-in-chief would say the communist-led NPA is only fighting the military and not the government," Fusillero said.

Fusillero told the officers and soldiers here they have no other alternative but to commit acts of civil disobedience to open the eyes of the new adminstration.

The soldiers also agreed to conduct a "passive resistance" move to dramatize their protests which they say they will do peacefully.

More on 'Passive' Protests

HK031238 Manila THE PHILIPPINES DAILY INQUIRER in English 3 Oct 86 pp 1, 8

[By Abe Licayan]

[Excerpt] Cebu City -- The civil government faces a major threat from a group of military officers from various services here who will conduct protest actions and "passive resistance moves" against decisions by President Aquino "inimical to the interest of the country."

Lt. Col. Tiburcio Fusillero, a member of Philippine Military Academy Class 1971, the group spokesman, said they are "prepared to take the risk and consequences" in reply to questions that they may be subjected to disciplinary action or court martial.

Fusillero was relieved recently as PC [Philippine Constabulary] provincial commander of Negros Oriental for having allegedly assaulted Sept. 4 in Dumaguete City a lawyer of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights (PCHR).

Lawyer Romeo Astudillo of PCHR claimed Fusillero slammed his tape recorder on his face and smashed it on the floor when he asked the PC officer to shed light on the May massacre of three farmers by members of the CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] in Santa Catalina town.

The Fusillero group reportedly held a secret meeting at a military camp here Wednesday night and allegedy agreed to form a political party which will draw its members from the military and from sympathetic civilians.

Those who attended the Wednesday meeting, allegedly ripped off the flag patches of their uniforms to protest some actuations of the President which they said were condemnable.

Incidentally, Fussillero was reportedly one of chief initiators of the Reform the AFP Movement (RAM).

"We view with grave alarm and apprehension recent developments in which the Mindanao Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and other forces against the government are being united to annihilate the military," the group said.

They alleged further that the "yellow army" is composed of selected members of the MNLF and the NPA.

On the NDF ceasefire pre-conditions, the group said: "We reject outrightly their demands for the removal of soldiers from the countryside, the dismantling of the Civilian Home Defense Forces, and the no-arrest policy for communist terrorists."

It condemned as "outrightly stupid" a proposal of the ConCom [Constituional Commission] to grant NPA members the same benefits and privileges as those of the AFP members.

Asked whether they had clearance from higher military authorities, particularly Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Fusillero simply smiled. [passage omitted]

OFFICIAL SAYS NAFP 'INCAPABLE' OF BEATING REBELS

HK031333 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 3 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] In the face of possible escalation of hostilities between the military and the communist insurgents following the expected collapse of the ceasefire talks, a Malacanang official admitted Wednesday the New Armed Forces of the Philippines (NAFP) is incapable of winning the war against the rebels.

In his address at the luncheon forum of the Philippine Columbian, Deputy Executive Secretary Fulgencio Factoran said at present, the soliders are ill-equipped, ill-trained and suffer low morale because of their inadequate salaries.

He said a ceasefire with the communist rebels would give the government the opportunity to "re-equip and re-train" the soldiers and improve their pay to make them fit for further armed offensive against the insurgents.

Apart from the inadequacy of the military, Factoran said it is still "impossible to solve the insurgency problem with a military solution" at this time.

Factoran said the New People's Army (NPA) has millions of supporters in the countryside spawned by social injustice and abuses by the previous government.

The best strategy for the government to adopt, he said, is to alienate these NPA supporters from the hard-core communists "by showing them that this administration of President Aquino is different from that of the deposed dictator." He said the economic conditions of the people should be raised to make them supportive of the government's anti-insurgency efforts.

In short, political and social reforms are necessary to solve the problem, he said. The military solution, he asserted, should be used as a last resort.

When the NPAs lose the support of the people, Factoran said, it will be easy for the military to solve the insurgency problem.

Factoran said that in order to improve its strength, the size of the present military organization, which he described as "too bloated" should be reduced by as much as 50 percent. With a smaller army, he added, the government could well provide the soldiers with better pay, better training and enough supply of military facilities.

The deputy executive secretary also said "inadequate military intelligence" led to recent casualties suffered by the AFP from NPA ambuscades.

Although he did not mention the name of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Factoran criticized him for unduly spreading "the communist bogey" among the people.

Of course, he said, the people should fear the communists as they seek to grab power through violent means. But, he said, not all people who espouse nationalist ideas and work for the poor are communists.

SOUTHCOM CHIEF DOWNPLAYS MNLF 'PROBLEM'

HK031307 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 3 Oct 86 p 10

[By Vic Arevalo]

[Text] Zamboanga City -- Brig. Gen. Cesar Tapia, the new Southern Command [Southcom] chief, said yesterday, that the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) is a "resurrected problem" to which the government should have not given much importance.

Tapia held a press conference after assuming the Southcom top post from retired Maj. Gen. Jose P. Magno Jr. and said that when MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari was abroad, the secessionist group was inactive.

He said that with both the MNLF and the Muslim Independent Movement cut off from Islamic countries' assistance, the situation in Mindanao is under control by government forces.

"But it's not for me to question a political decision of President Aquino to find a peaceful solution to the conflict in Mindanao through the negotiating table," Tapia said.

"It's my perspective that with the MNLF leaders now deciding to talk peace, the military is bound to support the efforts of the government to give peace a chance," he said.

"This must not be construed as a weakness on the part of the military which is duty-bound to protect the peace and security of the people in our country. Force will only be employed as a last resort," Tapia said.

Maj. Gen. Salvador Mison, New Armed Forces vice chief of staff, and other top military commanders of Southcom attended the turnover ceremonies held at the Southcom grandstand yesterday morning.

Tapia said the military will continue enforcing the firearms ban.

COLUMNIST REPORTS MISUARI'S UNIVERSITY SPEECH

HK021115 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Oct 86 p 4

["My Cup of Tea" column by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "A Whiff of Muslim Peace"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] "There are roughly 30,000 unlicensed firearms in the province," our guide for the day said by way of explanation. "Now don't worry -- you're safe. We will protect you."

The words were not reassuring. Almost everyone who passed by was carrying either a handgun or a high-powered gun. As we neared the State Mindanao University, we saw at least three truckloads of uniformed men, armed to the teeth, going by.

"Is that the military and is there a war going on?" I asked. The soldiers in the trucks had fatigues on complete with name patches and armalites. They certainly looked like AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] soldiers, except that they wore red headbands or some yellow insignia.

"That's the MNLF," the guide replied. "The military is right there," he said, pointing to two lonely looking figures stationed at the outpost.

"But why are there MNLF soldiers all over the university? Have they taken over Lanao?"

"Look up," he said, pointing to another streamer. "What does it say?"

"It says 'We can try peace but we want war.' Oh Christ," I said. "We just entered a war zone."

My guide gave out a gurgle of laughter. "Look at the other streamer," he said. It read: "Welcome and long live Nur Misuari." Then I turned to him. "Is Misuari in town?"

He was in Marawi that day which accounted for the unusually large number of armed MNLF roaming all over the campus.

"But why does he have so many security men if he is only going to consult the Maranaos?"

The entire university campus seemed to have been dotted by Nur Misuari's Bangsa Moro Army. Even the dinner which I was invited to attend was filled almost to the rafters with MNLF soldiers.

Nur Misuari talked for almost two hours. His position remains the same. He is still pushing for secession and makes no bones about it. The people from Luzon and Visayas can stay put in their areas, but "all the people of Mindanao must come together and liberate the land and establish their government." As for their Christian brothers and sisters, they will, according to Misuari, "be welcomed to the fold of the Muslim society and our citizenship." He promises as well that the government of the Bangsa Moro Republic will not impose on those Filipino citizens who want to return to their homeland.

Misuari said he and his group will not allow the people from Luzon and Visayas to dictate to them.

He then went on to talk about his meeting with President Aquino, whom he called "Mrs. Corazon."

"Mrs. Corazon," Misuari narrated, "wanted for us to have a ceasefire. I refused. I insisted on having cessation of hostilities," during which time he said he would tour all of Moro land to consult with his people. "Mrs. Corazon agreed to a cessation of hostilities," he said.

He narrated also how Gen. Fidel Ramos, AFP chief of staff, was transformed into a secretary during the Jolo meeting, when he took down the minutes of the meeting. He also said that his group has a huge government and naval facilities.

During the same speech, Nur Misuari also claimed that the MNLF was already preparing for the general offensive, which would have culminated in the ouster of Mr. Marcos, but Mrs. Corazon came in and managed to "snatch this victory from the MNLF." In the same breath, Nur Misuari claimed that the MNLF was responsible for ousting Mr. Marcos.

I looked around and scanned the faces of the audience. The soldiers were rapt, hanging on every word that Misuari uttered.

"I am pursuing consultation," he said. "And the purpose is to ask the Muslim people to give us the guidelines, the mandate. And until the mandate is completed our stand remains unchanged. We will fight for liberation."

Then he says, "We want peace. But if the peace proves detrimental to the Muslim people, then it is better for us to have war."

The vision of the streamer came to focus. I finally understood what the streamer meant.

LEADER SAYS MILF MUST BE INCLUDED IN TALKS

HK031241 Hong Kong AFP in English 1233 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 3 (AFP) -- A breakaway faction of the Moslem separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) warned Friday that peace negotiations between the MNLF and the government would not succeed unless they were also included in the talks. Al Haj Murad, a vice-chairman of the breakaway Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), warned that fighting on the strife-torn southern island of Mindanao would escalate if the government and the MNLF forged an agreement without consulting the MILF.

In an interview aired on state-run television, he said any agreement entered into by Manila and the MNLF would not be binding on the MILF and that MILF forces would continue fighting. Mr. Murad said he had met with a presidential negotiator recently, but he still felt the MNLF was given too much attention, referring to a meeting in early September between President Corazon Aquino and MNLF chief Nur Misuari. Mr Misuari has signed a ceasefire agreement with Mrs Aquino.

The MNLF has been leading a 14-year-old guerrilla war for a separate state for five million minority Moslems on Mindanao and other southern islands.

Government negotiator Agapito Aquino, the president's brother-in-law, said Thursday that other separatist groups would not be excluded in peace talks with the MNLF, expected to be held in Saudi Arabia next month.

(Meanwhile, in the southern city of Zamboanga, military intelligence sources said Friday that male Moslem students on Mindanao, aged 15-22, were being recruited by the insurgent Bangsa Moro Army (BMA).

(They were being paid 1,500 pesos (73 dollars) a month, they said. Once trained, the recruits were being absorbed into the regional military command of the BMA, the military arm of the MNLF.

(Military intelligence had no estimate of how many youths were recruited.) [passage omitted]

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 194

7 October 1986

JAPAN

- Diet Member Says DPRK Eager for Nuclear Energy C 1
- Nakasone Tells Diet Anti-Espionage Law Needed C 1
- Dismissed Minister Attacks Nakasone in Magazine C 2
- Government To Study More South Africa Sanctions C 2
- Science Chief on Request for Space on Shuttle C 3

NORTH KOREA

- SR-71 'Aerial Espionage' Reported 6 October D 1
- Further on Li Xiannian Arrival; Activities D 1
  - 'Cordially' Met at Airport D 1
  - Presents Gift to Kim Il-song D 3
  - Li, Kim Il-song Hold Talks D 3
  - Music, Dance Performance D 4
  - Gift for Kim Chong-il D 5
  - Delegation Visits Mangyongdae D 5
  - Entourage Inspects West Sea Barrage D 5
  - Gift for Li Xiannian D 6
- Kim Yong-nam, Wu Xueqian Hold Talks 5 Oct D 6
- Li Xiannian Hosts Banquet for Kim Il-song D 7
  - Li Xiannian Speaks D 8
  - Kim Il-song Speech D 9
- Kim Il-song, Li Xiannian Hold Talks 6 Oct D 11
- Kim Il-song Pays Return Call on Li Xiannian D 11
- Leaders at Airport To See Off PRC's Li Xiannian D 11
- Li Xiannian Sends Message to Kim Il-song D 12
- Correction to NODONG SINMUN on Li Visit D 13
- Correction to Banquet for Li Xiannian D 13

SOUTH KOREA

- Chon Discusses Inter-Korean Talks, Politics, Economy E 1
- Sentencing Set for U.S. Center Intruders [THE KOREA HERALD 7 Oct] E 2
- President's Statement on Closing of Asian Games E 3

CAMBODIA

- Bou Thang Greetings on Czechoslovak Army Day H 1
- SPK Assails Thai Foreign Minister's UNGA Statement H 1
- KPRP CC Lelegation Leaves for Moscow Symposium H 2
- Norodom Rannarit Interviewed on Vietnam Presence [Rome AVANTI! 28-29 Sep] H 3
- VONADK: Army Convoys Ambushed on Route 4 H 4

LAOS

Radio Commentary on U.S. Attempts To Delay Summit I 1
Districts in Champassak, Saravane Hold Party Sessions I 2
District Party Conference Held in Phong Saly I 2

THAILAND

Alleged MIA Remains Given to U.S. Embassy [THE NATION 7 Oct] J 1
Two Foreign Journalists Return From Cambodia [BANGKOK WORLD 7 Oct] J 1
Sitthi Comments on Talks With CGDK's Son Sann J 2
Report on Trade Committee Talks With GDR J 3
Thailand, Poland Sign Trade Memorandum [BANGKOK POST 4 Oct] J 3
Radio Comments on Trade With East Europe J 4

VIETNAM

Leaders Greet GDR Counterparts on National Day K 1
Social Bloc Customs Conference Concludes K 1
Czechoslovakia To Help Train Factory Workers K 1
VNA Cites NHAN DAN on Gandhi Murder Attempts [4 Oct] K 2
Radio Commentary Criticizes ASEAN Support of Pol Pot K 2
Army Unit Cultivates Good Relations With Laos K 3
NHAN DAN on Technical Supplies for Winter Planting [30 Sep] K 5
Vo Van Kiet Attends Provincial Production Conference K 7
Air Force Party Organization Holds Congress K 7
My Van District Holds Party Organization Congress K 9

AUSTRALASIA

NEW ZEALAND

Lange To Put Nuclear Bill Before Parliament [THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD 30 Sep] M 1
Overseas Trade Minister's Moscow Trip Analyzed [THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD 27 Sep] M 1

INDONESIA

Murdani Urges Press To Obey 'Rules of the Game' N 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Mahathir Views Expulsion of AWSJ Journalists O 1
Expulsion Extension Denied O 1
Mahathir on Economic Development in Next Decade O 2

SINGAPORE

Australia's Hayden Defends SRV Satellite Project O 2

PHILIPPINES

14 Killed, 8 Missing After Tropical Storm [AFP] P 1

Zumel, Ocampo Discuss Impact of Salas Arrest [BUSINESS DAY 6 Oct] P 2

Commander Dante Comments P 4

Mindanao NPA Said Willing To Stop Hostilities [MANILA BULLETIN 6 Oct] P 4

Ilocos Military Seeks CPLA Help Against NPA [BUSINESS DAY 6 Oct] P 5

Ramos Claims Defense Spending Lowest in ASEAN [BUSINESS DAY 6 Oct] P 5

Ramos Orders Probe of Colonel's Protest Action [THE NEW PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS 5 Oct] P 6

105 Former PSC Soldiers Rejoin Armed Forces [MANILA BULLETIN 5 Oct] P 7

Davao Rallies Criticize Military Operations [PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM 23 Sep] P 7

Economy 'Favored' by U.S. Sanctions on S. Africa [AFP] P 9

Aquino 'Pleased' With U.S. Senate Aid Vote [AFP] P 9

Aquino To Visit Japan P 10

Comelec Recommends Holding Plebiscite 23 Jan P 10

40-Day Delay Asked in Aquino-Galman Case P 10

OTHER COUNTRIES

FIJI

Alternate Sites for French Nuclear Tests Urged Q 1

KIRIBATI

No Agreement on New License Fee for USSR Q 1

DIET MEMBER SAYS DPRK EAGER FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY

OW061233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Otsu, Oct. 6 KYODO -- North Korea is eager to undertake nuclear power generation, according to a Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Dietman who just returned from Pyongyang.

Koichi Noguchi, chairman of the JSP Shiga prefectural headquarters, told the press here Monday that Yi Chang-son, a member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, infomed him last Thursday that nuclear power generation is necessary for the further economic development of North Korea. According to Noguchi, Yi said that the power needs of North Korea are currently covered by hydro and thermal generation, which North Korea depends upon equally.

Noguchi, a member of the House of Representatives, added that Yi, head of the overseas liaison division of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party, said while he opposed nuclear armament, he would promote the peaceful use of atomic energy.

NAKASONE TELLS DIET ANTI-ESPIONAGE LAW NEEDED

OW060351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 6 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday reiterated the government's intention to put an antiespionage law on the statute book to cope with "inadequate" legal sanctions presently available against spying. The prime minister, speaking at a Diet session pledged, however, to be cautious in preparing the proposed legislation, which has come under fire from the opposition parties and the mass media.

"I have given instructions that we should proceed with caution," he hold the Upper House budget committee, which opened Monday.

Responding to questions from the opposition bench, Nakasone also came under fire for his remarks on American minorities. The prime minister, as in a previous Lower House committee session, offered an apology to the nation for making the disparaging remarks against the Americans.

Socialist Tetsu Noda, taking up the antiespionage bill, drew an admission from Nakasone that the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party had lacked "consideration" for freedom of speech in the sweeping antiespionage bill it presented to the previous Diet session. The original bill was scrapped without being examined by the Diet, and the LDP has since been engaged in rewriting a "milder" version.

A revised draft of the LDP antiespionage bill has sought a narrower definition of espionage activities and lighter penalties than the earlier bill. Nakasone argued that the nation needs antiespionage legislation to safeguard " important state secrets" both in matters of diplomacy and national defense.

At present, "such legislation is inadequate in Japan," he said, repeating the government contention that Japan is a "spies' paradise."

DISMISSED MINISTER ATTACKS NAKASONE IN MAGAZINE

OW040031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0024 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 KYODO -- Masayuki Fujio, fired last month as education minister over controversial remarks against Korea, has launched a fierce attack against Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, charging that Nakasone was wrong in dismissing him and apologizing to Korea. "There is simply no precedence in conventional diplomacy (for a prime minister) to make an apology over the remarks of one cabinet minister," Fujio said in an interview with the monthly magazine, BUNGEI SHUNJU.

The interview will be published in the magazine's November issue, which is expected to be on sale next Friday. It was published remarks by Fujio in the current issue of the magazine which led Nakasone to dismiss him as education minister on September 8.

According to a pre-publication copy of BUNGEI SHUNJU's November issue, Fujio charged that Nakasone has no "self-awareness" as leader of a nation in making the apology and the apology was made to make his September 20-21 trip to Seoul "look good."

In the interview, titled "The Outspoken Cabinet Minister Roars Again," Fujio maintained that he made no mistake in contending that Korea was also responsible for Japan's annexation of the country in 1910. "It is wrong to compare my remarks with what he (the prime minister) said" on intelligence of American minorities, Fujio said. He said he had simply raised a historical issue over the annexation of Korea whereas Nakasone's racial remarks were "abusive."

Fujio, who is a Lower House Dietman and a senior member of the Abe faction within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, also declared that he has no intention to quit politics as a result of the dismissal. "Some say that the dismissal means the end of my political career. Nothing of the sort. There are lots of things I want to do from now on," he told the BUNGEI SHUNJU interviewer.

GOVERNMENT TO STUDY MORE SOUTH AFRICA SANCTIONS

OW031037 Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 3 KYODO -- Japan may study additional sanctions against South Africa to press Pretoria to abandon the apartheid policy of racial segregation in the future, a senior foreign ministry official suggested Friday.

The official was reacting to the vote in the U.S. Senate Thursday, which overrode President Ronald Reagan's veto of a bill imposing tough sanctions against South Africa, including a ban on imports of steel, iron, coal and uranium and halt to new U.S. investments and loans there. The House of Representatives had already overturned the President's veto.

The bill requires negotiations with other countries within 180 days on international arrangements to end apartheid. It provides that the secretary of state should convene an international conference to reach agreements and impose multilateral sanctions, the official who declined to be named said.

"There may come a time when Japan will review the sanctions it has taken so far, although there is no intention of immediately altering the present punitive measures," the official said.

The official said it is natural that the punitive measures differ from country to country, but that big differences ease their effect.

According to the overturned U.S. sanctions bill, the President can modify the bill as a result of international arrangements, but the modifications will require joint congressional approval.

A separate foreign ministry official said earlier in the day Japan will not impose further sanctions.

On September 19, Japan announced four additional sanctions against Pretoria, which included a ban on new orders for imports of iron and steel, suspension of issuance of visas to South Africans wishing to come to Japan for tourism and the discouraging of Japanese tourists from going to South Africa. These additional measures followed previous Japanese sanctions such as limiting diplomatic links with South Africa to the consular general level, regulating investment and loans, and a ban on exports of computers to the South African Army and police.

SCIENCE CHIEF ON REQUEST FOR SPACE ON SHUTTLE

OW040317 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct.4 KYODO -- Science and Technology Agency Director General Yataro Mitsubayashi said Saturday he plans to urge the United States to give priority to the Japanese experimentation program in the resumed space shuttle flights. Mitsubayashi was reacting to reports from Washington that Japan's spacelab experiment would not come until the second quarter of 1991 at the earliest, instead of 1988 as originally planned.

"I would like to ask the United States to carryout the FMPT (code name of the experiment) on a priority basis whenever I get a chance to do so," he said in a statement. Privately, however, Science and Technology Agency officials felt the three-year delay was inevitable.

Some agency officials said they appreciated the U.S. decision to carry out the Japanese experiment ahead of a West German spacelab project, which was now rescheduled for the third quarter of 1991. Mitsubayashi said the three Japanese astronauts training for the flight are in good spirits and that he hopes they will use the three-year delay to get more training.

The Japanese space experiementation program was first scheduled to be carried out in February 1988, but the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger last January derailed the original shuttle program.

SR-71 'AERIAL ESPIONAGE' REPORTED 6 OCTOBER

SK061525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into the sky above territorial waters east of Kosong of our country, letting it fly up to the sky above coastal waters east of Kim Chaek city, North Hamgyong Province, from around 11 hours 38 minutes to 44 minutes on October 6 to conduct espionage against the northern half of the republic. Such aerial espionage of the U.S. imperialists numbered 12 in September alone.

The U.S. imperialists are ceaselessly intensifying their aerial espionage against our country though we recently withdrew more than 150,000 Korean People's Army soldiers from the frontline and posts and mobilized them in the peaceful construction of the country. This clearly shows that they do not want detente and peace on the Korean peninsula.

FURTHER ON LI XIANNIAN ARRIVAL; ACTIVITIES

'Cordially' Met at Airport

SK070107 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the PRC, arrived in Pyongyang this morning by special plane to pay an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK. The great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song went to Pyongyang airport with his wife and cordially [tatusi] met Comrade Li Xiannian and his wife.

We will now report on Comrade Li Xiannian's arrival at Pyongyang airport and the welcoming scenes along the streets.

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] I am reporting from Pyongyang airport. Pyongyang airport is now filled with a warm atmosphere of welcome for the friendship envoy of the fraternal Chinese people. This visit to our country by Comrade Li Xiannian will become a new opportunity to further develop the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, two parties, and two peoples of Korea and China.

Here at the airport, to welcome the friendly envoy of the Chinese people, thousands of people have gathered with the flags of the two countries and bouquets in their hands. Members of many Chongnyon visiting groups staying in the socialist fatherland have come to the airport. Hung before the welcoming crowd are the slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!", "Long live the great CPC!", and "Long live the glorious WPK!" Also hung are the slogans reading "Long live the PRC!", "We warmly welcome Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the PRC!", and "Long live the invincible militant friendship and unity sealed in blood between the peoples of Korea and China!" As if the invincibility of Korean-Chinese friendship established in the struggle to win the victory of the cause of socialism and communism were displayed, the flags of the two countries have been raised on the flagpoles.

Comrades Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice presidents; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang; chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of working organizations and central organs; KPA general grade officers; responsible functionaries of science, education, culture, art, publication, and news media organizations; and Sin In-ha, ambassador of our country to the PRC, have come to the airport.

Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador in our country, staffers of the PRC Embassy, and foreign diplomatic representatives have also come to the airport.

Members of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission, Chinese guests staying in our country, and Chinese students in our country have also come to the airport.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song now arrives at the airport to welcome Comrade Li Xiannian.

The airport, where thunderous acclamations are shaking the heavens and earth, has now turned into a sea of flowers, boundlessly seething. The plane carrying the friendly envoy of the Chinese people lands at the airport at 1130. Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the PRC, alights from the plane amid the warm [yolyolhan] welcome of the crowd.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song exchanges a firm handshake with Comrade Li Xiannian and warmly hugs him. Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor, and minister of foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Liu Shuqing, vice minister of foreign affairs; Tao Siju, vice minister of public security; Xu Quibao, special assistant, and other members of the entourage have arrived with Comrade Li Xiannian.

The ceremony to welcome Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the PRC, is being grandiosely held. Along with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Li Xiannian inspects the Army, Air Force, and Navy honor guards of the KPA. Comrade Li Xiannian exchanges greetings with cadres of our country and foreign diplomatic representatives. Members of the Juvenile Corps present fragrant bouquets to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Li Xiannian.

Along with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Li Xiannian watches the parade of the Army, Air Force, and Navy honor guards of the KPA. Female workers of our country and Chinese students in our country present fragrant bouquets to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Li Xiannian. Comrade Li Xiannian, with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, passes before the crowd and waves his hand to their enthusiastic [yolgwangjogin] acclamations.

The welcoming crowd is filled with a determination to bring the traditional friendship between the peoples of Korea and China, which develops and strengthens with each passing day, to fuller boom and to glorify it forever.

Comrade Li Xiannian, with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, gets into the car amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the crowd and leaves for the city where hundreds of thousands of people await him. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Presents Gift to Kim Il-song

SK041031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, presented a gift today to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On hand were Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and foreign minister, and other members of the entourage.

Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials of the party and government were also present.

Comrade Li Xiannian explained the gift to Comrade Kim Il-song. After seeing the gift Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for it.

Li, Kim Il-song Hold Talks

SK041040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- Talks were held here today between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China.

Present at the talks on our side were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kim Yang-kwon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Won-kuk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Kwak Po-kyong, vice-minister of public security, and Sin In-ha, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC.

Present on the opposite side were Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and foreign minister; Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Liu Shuqing, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Tao Siju, vice-minister of public security; Xu Quibao, special assistant; Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, and other members of the entourage.

The talks took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Music, Dance Performance

SK050800 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- A music and dance performance was given by artistes of the Mansudae art troupe this evening at the Mansudae art theatre in honour of Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song (?watched) the performance together with Comrade Li Xiannian. (?Also) invited were also Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and foreign minister, and other members of the entourage and Chinese guests staying in Korea. In the audience were Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials.

The national anthems of China and Korea were played before the performance began.

Put on stage were a colorful program of Korean and Chinese songs, instrumental concert and dances. The artistes gave an emotional [words indistinct] our people in making revolution under ther wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, the everlasting militant friendship and unity forged between the Korean and Chinese peoples, warm love of the two peoples for their motherlands and their happy life to be acclaimed by the guests and audience.

The atmosphere of friendship and unity reached the climax in the scene of "Song of Korea-China Friendship and Unity", the dance and song, which concluded the program.

Flags of the two countries were projected on the backdrop and actors and actresses in national costumes of the two countries danced the dance of friendship to the tune of the Chinese "Song of Toast".

At the end of the performance, cheers of "hurrah!" burst forth in the hall, the friendly sentiments between the two peoples overflowing the hall.

In company with Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Li Xiannian mounted the stage, presented a basket of flowers to the artistes in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

Gift for Kim Chong-il

SK042207 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- A gift was presented to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, by Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

It was handed on October 4 to Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister.

Delegation Visits Mangyongdae

SK050633 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- The entourage of the president of the People's Republic of China on an official goodwill visit to Korea visited historical Mangyongdae this afternoon. Among the guests were Lin Jiamei, wife of the President of the PRC, Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and others and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. The guests were accompanied by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials.

Briefed on the glorious revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the guests went round with keen interest mementoes preciously preserved in his old house. They posed for a picture in memory of their visit to the old house in Mangyongdae. Concluding the visit to Mangyongdae, Wu Xueqian made an entry in the visitors' book.

Then the guests visited the Mangyongdae fun fair wonderfully built to be a place of culture and rest for the people under the deep care of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and spent a pleasant time.

They also visited the tower of chuche idea. Hearing about the tower which had been built in all grandeur on the bank of the Taedong River to be a grand monumental edifice in the age of the Workers' Party, the guests went round the tower, its entrance, and so on. Then they went up to the observation platform of the tower and enjoyed a bird's eye view of Pyongyang which is changing its looks day after day to be more magnificent and beautiful under the wise leadership of our party.

In the morning some of the guests visited the Pyongyang maternity hospital and the Pyongyang embroidery institute.

Entourage Inspects West Sea Barrage

SK060515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA) -- Entourage of the president of the People's Republic of China on an official goodwill visit to Korea went to the west sea barrage on October 5.

It was inspected by Lin Jiamai, wife of the president of the People's Republic of China, and Wu Xueian, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party ot China, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and others. The guests were accompanied bv Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and officials concerned.

They went round attentively to see the dam, lock channels, swing bridges and other facilities of the barrage, being briefed that soldiers of the heroic Korean People's Army and builders, upholding with loyalty the grand nature remaking plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, built the west sea barrage, a grand monumental edifice of the Workers' Party era, in a short period of 5 years with the matchless grit given by the party and in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

On the observatory station they were impressed to enjoy a bird's eye view of the west sea barrage, and a gigantic man-made lake which stops the flow of the river Taedong.

After inspection Wu Xueqian made an entry on the visitor's book.

Gift for Li Xiannian

SK060518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 5 presented a gift to Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China.

Present on the occasion were Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-presidents, Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and premier of the Administration Council, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and other senior officials of the party and the government. Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the CPC and state councillor and foreign minister, and other members of the Chinese president's entourage were also present.

After seeing the gift, Comrade Li Xiannian expressed deep thanks for it.

KIM YONG-NAM, WU XUEQIAN HOLD TALKS 5 OCT

SK051145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA) -- Talks were held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on October 5 between Korean Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian.

Present on our side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Won-kuk, Korean Ambassador Extradordinary and Plenipotentiary to China Sin In-ha, and officials concerned. Present on the opposite side were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Shuqing, Chinese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Zong Kewen, and officials concerned.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

LI XIANNIAN HOSTS BANQUET FOR KIM IL-SONG

SK060725 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the PRC, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall last night [5 October] for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, along with his wife, appeared at this banquet guided by Li Xiannian and his wife amid welcoming music, all attending greeted them with sonorous applause.

The national anthems of our country and the PRC were performed at the banquet. The president of the PRC spoke at the banquet. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also spoke at the banquet.

Invited to this banquet were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president, along with his wife; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Administration Council, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and foreign minister; Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee; Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, candidate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Hang Hui-won, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Pyongyang Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; members and candidate member of the Party Central Committee in Pyongyang; committee chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of the central organizations and the working organizations; generals of the KPA; responsible functionaries of the science, education, culture, art, publication, and information sectors, and Sin In-ha, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of China.

Also present at the banquet were Wu Xueqian, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, state councillor, and minister of foreign affairs; Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Liu Shuqing, vice minister of foreign affairs; Tao Siju, vice minister of public security; Xu Quibao, special assistant; Zong Kewen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; other members of the entourage; embassy officials of the PRC to our country; members of the Liaison Bureau of the Chinese People's Volunteers; and Chinese people staying in our country.

The banquet proceeded in a peaceful and harmonious atmosphere, which overflowed with feelings of friendship from beginning to end. [yonhoenun sijong chinsonui chongi nomchinun hwagiaeaehan punwigi sogeso chinhaeng toeotsumnida].

Li Xiannian Speaks

SK060305 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Speech by Li Xiannian, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of CPC Central Committee and PRC president, at a banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on 5 October for Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade President Kim Il-song, lady Comrade Kim Song-ae, and dear comrades. I am very glad to kindly exchange farewell greetings by having my wife, comrades who have come with me, and myself once again sit together with Comrade President Kim Il-song, his wife, and many cadre comrades of the Korean Party, Government, and Army before leaving your beautiful country.

Although this visit was short, we have very joyfully spent several days here thanks to the host country's warm treatment and thanks to a carefully and meticulously prepared itinerary. Comrade Kim Il-song is a long-time friend. He has kindly and cordially received me. I have been greatly moved by this. My comrades and I matchlessly rejoice over the fact that our successful visit will contribute to further strengthening the China-Korea friendship.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely extend thanks to Comrade President Kim Il-song and the Korean Party, Government, and people for warmly welcoming and cordially receiving us. At the same time, representing the Chinese Party, Government, and people, I ardently hope that Comrade President Kim Il-song, his wife, and comrade cadres of the Korean Party, Government, and Army will once again visit China.

During this visit, Comrade President Kim Il-song and I held talks in a very warm, friendly, and pleasant atmosphere. We informed each other of the status of construction work and the work of various sectors. We also exchanged useful opinions on important international issues. Considering the alleviation of the situation on the Korean peninsula to be of great significance to expediting the attainment of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and to preserving peace and security in Asia and the Pacific region as whole, we expressed resolve to exert greater effort to achieve this end. In connection with this, I am compelled to point out the following: This year and during the period of dialogue between the North and South, the Korean Government advanced a series of new proposals, including proposals to stop military exercises on the part of both sides, to hold tripartite talks among persons in military authority, and to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. It has initially declared that it will send 150,000 soldiers on active duty to peaceful construction sites. All this vigorously shows the desire of the DPRK to alleviate the situation on the Korean peninsula. We resolutely support these rational proposals of the Korean Government and its initiatives.

The U.S. Government and the South Korean side should positively respond to this, stop the large-scale joint military exercises they have annually staged to provide a favorable atmosphere to discuss and resolve the question of the peaceful reunification of Korea, and sincerely find a practical way with the north of Korea to alleviate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Comrades, this visit will end soon. Upon our return, we will convey the Korean people's sincere friendship, which we have closely felt, and things which we have seen and heard here to the Chinese people, who are concentrating on reforms and modernization construction work.

I believe that the two parties, governments, and peoples of China and Korea will surely further strengthen unity and closely cooperate with, support, and mutually aid each other in the struggle to build socialism and to achieve the country's reunification. China-Korea friendship, which has overcome historical trials and which has been tested through struggle, will futher develop with the passage of time and shine forever generation after generation through the joint effort of both sides.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to the great friendship and unity between the two parties, governments, and peoples of China and Korea; to the good health and long life of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and close friend of the Chinese people; to the good health of Comrade Kim Song-ae; to the good health of Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the good health of comrade cadres of the Korean Party, Government, and Army; and to the good health of Korean and Chinese comrades present here.

Kim Il-song Speech

SK060446 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Speech by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, at a banquet hosted by Li Xiannian, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and PRC president, at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on 5 October for Kim Il-song -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Li Xiannian, Chinese comrades, and comrades and friends. I sincerely express thanks to Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and PRC president, for arranging such a splendid banquet and for kindly inviting us before leaving our country after successfully completing his itinerary.

Upon hearing the speech that you have just delivered, we warmly cherish in our hearts feelings of extraordinary fraternal friendship which exist between the leaders and people of Korea and China.

This visit to our country by Comrade Li Xiannian was significant, although short. Your visit to our country, made amid a hearty welcome from our people, clearly demonstrated the solid nature of the Korea-China friendship and was another important opportunity to further develop relations of unity, friendship, and cooperation between our two parties, governments, and peoples.

We unbosomed ourselves to each other by once again meeting after a long interval and held talks in a warm atmosphere to discuss a series of issues of common concern, including the question of developing relations of friendship between the two countries. Through meetings and talks, we further developed relations of intimacy between the leaders of the two countries and once again confirmed the common aspiration of the parties, governments, and people of the two countries to further strengthen and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship, to accelerate socialist construction, and to positively struggle to protect peace in Asia and around the world.

During this visit, respected Comrade Li Xiannian highly appreciated the success attained by our people in socialist constuction by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- to uphold the militant program set forth at the Sixth WPK Congress and positively support our people's struggle to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

I am very grateful that you and leading Chinese cadre comrades have always supported and encouraged our people's righteous cause. Our people will positively struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism in our country and the cause of the fatherland's reunification and to protect world peace and security.

By meeting with Comrade Li Xiannian, we have come to be better informed about the success attained by the frateranal Chinese people in socialist modernization construction work and the prospect for the development of China. We sincerely rejoice over the successful promotion of socialist construction in fraternal China and over the strengthening of the might of the PRC.

The adoption of a resolution on policy to guide the construction of the socialist spiritual culture at the recent sixth plenary session of the 12th PRC Central Committee is of great significance in building socialism, which characterizes China.

We wish the Chinese people greater success in implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan and in carrying out the four modernizations projects under the leadership of the leading segment of the CPC, including Comrade Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, by vigorously and equally forging ahead with the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization and a socialist material civilization by upholding the decisions of the 12th Party Congress and the national party delegates conference.

It is the firm will of our party, the government of the republic, and our people to continuously strengthen and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship.

Just as in the past, our people will jointly struggle with the Chinese people shoulder to shoulder by showing fidelity as revolutionary comrades whose relations have been maintained in bood and as class allies and will positively support and encourge the Chinese people's struggle to build a powerful modernized socialist country and reunify the entire country by returning Taiwan to it.

Although we will part with each other tomorrow, our minds, which have been firmly linked together through mutual trust and through noble revolutionary fidelity, will always be together, and Korea-China friendship, which has overcome historical trials, will be forever together with the flow of the Yalu River.

I hope that upon arrival in the fatherland, you will convey our warm fraternal greetings to the leading cadres of the Chinese Party and Government, including Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, and to the fraternal Chinese people.

We are satisfied with the success of the visit to our country by Comrade Li Xiannian.

Availing myself of this occasion in which we cannot suppress the feelings of reluctance to part with each other, I propose a toast to invincible friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese people; to peace in Asia and the world; to the long life and good health of respected Comrade Li Xiannian; to the good health of his wife; to the good health of intimate Chinese comrades; and to the good health of all comrades present here.

KIM IL-SONG, LI XIANNIAN HOLD TALKS 6 OCT

SK061023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks were held today between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atomsphere.

KIM IL-SONG PAYS RETURN CALL ON LI XIANNIAN

SK061039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today paid a return call on Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China.

Present on the occasion were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and other senior officials.

Wu Xueqian, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and others were also on hand.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with Comrade Li Xiannian in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

LEADERS AT AIRPORT TO SEE OFF PRC'S LI XIANNIAN

SK061032 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and PRC president, who had paid an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, left Pyongyang by special airplane after successfully concluding his visit.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song went to Pyongyang airport and warmly saw off Comrade Li Xiannian. Pyongyang airport, where the friendly envoy of the Chinese people was seen off, was filled with an atmosphere of farewell. Comrade Li Xiannian and the delegation led by him departed.

Present at the airport were Comrades Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice presidents; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, candidate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible officials of central organizations, government institutions, and workers' organizations; KPA general-grade officers; responsible officials of scientific, educational, cultural, art, publication, and press sectors; and Sin In-ha, our ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRC. Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; PRC embassy officials; Chinese students studying in our country; and diplomatic representatives of various countries were also present at the airport.

A grand ceremony to see off Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and PRC president, was held at the airport.

At 1630 in the afternoon, the airplane with the goodwill envoy of the Chinese people on board took off from Pyongyang airport amid the warm farewell of the crowd.

LI XIANNIAN SENDS MESSAGE TO KIM Il-SONG

SK061540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received today a message of thanks from Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, leaving Korea.

Extending heartfelt thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song and to the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government and the fraternal Korean people, the message says:

We were greatly inspired by the sincere fraternity of friendship of the Korean people toward the Chinese people. We will always remember it.

During the visit cordial meetings were held and sincere views were exchanged on problems of mutual concern between me and you Comrade President on several occasions. This reunion made an active contribution to further deepening the feelings of long-standing revolutionary friendship between us and tightening the close relations between our two parties and two countries.

I am deeply satisfied with my visit this time.

I sincerely wish the Korean people continued new successes and progress in their cause of building socialism and reunifying the country independently and peacefully under the leadership of you Comrade President and the Workers' Party of Korea.

I am convinced that the great Sino-Korean friendship based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will develop from generation to generation in the future and last forever with the sun and the moon.

CORRECTION TO NODONG SINMUN ON LI VISIT

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "NODONG SINMUN Editorial" published in the 3 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page D 3, paragraph two, line seven:

...by the respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping -- visits that took...(adding Deng Xioping's name and changing "comrade" to "comrades")

CORRECTION TO BANQUET FOR LI XIANNIAN

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet for Li Xiannian," published in the 6 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page D 4, only paragraph, last line:

...PRC. [passage omitted] The banquet was held in a peaceful and harmonious atmosphere, which overflowed with feelings of friendship from beginning to end. [passage omitted]...(supplying additional sentence)

CHON DISCUSSES INTER-KOREAN TALKS, POLITICS, ECONOMY

SK070545 Seoul YONHAP in English 0452 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 7 (YONHAP) -- Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday again called on North Korea to return to the conference table with South Korea to resume the inter-Korean dialogue involving Red Cross, economic and parliamentary talks, which Pyongyang suspended early this year.

Chon also urged Pyongyang to respond favorably to his repeated proposal for an inter-Korean summit meeting and said he hopes that North Korea's participation in the 1988 Seoul Olympics would provide a turning point in improving relations between the two sides and promoting national reconciliation.

The president made these and other remarks in an address delivered at the National Assembly, which convened Tuesday to deliberate on the government-proposed budget bill.

In the speech, read by Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Chon said that the government would do its best to deter at an early stage any attempt made by North Korea to provoke war on the Korean peninsula, particularly any North Korean moves to sabotage the Seoul Olympiad.

On the domestic front, Chon appealed to politicians to stick to democratic procedures and methods, not to follow a course of showdown and collision, in working out a negotiated settlement on constitutional revision.

"The people are adivsed not to be whipped up by emotion or agitation and to strive to be helpful in solving the constitutional matter wit cool reason," Chon said.

"The new constitution," he continued, "should be capable of developing genuine democracy for the people in general and should put an end to the dispute, which is exhausting national power and is not in the interest of a particular individual or political party."

The president said that the government would be fully prepared for the peaceful transfer of power through general elections held under a new constitution and a national referendum on the new constitution approved by the National Assembly.

Regarding campus unrest, Chon said that a stern and resolute measure will be taken to cope with the radical and leftist ideology of extremist students trying to overthrow the government. Their anti-national and leftist tendency has shocked the people greatly, he added.

The government will further tighten social discipline next year so that a series of political programs, designed to pave the way for the transfer of power in 1988, can be conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner.

Chon also said that efforts would be made to further deepen traditional Korean-U.S. cooperative relations, evolving into a mature partnership toward the year 2,000.

Government efforts should also be made to redress Korea's chronic deficit in its trade with Japan, the distorted perception of past Korean-Japanese relations in some sectors of Japanese society and the living conditions of Korean residents in Japan.

Korea will seek to substantially improve relations with communist countries while continuing to promote its "open door" policy toward them, Chon added.

He pledged to forestall trade frictions with advanced countries and to expand economic cooperation with them in order to advance national interests.

Concerning domestic economic issues, Chon said that the government would do its utmost to raise the per capita annual income to 3,800 U.S. dollars, the gross national product to 166 billion dollars and the trade worth 100 billion dollars by 1991, the target year of the sixth five-year economic and social development plan, scheduled to begin next year.

In view of these goals, the president continued, the government's emphasis on economic management next year will be placed on sustaining exports and the vitality of growth by strengthening the competitive edge of industries.

Chon said he is confident that Korea can attain a 7.5 percent economic growth rate in 1987 through price stabilization and a sustained trade surplus.

SENTENCING SET FOR U.S. CULTURAL CENTER INTRUDERS

SK070131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Pusan (YONHAP) -- A prosecutor yesterday demanded a seven-year prison term for a college student involved in the seizure of the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan last May.

Prosecutor Chong Hyon-tae also sought a five-year jail term each against two other students accused of joining the May 21 raid into the U.S. facility.

The three, together with nine others forced their way into the American facility around 1:55 p.m. and occupied the building for about an hour before being overpowered by riot police.

They are Im Chae-chong, 22, Chong Su-gun, 21, and Mun Ki-tong, 22, all from Seoul National University and members of a radical group, called "Chamintu."

Prosecutor Chong demanded a seven-year term for Im and a five-year term each for Chong and Mun.

The prosecutor opined that the trio deserved the punishment because they lauded the North Korean cause in their underground publications and also because they staged a well-planned and violent attack on an American facility.

He also noted that the three showed no signs of repentance for their past behavior.

Sentencing is scheduled for Oct. 23, presiding Judge Yun U-chong said. Nine other defendants involved in the case are being tried in two other groups by the same court led by Yun.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT ON CLOSING OF ASIAN GAMES

SK061217 Seoul YONHAP in English 1201 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan said Monday that the nation is now able to be confident in the successful stage of the 1988 Summer Olympics "since we have successfully staged the Seoul Asiad."

"By having successfully hosted the Asian Games -- and by thus accomplishing one of the three national tasks at hand, we have gained confidence in our ability to also successfully stage the 1988 Seoul Olympics, thus accomplishing the second national task," he said.

In a statement on the occasion of the closing of the 10th Asiad, Chon said he believed that the task of the peaceful change of government in 1988 will also be carried out smoothly "if we go about it with the kind of fervent patriotism and strong sense of unity that we displayed during the 10th Asian Games."

Chon thanked the Korean people for their effort. "I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude to all my fellow citizens for having achieved today's glory through selfless service and dedications as done over the past 16 days."

The president said that South Korea's success in the Asian Games was the result of the hard work, enthusiasm and wishes of the 40 million compatriots who cheered and encouraged the athletes in concert." [quote mark as received] South Korea took the second place in the Seoul Asiad in overall medal standings, only next to China and beating Japan for the first time. China earned 94, Korea 93 and Japan 58 gold medals.

Chon continued that during the Asian Games he reconfirmed two precious facts, which he had long been aware of and gained a renewed sense of national pride and a stronger confidence in the bright future of the nation. "First, together with the my fellow countrymen, I have reaffirmed the greatness of the Korean people," he said. The other thing, Chon said, is that "we have also renewed our confidence and pride in the rising generation who will shoulder the future of the country."

"I believe that the high morale, the formidable fighting spirit and tenacious staying power of our young men and women who defeated one after another or held ground against the world's best players representing a nation of over one billion are the prime forces to open a new chapter in national history."

He added that the innocent victims in the terroristic bomb explosion at the Kimpo International Airport shortly before the opening of the Asiad made an invaluable contribution to the success of the games and that there were also cooperation from many friendly countries, including those that participated in the games.

BOU THANG GREETINGS ON CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY DAY

BK070424 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Greetings messages from PRK Defense Minister Bou Thang to CSSR Defense Minister General Milan Vaclavik on 42d Czechoslovak People's Army Day -- date not given]

[Text] Dear Comrade Minister:

On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the Czechoslovak fraternal People's Army, on behalf of the KPRAF and in my own name, we are very happy to send you and all the comrades and combatants of the CSSR Army our warmest and cordial congratulations.

Over the past 42 years, under the correct leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and with the all-round close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries of the Warsaw Pact, the Czechoslovak People's Army has scored great victories in building and defending the socialist fatherland and has firmly defended peace and stablity in Europe and the world.

We firmly believe that the relations of friendship and solidarity between our two peoples and armies will be further strengthened and expanded for the common benefits of peace and socialism.

On the same occasion, we would like to wish you, and through you, cadres and combatants of the Czechoslovak People's Army good health and greater victories in the tasks assigned by the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Please accept our sincere consideration.

SPK ASSAILS THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S UNGA STATEMENT

BK021348 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 2 Oct 86

["Thai Foreign Minister" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 2 -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has once again beaten the drum at the 41st session of the General Assembly about the so-called "Kampuchea problem," distorting realities in Kampuchea.

Sitthi's rhetorical statement was intended to persuade the public opinion that the Thai ultrarightists are champions of peace and justice by allegedly claiming among their routine mythical fabrications that "the Vietnamese invasion and illegal occupation of Kampuchea is a clear violation of that country's sovereignty, territorial integrity..."

However, facts have clearly shown who are wicked to whom. It is widely known that the Thai ultrarightists themselves, acting on Beijing order, have provided aid and sanctuaries to Pol Pot criminals and other Khmer reactionaries to conduct acts of sabotage and subversion against the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

Things are quite clear about the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Kampuchea. Since late 1978, the Vietnamese troops have come to Kampuchea in response to the request of the legal government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to save the fraternal Kampuchean people from the worst genocide in Kampuchea's history committed by the Pol Pot gang.

And since then, the situation in Kampuchea has become more and more stable. With the help of the Vietnamese volunteer army, the Kampuchean people have overcome the hardest trials and difficulties, step by step building a new life in independence and freedom.

The Thai foreign minister's statement is nothing but "old whiskey in new bottle," aimed at dolling up the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," or Polpotists in disguise for its continued illegal occupation of Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations, and asking for more foreign aid to "Kampuchean displaced people stranded in Thailand," most of which will, for sure, go into Thailand's own pocket.

To support and nurture the Khmer traitors are regrettable and unpardonable acts. These also mean to ignore the fact that three million Kampucheans had been massacred by the Polpotists during their rule in Kampuchea from 1975 to 1979.

The Kampuchean people's stance has been made clear especially at the 12th and 13th Indochinese ministerial conferences which pointed to the necessity to distinguish the two aspects of a political solution to the Kampuchean issue. Kampuchea's internal affairs must be settled by the Kampuchean people themselves.

For the genocidal clique and other Khmer reactionaries who have committed crimes against the Kampuchean people, their fate will be decided by the Kampuchean people.

On the international aspect, the Kampuchean issue would imply an agreement providing for the partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea to be completed by 1990 and for an end to the use of Thai territory as those criminals' sanctuaries, to foreign interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

Kampuchea cannot be allowed to return to the tragic past; the fate and future of this country cannot be decided at any remote capitals or even at the United Nations.

Sitthi's statement has demonstrated that the Thai ultrarightists [words indistinct] in the region. Philosophy of the United Nations is to promote peace and prevent war and it has to always pursue these objectives. Thereby, to expel the so-called "CGDK" or Polpotists in disguise, henchmen of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai ultrarightists, from this international organization will help eliminate the clique, politically and militarily, and create a breakthrough for the "Kampuchean problem."

KPRP CC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW SYMPOSIUM

BK070945 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Oct (SPK) -- A delegation of the KPRP Central Committee left Phnom Penh for Moscow yesterday to attend an 8 to 10 October symposium on the working class.

The delegation, led by Yos Son, member of the Central Committee and vice chairman of the KPCP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission, was seen off by Say Siphon, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chaiman of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission; and other officials.

Also present was USSR Embassy Counselor to Cambodia Igor A. Ognetov.

NORODOM RANNARIT INTERVIEWED ON VIETNAMESE PRESENCE

PM011110 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 28-29 Sep 86 p 9

[Interview with Norodom Rannarit, son of Cambodia's Prince Sihanouk, by Carlo Correr in Rome; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Introductory passage omitted] [Correr] Hanoi has often stated -- recently too -- that it has started withdrawing its men from Cambodia. Is this true?

[Rannarit] No, absolutely not. They claim to have begun withdrawing their troops. Last time they mentioned 2,000 men. But it is simply a matter of rotation. They are suffering heavy losses, experiencing malaria and other medical problems, so they send men back home and replace them with others. They are cunning and keep saying that by 1990 they will have sent them all back, unless -- as their foreign minister says -- the Cambodians meanwhile ask the Vietnamese to remain. It is obvious that unless military pressure is brought to bear Vietnam will never withdraw.

[Correr] China's leader Deng Xiaoping said recently he is willing to go to Moscow to meeting with Gorbachev if the latter pledges to exert pressure on Hanoi to withdraw from Cambodia. What effect could such a development have on USSR-Chinese relations?

[Rannarit] I met Deng with my father on an official visit last 6-12 September and Deng said in this connection: "I am 82 and have no intention of traveling, but if Gorbachev wants to see me to talk about Cambodia I am willing to go to the USSR to meet with him." According to what Deng repeated to me, the future of Sino-Soviet relations depends on three fundamental issues: One of these three is Cambodia, and the others are Afghanistan and the Mongolian borders. He was also very clear with the Soviets when he reminded them that the USSR is helping Hanoi and they (the Chinese) are helping the Cambodian resistance against Heng Samrin's pro-Hanoi regime, so that the Cambodian question depends essentially on Moscow and Beijing.

[Correr] What is the present status of your relations with the other resistance groups, especially the Khmer Rouge?

[Rannarit] In July 1982 we formed a coalition government. But I must be frank and say that although politically the government has worked in complete unity, the same has not happened in the battlefield, where cooperation has often been lacking and there have even been incidents and clashes between the Khmer Rouge and Sihanoukists. but now -- or, more precisely, since January -- things are going better. There is genuine cooperation and collaboration in all fields. On 28 March we jointly conducted a major operation against the major city of Battambang.

[Correr] Why have relations with the Khmer Rouge changed for the better?

[Rannarit] They have realized that they need us. Their image in the world's eyes was discredited by what happened between 1975 and 1978 under Pol Pot. They are using us for cosmetic purposes. We helped Vietnam fight the Americans for their country's independence. Now we are fighting for our own freedom. We are Cambodians, and my father, Prince Sihanouk, is still very popular. The Khmer Rouge murdered three of my sisters and two of my brothers together with 2 million other Cambodians.

[Correr] How many Vietnamese are in Cambodia?

[Rannarit] There are about 170,000 troops, plus about 800,000 civilians.

[Correr] Who are these "civilians"? Are they being transferred from Vietnam to Cambodia?

[Rannarit] Yes, definitely. Cambodia is a virtually deserted country, especially compared with Vietnam. In territories of nearly the same size we have about 5 million inhabitants and Vietnam has 50 million. Cambodia is a fertile country, rich but underpopulated. Vietnam is overpopulated. The phenomenon of Vietnamization is more complex than it appears at first. The first thing to remember is that the South Vietnamese have always hated those of the North, so they would now rather come to Cambodia than live under the Hanoi regime. People are moving from the North to the South and from the South into Cambodia. Here the country's colonization is taking place at all levels. They are rewriting our history and imposing the study of Vietnamese in schools. And the Vietnamization is also physical because they are promoting a policy of mixed marriage.

[Correr] When did this process begin?

[Rannarit] Virtually immediately after Pol Pot, in 1979. Now they account for 20 percent of the Cambodian population and in the capital, Phnom Penh, which was virtually deserted after the end of Pol Pot, Vietnamese now account for 70 percent of the population.

[Correr] Does that mean that by 1990 the Vietnamese will no longer need to occupy Cambodia militarily?

[Rannarit] Of course in 1990 Vietnam will release Cambodia, but the Vietnamese will remain.

VONADK: ARMY CONVOYS AMBUSHED ON ROUTE 4

BK070040 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Oct 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Route 4 battlefield: On 29 September, our DK forces ambushed a Vietnamese enemy convoy carrying troops and materiel from Kompong Som port to Phnom Penh on Route 4. We destroyed two trucks on the spot and damaged five others near the Dei Ambel area in Phnum Sruoch District [Kompong Speu Province]. We killed 11 and wounded 17 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. All the materiel on the trucks was destroyed.

On 2 October, a Vietnamese truck carrying war materiel leaving Kompong Som for Phnom Penh was ambushed and destroyed on the spot by our forces near Chamkachek area in Phnum Sruoch District [Kompong Speu Province]. We killed two and wounded three Vietnamese enemy soldiers; all the materiel on the truck was destroyed. [passage omitted]

RADIO COMMENTARY ON U.S. ATTEMPTS TO DELAY SUMMIT

BK060449 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Commentary: "Ones Who Obstruct the Path to Settlement of Crucial Problems of the Epoch"]

[Text] Dear listeners, at present the entire world is focusing attention on the preparations for a summit between the Soviet Union and the United States. The world's people hope that many urgent and crucial problems of the epoch will be seriously tackled and resolved during the summit. If one looks at the development superficially, he may be deceived into thinking that the leading circles in Washington have paid close attention to making preparations for holding the Soviet-U.S. summit and are very keen for the success of such a meeting. However, in fact, the Reagan administration has tried to do everything to obstruct and delay making preparations for holding the summit. Particularly, it has tried to create sensational events to divert the world's attention from the issue of defending peace and international security, which is one of the most crucial and urgent issues of the world today.

As everyone knows, the entire world was very happy and extremely elated at the success of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva last year and hoped that each side would fulfill its pledge made during the meeting. However, it is deplorable that this hope has never been fulfilled. The Reagan administration has neither taken any action nor created any favorable conditions for fulfilling its pledge as the Soviet Union has done. On the contrary, the White House has used numerous tricks to slander the good intentions and peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union and to create tension in many regions throughout the world. In particular, the Reagan administration still persists in carrying out the "star wars" program and nuclear arms tests while the Soviet Union has since 6 August 1985 ceased such tests. The U.S. acts have clearly undermined the pledges for maintaining peace made during the Geneva summit and run counter to the aspirations of mankind. In the meantime, Washington has also created tension in many regions, for example by sending its war planes to bomb Libya, staging war games on several occasions in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and in Europe, and continuing to threaten the independence of Nicaragua, Libya, and many other countries. Moreover, the Reagan administration has spent a large sum of money and sent advisers to help the Contras in Nicaragua, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] guerrillas in Angola, the counterrevolutionaries in Afghanistan, and the Cambodian reactionaries. It has also rendered support to the apartheid regime in South Africa. For instance, in the past few days, President Reagan also exercised his veto on the bill to impose economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime. At the same time, Washington continues to assist and support the Israeli Zionists to commit crimes in the Middle East against the Arab countries.

Moreover, in addition to effecting a law to restrict the activities of diplomats and personnel of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries working at the UN Headquarters, the Reagan administration recently ordered 25 Soviet personnel working at many UN offices to leave the United States. More serious still, while the foreign ministers of the two countries are holding talks for making preparations for the summit, the U.S. side has tried to create sensational stories, for example, by playing up the story on the arrest of U.S. spy Nicholas Daniloff in order to create numerous pretexts aimed at slandering the good intentions and great efforts of the Soviet Union. All this is based on the U.S. cunning scheme aimed at undermining the relations between the two countries and the forthcoming summit, thereby creaing confusion in the international situation.

At the same time, the Washington administration has also put presssure on and persuaded its allies to participate in its "star wars" program which is the largest arms race challenging the world's people who aspire to live in peace.

These acts of the U.S. ruling circles clearly show who has advocated the path of arms race, obstructed the path to settlement of the crucial and urgent problems of the epoch, and tried to delay and obstruct the preparations for holding the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit. As for the Soviet Union, which has consistently tried to seek peace and cooperation with other countries, it always tries to find ways to reach a lasting peace, including proposing many initiatives to unilaterally place a moratorium on nuclear tests for more than 1 year so far and to continue doing so until 1 January 1987. This is a clear indication of the sincere responsiblity and boundless concern of the Soviet Union toward the destiny of mankind. This is because the cessation of the nuclear arms tests is the only effective way leading to arms reduction and the setting up a overall international security system as has been proposed by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to the 41st UN General Assembly. Thus, for the sake of lasting peace and international security of all nations in the world, it is utterly necessary that the U.S. ruling circles fulfill the urgent aspirations of all nations which want to live in peace without the threats of nuclear arms. To conform to the call of the world's people, the United States must cease once and for all any acts running counter to the trend of peace and participate with the Soviet Union in suspending all nuclear arms tests. Such an act will create a favorable atmosphere conducive to the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit. If the Reagan administration remains obstinate in pursuing its political policy of continuing the arms race, it will certainly be condemned more strongly by all the peace-loving countries, including the American people.

DISTRICTS IN CHAMPASSAK, SARAVANE HOLD PARTY SESSIONS

BK050946 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 5 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 5 (KPL) -- Party sessions were recently organized in various districts of the southern Champassak and Saravane Provinces.

In their political reports, the party secretaries of those districts recalled the achievement obtained by the people of their localities in the cause of national defence and construction in recent years.

The session also outlined programs of actions for the coming years, particularly measures aimed at fulfilling the second five-year plan of the state.

They elected new executive committees for the new term.

DISTRICT PARTY CONFERENCE HELD IN PHONG SALY

BK061012 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 6 (KPL) -- The party committee of Bounsai District, the northern Phong Saly Province, recently convened its seventh conference. It was attended by more than 60 representatives of all party organisations in the district, and Phao Thammachai, secretary of the party committee and chairman of the adminstrative committee of the province.

The participants reviewed their activities in economic construction in their district since the last conference, and worked out a new action plan for improving the people's living standard and boosting economic development, national defence and social welfare.

The conference also elected a new executive committee of 17 members.

ALLEGED MIA REMAINS GIVEN TO U.S. EMBASSY

BK070137 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Three Laotians who were arrested in August for entering Thailand illegally have given American officials bone fragments alleged to be remains of an American serviceman, U.S. Embassy officials said Monday.

The Laotians, who were being held by police in the northeastern province of Mukdahan, also produced a "dog tag" -- or identification neck chain -- of a serviceman, an embassy official said.

The official, who declined to be named, noted that the U.S. Government does not release tag names pending positive identification. The remains, described as a handful of small bone fragments, will be sent to the U.S. Army's Central Identification Laboratory in Honolulu for analysis.

"It is a case of interest to us, yes," the embassy official said.

The Laotians were captured Aug 22 as they crossed the frontier. They told police then that they planned to sell the material, presumably to American officials, but the U.S. Government has a policy prohibiting such purchases.

Local police said the Laotians corssed the border with the help of two Thais, who were also captured. The Mukdahan provincial police held the bones and the dog tag temporarily as evidence in the illegal entry case.

An officer of the U.S. Joint Casualty Resolution Centre's Bangkok office negotiated production of the material about one week ago.

About 550 Americans were officially listed as missing in action in Laos during the Indochina war.

TWO FOREIGN JOURNALISTS RETURN FROM CAMBODIAN

BK070744 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] The two Australian and Canadian journalists who went into Kampuchea with resistance guerrillas last month and later came under fire from Vietnamese troops this morning crossed back into Thai territory, sources reported.

David Nason of the Darwin-based NORTHERN TERRITORY NEWS and Robert Karniol, a freelance reporter on assignment for the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, arrived in Bangkok at about 8 a.m. this morning.

Nason, 33, was reported to be in hospital where he was being treated for a wound under his right armpit.

Karniol, 30, carries a few scratches from barbed wire and bushes but suffers from no wounds or illness, as earlier reported. He is now said to be at an unidentified hotel.

The journalists' return to Thailand was made possible by Khmer Rouge guerrillas based opposite the Thai border village of Ban Non Sao-a, south of Aranyaprathet, military sources said.

A Khmer Rouge unit reportedly went to the rescue of the journalists who had gone into Kampuchea on September 17 with a 100-strong unit of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

The journalists and their KPNLF escorts reportedly had been pursued by the Vietnamese since an encounter on September 29 near Sisophon where Nason was wounded.

They arrived at a Khmer Rouge base near the Thai border over the weekend, either on Friday or Saturday, but were unable to cross into Thailand immediately due to landmines in the area, the sources added.

They reportedly left Kampuchean territory at about 7:00 p.m. last night to a "big send-off" from the Khmer Rouge. They arrived in Thai territory at about 1:20 a.m. this morning after swimming across a border canal and ploughing through floods.

Sources said they had been tailed by Vietnamese troops for days in what was described as a case of "real hot pursuit".

The first attack erupted near Sisophon, some 40 kilometres east of the Thai border, as the journalists and KPNLF guerrillas were trying to cross Highway 5 into a paddy field.

One source said it was not sparked by Nason's breaking cover in order to photograph a clash between Heng Samrin and Vietnamese troops, as earlier reported.

SITTHI COMMENTS ON TALKS WITH CGDK'S SON SANN

BK050836 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann met Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila in New York on 29 September. They exchanged views on matters of common concern to the two countries. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi summed up their conversation to our correspondent in front of the United Nations building:

[Begin recording] We talked about his return to Thailand on 6 October. He also talked to me about his KPNLF. I told him that we would like to see unity among the three Cambodian factions. The CGDK has won recognition from the world, and has a good reputation and ample support internationally. It causes us concern each time any of the factions quarrel among themselves. I therefore told him to take firm control over his men, telling them to strive for unity and refrain from violence. This concluded my meeting with Son Sann. By the way, he told me he would visit the site 2 camp at the border and meet with his people. He said he would make efforts to build unity among his men in accordance with what I told him. Apart from that, I told him that we would continue giving full support. However, the Cambodian people must try to help themselves. [end recording]

REPORT ON TRADE COMMITTEE TALKS WITH GDR

BK031105 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Cabinet at its meeting today acknowledged the results of the fifth meeting of the Joint Thai-GDR Trade Committee which was held on 7 August. The joint agreement on the results of the meeting can be summarized as follows:

The two delegations reviewed the trade situation between the two countries and agreed that the value of bilateral trade was still small. The two countries will make efforts to eliminate obstacles to the further expansion of trade and jointly work out measures to promote exports so as to increase the value of trade.

Both sides have exchanged lists of products they wish to trade during the period from 1986 to 1988. Thailand has offered to sell rice, corn, natural rubber and rubber products, coffee, tobacco leaf, textile products and castor oil while the GDR wants to export electricity generators, packing machines, machinery products, electric motors, and transformers to Thailand.

The GDR side has agreed to include the list of goods Thailand is offering to sell to it in the country's imports plan and is willing to consider buying Thailand's major crops such as rice, natural rubber, coffee, and corn as requested by the Thai side.

The Thai delegation was informed of the offer made by the GDR to send educational equipment, documents, and experts to provide vocational training courses here. The GDR requested that Thai government agencies look into this matter.

In order to facilitate the expansion of bilateral trade, both sides have agreed to exchange economic, trade, and other related information through the GDR commercial counselor's office in Kuala Lumpur and the Thai commercial counselor's office in Belgrade.

The GDR delegation asked the Thai side to allow GDR businessmen to live and work together with the Thai private sector in Thailand. The Thai delegation agreed to accommodate GDR businessmen as it deems appropriate. [passage omitted]

THAILAND, POLAND SIGN TRADE MEMORANDUM

BK040100 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Oct 86 p 11

[Text] Thailand and Poland yesterday signed a Memorandum of Understanding which called for the expansion of bilateral trade volume to reach U.S. $50 million in 1988.

The agreement was signed by Deputy Commerce Minister Prachuap Chaiyasan representing the Thai Government and Poland's Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Januez Balaewski.

The signing of the memorandum at the Commerce Ministry took place after the three-day meeting of the joint trade committee which ended yesterday. The meeting was the first ever between the two countries and the next meeting will be held in Poland.

Last year, the combined two-way trade volume totalled 424.75 million baht, with Thailand registering about 7.61 million baht trade surplus with Poland. This country exported about 216.09 million baht worth of goods to Poland and imported about 208.48 million baht worth from that country.

In the memorandum, Thailand proposes to sell to Poland rubber, rice, maize, tapioca products, textiles, fishmeal, fruit and canned food, while that country offers to sell its machinery, fishing vessels, electricity generators and scientific and chemical products.

But the memorandum does not specifiy the purchase volume to be made by each side.

The Polish delegates also expressed interest in Thailand's proposal for countertrade of Thai fluoride with Polish hot-rolled coin.

Meanwhile, Poland urged Thailand to import more Polish products in return for its imports of about $17-18 million worth of tin from Thailand Smelting & Refinery Co. (Thaisarco).

The Polish authorities also pledged to encourage that country's more than 400 international trading firms to buy tin directly from Thaisarco.

Abut four to five years ago, Thaisarco had approached Poland to buy tin directly from the company.

RADIO COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH EAST EUROPE

BK061011 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Oct 86

["News in Perspective" Feature]

[Text] Faced with heavy protectionism in major trading partners, Thailand is heading toward increasing trade with East European bloc. The prospects are considered bright. The Business Economics Department said that Thailand needed are [as heard] more information about those countries which can be obtained only by sending more trade missions to contact them.

During the last 3 years, trading value between Thailand and the East European bloc rose 4 times from 1,300 million baht to 5,900 million baht. But this amount is still considered low. It is only 1.33 percent of the country's total trading value per year. Most of the time, Thailand has suffered trade deficit with theses countries since Thailand has to face major obstacles including some trading regulations stipulated by the governments of East European countries. The (?first trend of improvement) was the amount of trade deficit with these countries declining gradually.

The department said that there is still plenty of room for exporting more to those countries, and the products which are good prospects there are rubber and rubber products, tapioca pellets, coffee, canned pineapple, canned fish, leather products, shoes, and textiles. It said what Thailand will have to do is to send more trade missions to these countries so as to know what kinds of the trade regulations with respect to imports and markets they have so that Thai exporters can penetrate further into these markets. It pointed out that Thailand needed to build up good relations with these countries and when it sends trade missions to these countries, they will have a chance to meet with high-ranking officials of their governments who have authority to make the decision to buy.

LEADERS GREET GDR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

OW062100 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 6 -- Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent their warmest greetings to their counterparts in the German Democratic Republic on the 37th national day of the GDR (Oct. 7).

The message is jointly sent by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber. It says:

"Over the past 37 years, promoting the German working class's revolutionary tradition, closely uniting and cooperating in all fields with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the working class and people in the German Democratic Republic have achieved many great achievements in the construction of the GDR, the first worker-peasant state in Germany, and in transforming the GDR into a socialist country stable politically and strong economically, with a high prestige in the international scene, thus actively contributing to strenthening the socialist community and to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"We are firmly confident that the fraternal friendship and the comprehensive cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples will be constantly consolidated and developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the treaty for friendship and cooperation between the two countries".

SOCIALIST BLOC CUSTOMS CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

OW070741 Hanoi VNA in English 0659 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 7 -- The 27th annual conference of the leaders of socialist countries' customs offices concluded in Ho Chi Minh City on October 5 after six days' sitting. The participants heard and discussed reports and speeches on diversified activities of the socialist customs offices as well as exchanged experiences in this field. The 28th conference will be held in Mongolia next year.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO HELP TRAIN FACTORY WORKERS

OW032108 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 3 -- A protocol on the training of Vietnamese workers at Czechoslovak factories in 1987 was signed on Sept. 29 in Prague, according to the Czechoslovak News Agency CTK. The signing took place after talks between M. Boda, Czechoslovak minister of labour and social affairs, and Nguyen Honglong, head of the Vietnamese General Department of Job Training. The two sides highly appreciated the results of the implementation of the intergovernmental treaty signed in Czechoslovakia concerning the assistance in the training of Vietnamese workers in Czechoslovakia. They also discussed plans for future Czechoslovakia-Vietnam cooperation.

VNA CITES NHAN DAN ON GANDHI MURDER ATTEMPTS

OW040903 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 4 -- The national daily NHAN DAN today expresses the Vietnamese people's high indignation at the recent attempt on Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's life, terming it a "cowardly act".

"The forces hostile to India have resorted to numerous ways and means to make India depart from the course it has chosen. They hope to see an India in turmoil, weakened and divided. However, the situation in India has not evolved as they had expected. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian people have in the past two years defeated all attempts of the enemy and have striven ever harder for a secure, prosperous and united India".

NHAN DAN stresses: "The Vietnamese people are confident that the great Indian people uniting around Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's leadership will overcome all difficulties and obstacles and will vigorously enhance their noble cause for the happiness and prosperity of the Indian nation, for peace, security and cooperation in South Asia, Asia and the rest of the world".

RADIO COMMENTARY CRITICIZES ASEAN SUPPORT OF POL POT

BK031351 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "Dialogue Is Better Than Confrontation"]

[Text] Certain leaders of ASEAN countries are having words and deeds that do not conform to reality and [that are] to the detriment to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

At an official meeting in New York, ASEAN foreign ministers discussed their continued recognition of the Pol Pot genocidal clique at the United Nations. At this forum, they also slanderously charge Vietnam with violating Thai territory. They tried to publicize the Khmer reactionary remnants with fabricated reports on activities of the reactionaries inside the Kampuchean territory. However, no one can deny the fact that while ASEAN chimes in with the Bangkok charges of Vietnamese intrusion into Thailand, over the past few weeks Thai planes and weapons on dozens of occasions violated the Kampuchean airspace and waters. In a more dangerous move, Thai aircraft, artillery, and infantry supported the Khmer reactionaries; intrusions into the Kampuchean territory. On 23 September a platoon of Thai infantry and a group of Khmer reactionaries, under air and artillery cover, infiltrated into the Height 537 northwest of Ampil in the Kampuchean Provice of Battambang, close to the Thai border.

By slandering Vietnam, several leaders of the ASEAN countries hope to cover up their hostile policy toward Kampuchea and other Indochinese countries. They also hope to sidetrack the attention of the public now demanding that the Pol Pot clique be eliminated politically and militarily. They tried to help the Pol Pot clique continue their illegal occupation of the Kampchea seat at the United Nations.

Over the past 8 years, under the new regime elected by the people, Kampuchea has been really reviving. With their efforts plus the wide support from peace- and justice-loving people and international assistance, including humanitarian assistance of UN organizations, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is firmly advancing forward and in firm control of the country.

The government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the only genuine representative of the Kampuchean people. Many foreigners who visited Kampuchea have recognized this reality and affirmed that it is high time to oust the Pol Pot clique from the UN seat that they usurped with the support from forces hostile to the Kampuchean people.

Those ASEAN leaders proposing this tenancy will certainly come under public fire. With a high sense of responsibility and goodwill for peace, the 13th foreign ministerial conference of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea held in Hanoi recently declared that its various parties are agreed on the two fundamental issues, namely the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and the removal of the Pol Pot clique. It is possible from the present to start talks on the plan for the implementation of these two-fold so as to reach a political solution on the Kampuchean question and that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The three Indochinese countries are ready to discuss with all parties with a view to achieving an early political solution. The three Indochinese countries declared that while awaiting a political solution, the annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea will continue and the total withdrawal will be completed by 1990 as previously stated. Of course, realistically-minded people would agree that the Indochinese countries had made a reasonable proposal that would greatly contribute to purifying the situation in Southeast Asia, Asia and the Pacific. Vietnam always wants that this proposal will be responded. Dialogue is better than confrontation.

ARMY UNIT CULTIVATES GOOD RELATIONS WITH LAOS

BK051455 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Essay by (Phi Sau): "The Party Organization of the F-23 Army Volunteer Group Has Guided Its Unit in Satisfactorily Implementing Uncle Ho's Advice That Helping One's Friends Amounts to Helping Oneself"]

[Text] Since its founding, the F-23 Infantry Group has been constantly operating in various battlefields — Tri Thien, Central Highlands, the [former] 5th Region, and central and lower Laos. The group has scored many achievements and has been awarded the VPA hero title by the party and the state. During its course of action full of hardships and rigors, cadres and combatants of the group have overcome numerous difficulties and ordeals and have earned for themselves a glorious reputation, enjoying the trust of friends and affection of the people and fighting victoriously whenever required.

Since 1977, under the Vietnamese-Lao Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the group has had the honor of receiving an international mandate of returning to operate in the familiar central and lower Lao battlefields. Over the past 10 years, with its abundant experience, the unit party committee has concentrated its leadership efforts on implementing the central political task of helping the friendly country become stronger in all respects. It has developed its bonds and solidarity with and loyalty to the friendly side, trying to help each other move forward to fulfill their missions.

A resolution of the group party committee clearly affirms that all missions, whether major or minor, cannot be fulfilled without the assistance of the party organization, administration, and people of the friendly country concerned.

From this starting point, the command committee and staff organ of the group in their annual planning have concentrated on guiding and teaching their cadres and combatants how to realize the unit's glorious duty of contributing to enhancing the special friendly and solidarity between Vietnam and Laos. So far, there are many cadres who have served more than 15 years with their unit and on the battlefield in the friendly country. Many units and comrades have been regarded by the local party organization and administration as belonging to them.

At the group's recent third party organization congress, the party organization profoundly reviewed its leadership for implementing the political task and pointed out things which had been done satisfactorily or unsatisfactorily in unit building and in relations with the friendly country.

The party organization concentrated on discussing its political tasks which consist chiefly of maintaining constant cooperation with the friendly country and joining it in propagating and motivating the masses to build the revolutionary strength, the administration, and the armed forces; remaining combat ready; persuading misguided persons who are following the enemy to return to the people; and protecting the fraternal Lao people's peaceful working life. These are heavy, complex, and difficult tasks which require that every combatant have -- in addition to an undaunted spirit and courage to fight and sacrifice -- knowledge of the culture, social welfare, economy, lifestyle, and financial management and how to speak and read the friendly language so that they can communicate, understand the policies and lines of our party and state as well as those of the friendly party and state, and understand the customs and traditions of the people in localities where they are stationed. Determined to work while studying, to develop close bonds and solidarity with the friendly people, to learn from the friendly people, and to join them in carrying out common duties, various detachments of the group have performed their missions with increasing successes.

From 1981 to 1985, especially during the period 1984-85, the unit helped the friendly side train and turn out 2,346 grass-roots level cadres, recruit an additional 283 guerrilla members, and joined with the local people in persuading more than 1,100 enemy followers to return to their native places, bringing with them hundreds of weapons. The group also helped the friendly side build a number of projects such as irrigation works, public health stations, and schools, and spread propaganda on the policies and lines of the LPRP among tens of thousands of peole.

In various key areas under the unit's control, political security has been firmly maintained and the administration in various hamlets and villages has been further consolidated. In many localities, the local armed forces have been able to shoulder the task of safeguarding their homeland. The masses' revolutionary movement has developed and has made considerable progress. Wherever they are stationed, units of the group have maintained regular and close contact with the relevant local party organization and people of the friendly country in order to ask for constructive advice. All cases of breach of discipline committed by the troops have been promptly dealt with and those involved have sincerely admitted their faults before the friendly people.

The party organizations and administrations concerned and the Lao people of various nationalities also regard members of the Vietnamese army volunteer unit as their own sons and brothers. Sentiments have become much closer while mutual assistance has become ever more effective.

Localities have constantly helped the unit grasp the enemy's sabotage activities and the general situation in the area. There have been joint meetings where situations are reported and activities are coordinated. The people have provided the troops with land for cultivation and wood for building construction as required. The province [not specified] has helped the group install high-voltage power lines at a number of its subordinate units.

There have been countless emotional experiences of Vietnamese-Lao solidarity. During a troop movement conducted by Group 19 covering a distance of more than 250 km, the friendly side provided it with almost all the necessary means of transportation and cut and processed more than 100 cubic meters of wood to help the troops build shelters. Obviously, the unit could not have fulfilled its mission had it not been for the help of the friendly side.

Based on what has been achieved and on those fields in which they are still weak, the party organization and the cadres and combatants of the F-23 Group are, with a new determination, launching within the group a movement to learn how to speak and write the language and to understand the policies and line of the Lao party and state. Within 2 years from now, the group will join with the friendly side in having each company build a hamlet or a village into a steadfast unit while each basic unit builds 1 or 2 villages into a model with relatively good revolutionary movements. The group is determined to make itself comprehensively steadfast in order to fulfill the glorious international mandate assigned it by the party and state.

NHAN DAN ON TECHNICAL SUPPLIES FOR WINTER PLANTING

BK031710 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Sep 86

[30 September NHAN DAN editorial: "Provide Technical Supplies for Winter-Spring Planting"]

[Text] Agricultural materials, particularly fertilizer, insecticide, electricity, gasoline, and oil constitute important material factors in agricultural production. Agricultural production is characterized by its seasonal nature and is a biological economic-technical sector.

In order to fulfill an agricultural production plan in accordance with a technical program, we are required not only to ensure adequate material supplies but also to make sure that the supplies are available when and as needed. Requirements for the supply of materials for the winter-spring planting season must be carried out more strictly. This is because the winter-spring planting season consists of many plantings -- winter, spring, and winter-spring crops -- involving many plants such as rice, industrial, vegetable, and subsidiary food crops. Crops planted during this sowing season usually yield a higher output and therefore need more intensive cultivation efforts.

As the source of state supplies is still limited, localities must take the initiative in supplying themselves with locally available materials. Localities and agricultural production establishments must be clearly informed by the responsible sectors at the central level as to how many and what kinds of materials will be provided from now until the end of the year so these localities and establishments can manage to find and acquire other materials needed for production.

We must revive efforts to produce green manure, duckweeds, and animal manure in order to increase the source of organic fertilizer for intensive crop cultivation.

We must use various kinds of herbally-based chemicals and rudimentary measures to prevent and eradicate harmful insects in order to make up for the shortage of inorganic fertilizer and chemical pesticide. Meanwhile, we must prepare the conditions for fulfilling winter-spring crop production plans in the event there is a shortage of electricity, gasoline, or oil.

Using inorganic fertilizer thriftily and rationally in conjunction with efforts to use organic fertilizer and carry out insect prevention and eradication activities with the use of various combined measures should be regarded not only as necessary while the supply of chemical fertilizer is inadequate but as a basic, long-term, and progressive work method. This is an important way to practice thrift in production, increase crop output, and protect plants while protecting the fertility of the soil and maintaining and improving product quality.

Lessons learned by various agricultural cooperatives which suffered a sharp drop in rice output during the previous winter-spring planting season show that in addition to unfavorable weather conditions and increasing insect infestation, the reason for reduced output was that technical programs unsuitable to weather conditions were put into practice. In particular, nitrogen fertilizer was applied unevenly and at the wrong time.

Experiences in the previous winter-spring planting season in preventing and eradicating harmful insects show that, where chemical fertilizers were relied upon, localities failed to pay attention to using herbally-based insecticides and adopting basic preventive methods. Thay is why efforts were slow in preventing harmful insects from spreading to and ravaging large areas, resulting in a serious drop in output and yields of rice and subsidiary food crops.

Along with efforts to make full use of the materials available in various localities and establishments for intensive crop cultivation, ensuring the supply of certain amounts of fertilizer and insecticide is very important. In recent years, the country as a whole has shown some progress in the supply of electricity, chemical fertilizer, insecticide, and tractors for agricultural production. However, numerous shortcomings still persist. Too many supply organs handle the same agricultural materials. Supply procedures are irrational and create inconveniences and disadvantages to establishments.

What is serious is that the misappropriation of materials and the sale of those materials to persons who are not entitled to them in order to benefit from price differences continues to be prevalent in many areas.

In providing materials to agriculture, we must show that agriculture truly is the most important front. Beginning with this winter-spring season, we must shape new ways of providing materials and must work out a plan to prepare adequate materials for the coming season. We must invest and provide materials in advance, sign agreements before the season begins, ensure that materials reach establishments when and as they are needed, and renovate supply methods to ensure that materials are brought to establishments and producers by the shortest, fastest, thriftiest, and most convenient way and in accordance with prescribed state prices.

We must unreservedly eradicate corruption, theft, and the smuggling of state-owned marketable materials into the free market and must unreservedly punish those involved in the speculation and smuggling of state-owned marketable materials.

Making full use of all available materials belonging to various establishments and localities in the country, taking the initiative in creating more sources of materials for agricultural production, renovating the supply network from the central down to grass-roots levels, and using agricultural materials thriftly, rationally, and effectively are important tasks to carry out which can contribute to making the winter-spring planting season a success.

VO VAN KIET ATTENDS PROVINCIAL PRODUCTION CONFERENCE

BK041102 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers on 24, 26, and 30 September chaired a conference to discuss and approve plans for developing and distributing the production forces of Lam Dong, Ha Bac, and Lang Son Provinces.

The formulation and approval of these plans have been jointly done by various sectors concerned. These included plans on building economic structure, designing tasks for the provincial 5-year socioeconomic development program, and accelerating tasks for 1987 and the 1986-90 period.

Comrade Vo Van Kiet, on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, officially approved the plans of these three provinces and urged them to use these plans as scientific documents for formulating the 1987 and 1986-90 plans as well as for preparation of the coming provincial party organization congresses.

AIR FORCE PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONGRESS

BK041521 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Station correspondent Khanh Van's report on the Air Force's Party Organization Congress]

[Text] The party organization congress of the people's Air Force delegates has recently concluded. The 227 comrades who represented more than 10,000 party members in the party organization, demonstrated their high sense of responsibility in discussing the affairs of the party, the state, and the people in their tasks of defending the country's airspace. Their concern was voiced in every word of their statements. Everyone wished to make some heartfelt contribution toward stabilizing the situation in the country, making the people happy, and increasingly strengthening the party in order to preserve the people's confidence and love in the face of all ordeals.

I again met at this congress Air Force combatants who are totally loyal to the people and the country. Not long ago, flying high in the clouds they frightened U.S. pilots who were afraid of being burned alive in our homeland's airspace. But today, Can Hanh, Pham Thanh Ngan, Dao Dinh Luyen, Pham Tuan, Nguyen Hong Nghi, and Nhuyen Dinh Khoa in the congress Presidium together with Comrades Nguyen Van Bay, Nguyen Van Nghia, Nguyen Van Cuc, Le Khuong, and Au Van Hung, all looked very kind. With emotion, I listened to and treasured the views of Pham Thanh Ngan and Nguyen Dinh Khoa. They both talked about the rice plants of agricultural cooperative members. They voiced their concern over ways to get enough nitrogenous, phosphate, and potash fertilizers, insecticides, and electricity for pumping stations so that the channelling of water into ricefields to fight drought would never be delayed.

Uncle Ho's earnest desire was that all the people would get enough food, clothing, and education. The congress participants recalled Uncle Ho's desire and put forth many measures to overcome difficulities in social life. Those Air Force combatants used to fly high in the immense sky, but now their hearts are with the ricefields; they think of agriculture and how to make it really the foremost battlefront.

I reckoned that of the 30 pilots attending this congress more than 20 formerly fought the enemy and downed 70 enemy aircraft of various types. They came to the congress not only with their exploits but also with the heavy duty of high-ranking command officers to defend the fatherland's airspace. For 2 days state and party affairs were discussed and enlivened ideas of experts who have just returned from various production battlefronts.

Life always influences the thinking of each party member regardless of his fields. When confidence still prevails and shines, every sincere cause of concern and every vital petition is the loftiest symbol of loyalty steadily directed toward the party's great cause. It is imperative to renovate thinking, mainly economic thinking. Nevertheless, renovation must follow the revolution and science in order to comply with the objective law and not to impose subjective law on oneself. This is the view adopted nearly unanimously by many comrades. On this basis, the Air Force's party organization congress contributed its profound and specific comments to the political report of the party Central Committee.

The Air Force's tasks were then discussed for 2 days. Although time was limited, military knowledge and realistic performances were tightly screened and condensed into 15-20 minute statements. They clearly indicated that the Air Force party organization congress was a congress of loyal people who thoroughly know their tasks and all aspects of combat and combat preparedness, as when they discussed and estimated the enemy situation and analyzed all conditions and circumstances in order to formulate tactics and various strict regulations on combat readiness.

Because the enemy is very close, combat readiness of the Air Force is a race against time and only in this way can victory be expected. This is a requirement that calls for the Air Force party organization to tae the lead in uniformly ensuring all aspects of the struggle to surge forward and achieve the highest quality and effectiveness in training and combat in order not to be a victim of a surprise attack due to a lack of a sense of responsibility. Such views and concern over the duty of defending the country's airspace were condensed and presented to the congress.

In discussing the party development tasks, all the delegates expressed their desire that the 10,000 members in the party organization should be shining examples and that basic cadres should be truly steady and not deviate, not even by a millimeter. They must be firmly confident and orient themselves accurately just like the jet pilots who fly patrol sorties along the border, because if they deviate by even a millimiter, they will fly into the other country's airspace.

Uncle Ho's testament was a repeatedly recalled in a respectful manner: Each cadre and party member must be truly imbued with revolutionary ethics and be a loyal servant to the people.

MY VAN DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

BK040406 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Our Voice of Vietnam correspondent has reported the following: My Van District, Hai Hung Province, has finished holding the third congress of delegates of its party organization. In a spirit of strict self-criticism and criticism, the delegates attending the congress contributed many suggestions to the draft political reports of the district, the province, and the central level. These suggestions focus on analyzing and assessing the district's strong points and weakness in implementing local political tasks and adopting targets and orientations for the coming period.

As an agricultural district, My Van has, over the past 3 years, experienced many difficulties due to heavy rains, typhoons, waterlogging, floods, and harmful diseases and insects. In the 1984 5th-month spring crop, the district's grain production volume dropped by 42 percent compared to that of 1983. Waterlogging caused by heavy rains in 1985 destroyed as many 5,785 hectares of 10th-month rice or 42 percent of the cultivated area. In the 1985 winter crop season, heavy rains also damage thousands of hectares of vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

Fully realizing that agricultural production constitutes the primary front, My Van concentrated efforts on guiding cooperatives in satisfactorily planting the 1985 spring crop. Thanks to new production orientations and the proper use of supplies and technology, My Van's 1985 spring rice output reached 42.5 quintals per hectare, a record figure. In addition, My Van also stepped up the cultivation of subsidiary food crops, especially grain and export crops in high economic value. In the 1985 winter crop season, the district's garlic acreage increased eightfold over 1982; and its spring peanut acreage by ninefold over 1982. The district has set up a zone for export agricultural production.

Nevertheless, My Van's agricultural production has over recent years been noncomprehensive, precarious, and unstable. This is due, beside objective causes -- inclement weather and the insufficient and untimely supply of electricity and fertilizer -- chiefly to shortcomings in guidance that allow the cooperatives to unwarrantedly change the seed allocation pattern and haphazardly use fertilizer, resulting in widespread outbreaks of harmful diseases and insects that destroy much of the rice crop. Moreover, the cooperatives are still inexperienced in economic management. Monoculture of rice still remains prevalent, attention is not given to subsidiary food crops, stocks of supplies and goods are nonexistent, and so forth.

In the spirit of looking squarely at and pointing out the truth, the party organization congress of My Van set forth the district's tasks and orientations up to 1988, focusing attention on the five main spearheads -- agricultural production, small industry and handicrafts, land reclamation, population planning, and export -- with efforts concentrated particularly on grain production. It is expected that by 1988 the district's grain production volume will reach 117,000 metric tons, including 104,000 metric tons of paddy and 13,000 metric tons of subsidiary foods crops equivalent to paddy, with the rice yield totaling 8 metric tons per hectare and per-capita grain production volume averaging 500 kg.

Developing the party organization's traditions of purity, firmness, and strength as well as the results of the party organization congress, My Van is guiding the cooperatives to satisfactorily plant this year's winter crops in order to score successes in all three aspects -- acreage, yield, and production volume.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE TO PUT NUCLEAR BILL BEFORE PARLIAMENT

HK070719 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 30 Sep 86 p 5

[Text] The Government's contentious anti-nuclear legislation will be back before Parliament within three weeks, the Prime Minister, Mr Lange, said yesterday.

He said the bill would return from a select committee either this week or the week immediately after next week's recess.

But he reiterated that the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Bill would possibly not be passed this year.

Parliament now has only 27 sitting days before Christmas.

Earlier this month, Mr Lange said the backlog of legislation would delay the bill, but it was not critical to rush it into law when the Government was committed to its anti-nuclear policy.

The bill was introduced last December and was referred to the Foreign Affairs and Defence Select Committee, which received more than 1200 submissions on it.

The secretary of the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone Committee, Mr Larry Ross, said the committee believed the bill should have the highest priority.

OVERSEAS TRADE MINISTER'S MOSCOW TRIP ANALYZED

HK070721 Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 27 Sep 86 p 4

[By NEW ZEALAND PRESS AGENCY staff, Leningrad]

[Text] The Minister of Overseas Trade and Marketing, Mr Moore, has left Moscow on an overnight train to Leningrad with some success behind him.

Mr Moore was able to claim a limited victory from a three-day visit to the Soviet capital when the Dairy Board chairman, Mr Jim Graham, won an agreement on consultation over purchasing.

Mr Graham said Prodintorg, the Soviet state agency which controls imports of products of animal origin, was prepared to sign an agreement saying the two countries would consult at a minimum of six-monthly intervals on acquiring New Zealand dairy products.

The agreement was somewhat less than the preferred result of a long-term agreement on sales with the Soviets but a satisfying achievement nonetheless, given the dire state of the world dairy market and increasing USSR production.

New Zealand's prospects of selling dairy products to the Soviets have slumped because of increasing domestic production and cheap European Community surpluses.

Sales there totalled $88.7 million last year, mainly milk powder and butter.

Leading Soviet officials and ministers have pressed Mr Moore to redress the 45:1 trade imbalance that runs in Wellington's favour.

"I have spent two days saying 'no' to their requests," Mr Moore said. "It would be nice if I had something to trade. I cannot trade fish, I cannot trade cars, I cannot trade energy projects."

He was referring to Soviet demands for a bigger slice of the New Zealand fisheries zone, requests for more Lada cars to be imported and favourable treatment on tenders for projects.

The minister raised the issue of a time restriction on frozen meat sent to the Soviet Union.

It has to be supplied within 90 days and New Zealand wants a 150-day restriction.

The delegation told the Soviets bluntly that their prices were too low and they were not giving New Zealand signals on what they were going to purchase.

There had been some unease in the mission about the way the visit would be perceived and presented by the Soviets, because of New Zealand's row with the United States over nuclear ship visits.

But Mr Moore noted that Radio Moscow had given a full account of his statements, including his view that the Soviet Union should keep its forces out of the South Pacific.

"I thought that politically the Soviet Union is showing great subtlety."

MURDANI URGES PRESS TO OBEY 'RULES OF THE GAME'

BK041343 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Tuesday [30 September], MERDEKA -- General L.B. Murdani, Indonesian Armed Forces commander and commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command, has admitted that a handful of dissatisfied people are cynically discrediting the government, political organizations, Golkar, and the national leadership. Their criticism has been reported by certain newspapers.

"The government is not unaware of this, but it has no strong indications to take measures. However, if they go too far, the government will certainly take action against those concerned," L.B. Murdani said in a working meeting with Parliamentary Commission I chaired by H. Manaf Lubis in Jakarta today.

A. Muis, a member of the United Development Faction, said that the criticism will affect national development and swell the number of voters refusing to cast their ballots in elections if this trend goes unchecked.

The commander also asked the press to fully understand its position and not to violate the existing rules of the game. "Please stop writing cynical articles in the mass media," the four-star general appealed.

He said that some have not yet fully understood the rules of the game. He referred, as an example, to news reports having racial overtones in East Java.

"A mob of between 200 and 500 people were about to resort to racist acts at a certain place as a result of the reports. Fortunately, we succeeded in persuading them to refer any issues to the East Java security personnel," L.B. Murdani said.

Answering a question from a member of Commission I on the Diponegoro 4th Military Region commander's recent statement suspecting communist infiltration of political organizations, the armed forces commander admitted that leftist and rightist extremists have not yet been fully eliminated in this region because they are still supported by certain groups.

However, L.B. Murdani said that the Diponegoro 4th Military Region commander's warning was clearly designed to remind the people in Central Java to further enhance vigilance and to be aware of the present trend.

On acts of terrorism in other countries, the commander said that he did not expect terrorism to spread to Indonesia. Nevertheless, if such acts do occur here, we will respond swiftly and firmly in the way that we did to the hijacking of a Woyla plane to Bangkok in 1980 [year as published]. [passage omitted]

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR VIEWS EXPULSION OF AWSJ JOURNALISTS

BK030835 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, commenting on the expulsion of two ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL, AWSJ, reporters from Malaysia, said even the United States expels foreigners. In an interview with Malaysian journalists in New York, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said by way of example that even the united States expels foreigners, including diplomats, if the Reagan Administration is not happy with their presence. He made the comment after Warren Phillips, chief executive of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, the New York publication which controls the AWSJ, called on him to talk about the Malaysian Government's action. It was incorrectly reported today that the prime minister had said that foreigners, including diplomats from the United States, would be expelled if the government felt uneasy about their presence.

Meanwhile, Wanita UMNO, the women's wing of the United Malays National Organization, has expressed regret over the action of certain quarters who write news and articles that are not true regarding the situation in Malaysia. Speaking to reporters, head of Wanita UMNO, Datin Paduka Rafidah Aziz, who is also public enterprises minister, said such writings gave a bad picture of the nation. She said such articles also gave the impression that the country was not stable and not a good place to invest. She regretted that there were also foreign writers who used Western values when writing on events in the country. As a result of their reporting, every event which took place in the country was only seen in the negative aspect.

Expulsion Extension Denied

BK040827 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0704 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 4 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL (AWSJ) correspondent Raphael Pura, whose work permit was revoked by the government recently, has failed in his bid to seek an extension to the deadline of the expulsion order served on him on arrival at the Kuala Lumpur international airport on Thursday. Pura's counsel, Muhammad Shafee Abdullah, said the Home Ministry's decision was known at about 12.45 pm Saturday.

Pura, the AWSJ's Kuala Lumpur-based Southeast Asia correspondent, has until midnight Sunday to leave the country. The other AWSJ correspondent, John Berthelesen, whose work permit was also revoked last Friday along with Pura's, has already left the country.

Meanwhile reliable sources told BERNAMA Pura and the AWSJ were seriously considering the possibility of seeking leave from the high court here for an order of certiorari to quash the two decisions. The sources said that if they resorted to this action, the application would be submitted either next Monday or Tuesday, containing more and stronger grounds than those submitted by Berthelesen. Berthelesen's application for leave to seek the quashing of the Home Ministry decision was dismissed by the high court. The supreme court will hear his appeal on Nov 3.

MAHATHIR ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN NEXT DECADE

BK060908 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Malaysia's development over the next decade will be centered on export-oriented industrialization and accelerated growth in priority industries. They will be selected on the basis of world comparative advantage, manpower development, and the acquisition of certain technological capability. The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, says Malaysia refuses to be grounded in the mediocrity of mere assembly operations. In line with this, the Malaysian workforce has improved its skills in the belief that the future lies in the greater value-added secondary and tertiary processing of raw materials and in higher-technology industries. However, he points out that Malaysia cannot achieve all these by itself. Therefore, it needs foreign investors for capital investment, technological capability, management knowhow, and entry into world market.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said this at the opening of the American International Group's investment seminar in Kuala Lumpur today. He also said Malaysia intends to further accelerate development of industries utilizing natural resources, such as rubber, timber, palm oil, tin, clay and silica. It hopes to be a leading exporter of items such as tires, precision and industrial rubber products, wood moldings, and furniture. So far, Malaysia has proven itself as a viable place for export-oriented industries. it is currently a leading exporter of manufactured goods, such as semiconductor devices, room airconditioners, and natural rubber products. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir also said Malaysia's manufacturing sector, under the current Fifth Malaysia Plan, was projected to contribute 20.5 percent through the gross domestic product, GDP, by 1990. At the same time, the share of agriculture is expected to shrink from its present 20.3 percent to 18.1 percent. This shows that Malaysia is steadily heading toward its goal of joining the breed of newly industrialized countries striving for the legitimate share of the world's economic wealth.

SINGAPORE

AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN DEFENDS SRV SATELLITE PROJECT

BK060947 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, said it would be peculiar if Australia's relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations became strained because of an Australian communications project with Vietnam. Mr Hayden was speaking following his arrival in Singapore on his way home from attending the United Nations in New York. The foreign minister said the satellite project was a commercial venture, and he pointed out that there was already a large volume of trade between ASEAN and Vietnam.

Australia's Overseas Telecommunications Commission is to build a satellite station in Ho Chi Minh City as part of an agreement to establish a direct communications link between Vietnam and Australia.

Singapore's foreign minster, Mr Dhanabalan, said last night that ASEAN would send a protest note to Australia over the satellite project. Correspondents say the project is expected to be discussed when Mr Hayden and Mr Dhanabalan confer tomorrow.

14 KILLED, 8 MISSING AFTER TROPICAL STORM

HK070705 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 7 (AFP) -- At least 14 people were killed, eight missing and more than 40,000 evacuated after a two-day tropical storm poured sheets of rain over the main Philippine island of Luzon, Red Cross officials said Tuesday. Tropical depression Oyang caused estimated damage of up to 30 million pesos (1.5 million dollars), press reports said.

Floods as deep as a person's waist closed schools and offices in Manila on Monday although life in the capital had returned to normal on Tuesday.

Ten people drowned in nearby Laguna Province when Laguna Lake, the country's largest, overflowed while another four died in Manila, Red Cross and disaster agency reports said. The National Disaster Coordinating Center reported eight people missing in the capital and nearby Cavite Province. Rising waters caused the evacuation of 43,668 people in Laguna and Manila, the Red Cross said, adding that Laguna water levels had not yet receded.

Weathermen plotted Oyang, which had maximum winds of 55 kilometres an hour (27 miles an hour) when it hit Luzon, at 260 kilometres (161 miles) north-west of Manila and heading towards the South China Sea early Tuesday.

ZUMEL COMMENTS ON STALLED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

HK070623 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[By Sigfred C. Balatan -- "Exclusive to the CHRONICLE"]

[Text] National Democratic Front [NDF] negotiator Antonio Zumel assailed the military Thursday for sowing intrigues among the ranks of the rebel leaders and creating conditions to derail the peace talks initiated by President Aquino.

Zumel made these statements in an exclusive interview with this correspondent and a foreign journalist somewhere in Metro Manila.

Political observers said Zumel's presence in Metro Manila indicated that the peace talks have not yet totally collapsed, contrary to earlier speculations that the NDF negotiators have gone back to the hills.

Responding to the allegations of a senior defense ministry official that New People's Army chief Rodolfo Salas was betrayed by his comrades, Zumel said:

"We cannot do that to a comrade who has committed his life to the national democratic movement with deep dedication and long service."

Retired Brig Gen Isidro Agunod, defense ministry assistant secretary for plans and programs, earlier said the "betrayal" resulted from a rift within the communist leadership because of Salas' "strategic error" in pursuing a boycott policy of the February snap presidential polls.

Zumel clarified that the communist leadership did not commit a "strategic error" but only a "tactical error because the issue is not a matter of principle."

Zumel likewise commented on the murder of Lt Colo Rex Baquiran whose death was being blamed on the NPA's. Honestly we don't know yet the real score. We already sent an urgent communication to our comrades in Cagayan Valley asking for an official report," Zumel said. But what I know and personally believe is that Col Baquiran is also an exdetainee and his gruesome murder is not the NPA style."

Zumel, at the same time, reiterated that the three NDF demands will top the peace talks agenda. They are:

-- The immediate release of Salas.
-- A government order to stop the military from "sabotaging the peace talks by their slanderous statements and intensified military operations."
-- Government approval in writing of the NDF proposal for safety and immunity guarantees.

ZUMEL, OCAMPO DISCUSS IMPACT OF SALAS ARREST

HK061357 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Oct 86 p 4

["My Cup of Tea" column by Ninez Cacho-Olivares: "The Second Time Around"]

[Text] There were no mountains to climb this time around -- only steps leading to an apartment that held traces of a bourgeois lifestyle. There were no cocks that crowed either, but the din of the evening traffic was just as irritating.

I asked for a gin and tonic. The NDF [National Democratic Front] negotiators, Tony Zumel, Satur and Bobby Malay-Ocampo, with whom I had an appointment for an interview of sorts, were running late. But I knew they would come. Arrangements had been threshed out in advance.

Tony sported a moustache while Satur shaved his off. And Bobby looked good in heels. We had a few drinks and reminisced about my trip to the mountains. But I was impatient and, at the first opportunity, asked them about the future of the peace talks.

"As long as the Aquino government keeps the doors open, we are willing to sit down and talk," Satur said. Tony agreed. "We are going the extra mile. If the government wants peace, we'll talk peace."

"And if the government talks war?" I asked. Tony and Satur merely shrugged their shoulders.

"What about your demands -- the conditions you imposed for the continuance of peace talks? The demand for the release of Salas, for instance? If the government fails to meet that condition, will that mean the end of the peace talks?"

The peace talks, the negotiators said, can continue. But in the interim, it will be their lawyers who will face the government panel, if the government wants to pursue the talks. Once the safety and immunity guarantees have been threshed out, the negotiators will sit down with the panel to resume talks that will focus on "substantive matters."

"It is ironic," they said. "They (the government) arrested and charged Salas. Salas was the first to respond to Aquino's call. He suggested a ceasefire, a suggestion which was unanimously supported and unilaterally decided by the collective leadership."

"Then why," I asked, "was Salas not named as part of the panel?"

"Look," Satur explained. "This panel business was the government's idea. They announced that Pepe Diokno was their representative. The organization named me as representative. They had one. We had one. Then the Aquino government named Mitra. So we had Zumel. Then they had Tito (Guingona), as a temporary replacement for Diokno. But he seems to be a permanent member of the panel. Salas was tapped as a member of the panel. Cory said she wanted the top guys in the organization involved in the peace talks. If the talks proceed, Cory will be talking to the top leaders."

The top leaders, they explained further, would necessarily have to be more deeply involved. If and when talks reach the substantive portions, "we will have to rely on subcommittee, and consultations have to go on."

I asked Tony and Satur when [as published] they didn't immediately sign the memorandum of agreement on safety and immunity guarantees. Perhaps if they did, Salas would not have been arrested.

"The memorandum agreement that was supposed to have been signed was a product of the many meetings we have had. We were not even into the ceasefire agreement yet -- the only agreement on safety and immunity guarantees. We were ready to sign that agreement. The points were already dicussed and threshed out. But what does Mitra do? He comes up with a different memorandum agreement on safety and immunity guarantees and physical centers and facilities which includes a rider saying at midnight, after the signing of this agreement, there will be automatic ceasefire. Ano ba yan? Pinaguusapan pa lang ang safety guarantees, ipapasok kaagad ang ceasefire?" [What is that? We were just talking about safety guarantees, and here they are calling ceasefire suddenly?]

But why did it take so long for both sides to draft a memo agreement on safety measures?

"Look," they said, "we submitted our proposal a long time ago. The government did not care to act on it immediately.. At saka Ninez, ang hirap na kausap si Monching [Besides, Ninez, it is difficult to talk to Mitra.] We schedule a meeting with Mitra. We rent a place for a four-hour meeting. Monching [Mitra] comes in at 10 and tells us he has to rush out in 30 minutes because he has to attend a wedding. He is the padrino [godfather]. So we tell him, okay. But forego the reception and come back for the meeting. He agrees. We wait. And wait. And wait. He doesn't show up. Does the government negotiator want to talk peace or marriage? [no closed quotes as published]

And what does the underground organization want?

"We want a comprehensive political settlement, which will include an agreement on both sides on how to resolve the long-pending problems that continue to remain unresolved. We want to define areas of agreement and bring out the contradictions. We want to be heard. We want the government to listen to the left. What does the government want? Only a ceasefire? A ceasefire does not resolve the old problems."

So what next? I asked them.

"As we said, as long as the government keeps the doors open for talks, we are willing to talk. The talks will continue. It will be our lawyers who will meet the panel to discuss and agree on the original memorandum on safety and immunity guarantees. After that is done, we can begin to talk ceasefire."

Is peace still a theoretical possibility? I thought to ask. But they were already gone, as quickly as they came.

Commander Dante Comments

HK061127 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Former NPA leader Commander Dante stated that the success of the peace talks between the government and the National Democratic Front depends on the release of Rodolfo Salas, alias Commander Bilog. Commander Dante, or Bernabe Buscayno, made the remarks at a forum held in Baguio City. At the sme time, Commander Dante stressed that he believes in the sincerity of President Corazon Aquino's efforts to attain peace in the country. He added that the other issues that should be included in the peace talks are [words indistinct] and the registration of the Communist Party of the Philippines so that it may take part in elections as well as the expansion of the people's democratic rights.

MINDANAO NPA SAID WILLING TO STOP HOSTILITIES

HK061405 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 6 Oct 86 p 8

[By correspondent Casiano Navarro, Jr]

[Text] Cagayan de Oro City -- The north central Mindanao leadership of the National Democratic Front (NDF), political arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP], has announced the willingness of the New People's Army to stop hostilities but added that "the military should the [as published] same."

Misamis Oriental Governor-designate Vicente Y. Emano was informed last week of the willingness of the rebels to stop their armed operations in a handwritten letter sent by George Madlos, secretary of the CPP's regional party committee in northern and central Mindanao.

It was recalled that some time last July, Brig. Gen. Mariano P. Adalem, chief of the Regional Unified Command 10, declared a 10-day ceasefire in northern Mindanao to allow Emano and the rebel leaders to hold peace dialogues in an undisclosed village in Misamis Oriental.

The negotiation was stopped when on the sixth of [as published] the dialogue, NPA members started moving out, claiming that the military has started deployment of troops which "were trying to encircle us."

The situtation was aggravated when a foreign correspondent interviewed Emano. The correspondent, according to Emano, was tagged by the military as "a communist."

In a dialogue aired over Radyo ng Bayan here, Emano disclosed to Adalem his receipt of Madlos' letter which stated that the NPA cannot accept the demand to lay down their arms as a pre-condition to the holding talks on a ceasefire.

During the dialogue, Emano and Adalem agreed that the governor continue the negotiation with the rebels for a ceasefire. The two also agreed that any agreement entered into between the military and the rebels should be in writing.

ILOCOS MILITARY SEEKS CPLA HELP AGAINST NPA

HK061503 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Oct 86 p 14

[Text] Baguio City -- The military in Ilocos region hopes that the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA) headed by Fr. Conrado Balweg would join the military in an offensive against the New People's Army in the region, particularly in the Cordilleras.

Brig. Gen. Jesus de la Cruz, chief of region 1 unified command, said in a press conference here last Thursday that he would be "happy" if a joint operation between CPLA and the military will take place.

A joint operation would have serious effects on the NPA, because CPLA members were former NPA members who would know more about the movements of the insurgents in the Cordilleras.

A joint operation is possible only if the "members of the CPLA actually mingled with the military before the ceasefire was negotiated between Balweg and President Corazon C. Aquino recently," he said.

De la Cruz added that "recognition signals between the CPLA and military are currently being worked out."

Meanwhile, soldiers still loyal to deposed President Marcos are a threat to the peace and order situation in the Ilocos region, despite the recent surrender of some 120 loyalist soldiers.

This was the assessment of regional unified command 1 chief Gen. Jesus de la Cruz during a press conference here last week.

De la Cruz said some 30 loyalist soldiers are still causing social disturbances in the region through such criminal activities as robberies and carnapping. These soldiers are now being tracked down by the military.

De la Cruz revealed that in Laoag City last Wednesday, 120 loyalist soldiers, who went on AWOL (absent without leave) after the revolution, surrendered to the military. They however did not give up their firearms.

De la Cruz said he would accommodate the remaining loyalist soldiers back into the military's fold provided they are willing to serve the Republic again.

RAMOS CLAIMS DEFENSE SPENDING LOWEST IN ASEAN

HK061459 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Oct 86 p 16

[Excerpts] The Philippines has the lowest military expenditures per capita income among member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations with each Filipino spending about $9 compared to Brunei's $1,413.

Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos said oil-rich Indonesia, which has about 600,000-strong standing army, the second biggest among ASEAN countries, is spending $14 per capita for defense, or roughly more than 1.5 time than the amount the Philippines is spending.

Thailand shells out $26 per capita every year, or about 11 [as published] times more than the Philippines does, Ramos said.

He said Malaysia spends $101 every year for every soldier, while Singapore spends $452 or about 48 times more than their Filipino counterpart is spending.

Brunei, although a small country but one of the richest in the world in terms of per capita income, allocates for defense 157 times more than the Philippines does, or about $1,413 per year for each soldier, Ramos said.

Based on these figures, "there is no truth that the Philippines is a militarized country" as some would like to project it to be, Ramos said.

In terms of defense spending, "the Philippines is among the lowest in the Asian region as well as in Southeast Asia itself, in terms of the number of soldiers in relation to the population of that country." Ramos added. [passage omitted]

With a 257,000-strong Armed Forces, the Philippines has a ratio of one soldier for every 351 Filipinos, Ramos said.

Thailand enjoys a more favorable ratio with one Thai trooper for every 217 citizens. Malaysia has one soldier for every 148 Malaysians.

Ramos said the Philippines spends only about 1.28 percent of its gross national product (GNP), while other countries spend as much as 5 percent to 8 percent of their GNP.

He did not give the military budget figures.

In the case of Japan, the Japanese spend only 1 percent of theeir GNP but it is a rich country, thus its defense budget runs into billions of dollars, he said.

For 1986, the Philippines allocates roughly 13 percent of its budget for defense, down by 2 percent compared to the average 15 percent during the past 15 years, Ramos said.

He said other nations allocate 18 percent to 25 percent of their national budget for military spending.

RAMOS ORDERS PROBE OF COLONEL'S PROTEST ACTION

HK070505 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 5 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] General Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, yesterday directed Maj. Gen. Renato S. de Villa, PC [Philippine Constabulary] and INP [Integrated National Police] chief, to investigate the reported protest action of Lt. Col. Tiburcio Fusillero in Cebu City where he is presently under house arrest.

Fusillero, former PC commander of Negros Oriental, charged with assaulting a human rights lawyer, was reported the other day as agitating for the formation of a political party "which will draw its members from the military and from the civilians sympathetic to its cause."

The reported move was allegedly prompted by a statement said to be attributed [to] President Aquino.

"We simply cannot understand why our very own commander-in-chief would say the Communist-led NPA is only fighting the military and not the government," Fusillero was alleged to have asked.

The same report said some soldiers allegedly ripped off from the uniforms the flag patches, the military symbol of the February Revolution, to show sympathy to Fusillero's cause.

105 FORMER PSC SOLDIERS REJOIN ARMED FORCES

HK070503 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Oct 86 p 8

[By Jun R. Guiang]

[Excerpt] Laoag City -- One-hundred-five military men who were members of the defunct Presidential Security Command (PSC) have rejoined the Armed Forces, acting Ilocos Norte Gov. Castor Raval reported.

Raval said the former PSC soldiers were accepted by military and civilian authorities during a ceremony held in front of the provincial capital here last Wednesday.

The group, which got the misnomer "Lost Command" because the members apparently went into hiding after the February revolution, were enlisted men of the Constabulary, Marines, Army and Air Force.

They were received by Regional Unified Command 1 Commander Brig. Gen. Jesus de la Cruz, 3/5 Army infantry brigade commander Col. Roman Gavino Jr., provincial Constabulary commander Col. Everlino Nartatez, and Governor Raval.

The returnees took their oath of allegiance to the Freedom Constitution before General De la Cruz who represented Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos in the rites. [passage omitted]

DAVAO RALLIES CRITICIZE MILITARY OPERATIONS

HK070450 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 23 Sep 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] The making of the new Constitution, ceasefire and militarization were the major agenda in three 25,000-strong September 21 rallies held here and Davao del Sur and Davao del Norte provincial centers.

In Tagum, Davao del Norte some 5,000 joined the "Martsa sa Kalinaw" (Peace March) urging for ceasefire "to give peace a chance." Chanting "ceasefire! ceasefire!" the marchers also sought an end to military operations in the countryside and justice to victims of human rights violations. They specifically called for indemnification of arson victims in (sitio) Mobing, San Vicente town.

Last August 29, 12 houses were burned in Mobing allegedly by the Scout Rangers following their encounter with the guerrilla New People's Army. Fifteen Scout Rangers and two NPA's died.

"The people in the hinterlands have lost confidence with the military," the farmer speaker said. He claimed his brother, a barangay captain was "brutally killed" by the military. He refused to give his name for security reasons.

Invoking the use of peaceful means to attain peace, OIC [Officer in Charge]-Governor Prospero Amatong pleaded for patience to the rallyists. He said there was a time when peace was at hand. But he added, some forces broke it.

Meanwhile here in Davao City, some 10,000 protestors from three different points coverged at the city's main square, near the city hall at around 2 p.m.

Kagawad Luz Ilagan exhorted that people must be vigilant over the drafting of the new Charter. "Our future is at stake," she said emphasizing that the new Constitution should be "democratic and nationalist," to truly represent the people's interests.

Lawyers Beethoven Orcullo and Marcos Risonar who led the Partido ng Bayan [People's Party] delegation denounced the interventionist policies of the United States.

Nester Medel, chairman of the urban poor's Alyansa Batok sa Kawad-on (Albaka) [Alliance Against Disappearances] assailed the Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command] for its alleged zoning or dragnet operations at Agdao.

Medel said the Metrodiscom put up detachments in Albaka areas. "Since then, antisocial activities have became rampant," he further alleged.

"The military undermined President Aquino's call for reconciliation and ceasefire," Medel stressed.

Over at Davao del Sur, some 10,000 trooped to Sulop town to protest against ongoing military operations in the said town. It was learned that at least five barangays of Sulop out of 25 were totally abandoned after several killings. Bayan-Davao del Sur Chairman Merlin Bello said witnesses alleged the 46th Infantry Battalion and Tadtad fanatics perpetrated the atrocities.

The September 21 protesters demanded, among others the following:

-- The resignation of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos;
-- The abolition of the Civilian Home Defense Force;
-- Removal of the United States military bases;
-- Justice for all victims of militarization and counter insurgency operations; as well as speedy investigation of human rights violations cases;
-- Nationalization of basic industries;
-- Genuine land reform.

The rallies ended peacefully.

ECONOMY 'FAVORED' BY U.S. SANCTIONS ON S. AFRICA

HK030916 Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 3 (AFP) -- The Philippines, still smarting from the U.S. Senate's rejection of a 800 million-dollar aid package for Manila, Friday welcomed the U.S. Congress' approval of ecoomic sanctions against South Africa. "We would definitely be favored by a shift," Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Rora Tolentino told Agence France-Presse, referring to the U.S. ban on Pretoria's agricultural products which would result in a bigger sugar quota for Manila.

Washington currently imports 167,000 tonnes of sugar a year from the Philippines. Congress's approval of the sanctions would raise Manila's U.S. sugar quota to about 206,000 tonnes. The 39,000 additional tonnes would come from Pretoria's 2.3 percent U.S. quota which would be transferred to the Philippines.

Philippine officials however had earlier expressed their desire to obtain the sugar quota allocations for Canada and Australia. Canada, they claimed, does not even produce sugar but is a mere trader.

Richard Lugar, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, last month visited Manila and Negros Island, the seat of the Philippines' ailing sugar industry, and pledged to work for a bigger Philippine sugar quota on the U.S. market. Hunger and unemployment stalks the central island due to high production costs, low world prices and competition from other sugar substitutes.

Higher U.S. quotas for Philippine products were among the objects of Mrs Aquino's nine-day trip to the United States last month.

AQUINO 'PLEASED' WITH U.S. SENATE AID VOTE

HK040926 Hong Kong AFP in English 0925 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 4 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino said Saturday she was "certainly pleased" with the U.S. Senate's approval of an additional 200 million dollars in economic aid to the Philippines and thanked the U.S. Congress and Americans.

"I am certainly pleased that the U.S Senate has just approved the amount of 200 million dollars in supplementary economic aid to the Philippine Government in 1987," she said in a brief statement.

"While I do reiterate my appreciation to both houses of U.S. Congress for the aid, I must also thank the American people who during my recent visit to the United States welcomed me with open arms.

"The Filipino people and myself remain highly elated and moved by their welcome," she added.

The Senate, following two rejections, voted 82-14 Friday to approve the economic aid. The funds were approved by the House of Representatives last month after Mrs Aquino made an emotional address to a joint session of congress.

The prior rejections of the aid measure by the U.S. Senate had stung some Aquino advisers, with close aide Rene Saguisag saying Manila "will remember those who were nice to us" when the stay of two large U.S. military bases in the Philippines came into question in the future.

Aquino To Visit Japan

HK060609 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino is scheduled to visit Japan from November 11 to 13. This will be her first trip to Japan since she became president. Her trip is expected to be similar to her 9-day visit to the United States last month. The president is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other top Japanese Government officials.

COMELEC RECOMMENDS HOLDING PLEBISCITE 23 JAN

HK061131 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] today recommended the holding of a plebiscite for the new constitution on 23 January 1987. According to Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, the Comelec also suggested a complete re-registration of voters on 22, 23, 29, and 30 November.

Earlier, a group of cabinet members met with President Aquino and proposed holding national and local elections simultaneously in May next year.

Meanwhile, in Massachusetts, Vice President Salvador Laurel said he favors holding a plebiscite to decide on the retention of U.S. military bases in the Philippines. Laurel was speaking at the opening session of a 3-day conference on the Philippines at the Fletcher School of Law and Government at Tufts University. According to him, groups arguing for and against retaining the U.S. bases continue to claim the support of the Filipino people.

40-DAY DELAY ASKED IN AQUINO-GALMAN CASE

HK020755 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0700 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The Tanodbayan has asked the Sandiganbayan to postpone the arraignment of the accused in the Aquino-Galman case for another 40 days. The arraignment was first set for 6 October. Tanodbayan Raul Gonzales said his office needs sufficient time to complete preliminary investigations of other people involved in the case. According to him, the prosecution panel is evaluating the evidence in order to strengthen its case against the 26 original accused.

FIJI

ALTERNATE SITES FOR FRENCH NUCLEAR TESTS URGED

BK070528 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Fiji has suggested French nuclear tests should be carried out in the United States, Corsica, or mainland France rather than in the South Pacific. In a speech to the UN General Assembly, Fiji's deputy prime minister and finance minister, Mr Qionibaravi, said the countries of the South Pacific were deeply concerned that France defiantly continued its nuclear testing programs at Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia.

Mr Qionibaravi said if nuclear testing was so vital to the security interests of the Western alliance, the United States might consider allowing France to use the Nevada test site. He added that if the tests were as safe as claimed the testing could be done on the Mediterranean island of Corsica or in mainland France itself.

KIRIBATI

NO AGREEMENT ON NEW LICENSE FEE FOR USSR

BK060706 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] The Soviet Union and Kiribati have still not reached agreement on a new license fee allowing Soviet vessels to continue fishing in South Pacific island waters. The secretary of the Kiribati Department of Natural Resources and Development, Mr (Teko Takataki), says the Soviet Union is seeking to reduce the fee it pays for fishing rights. Under the existing agreement, which expires next week, Moscow pays an annual fee of $1.5 million [currency not specified]. The fee amounts to about one-fifth of the entire Kiribati budget.

Mr (Takataki) declined to say how much the Soviet Union was prepared to pay but he told REUTER news agency there was still room for agreement. Negotiations were continuing by telex with the Soviet Embassy in Canberra.

Last month, a Soviet Embassy official in Australia said Moscow would reduce the number of vessels in Kiribati waters and therefore wanted to cut back the license fee.

United States has claimed that the fishing deal is a disguised attempt by Moscow to gain a strategic foothold in the South Pacific by the Soviet Union denies this.

Vanuatu has also said it will send a delegation to Moscow this year to discuss a possible fishing agreement.

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 195 8 October 1986

JAPAN

ROK Asks for Help With Boat Seized by USSR C 1
USSR Envoy Says USSR Ready To Improve Ties C 1

NORTH KOREA

Ambassador Walker's Remarks Criticized [NODONG SINMUN 6 Oct] D 1
NODONG SINMUN on South's Attempts To Enter UN [2 Oct] D 2
Kim Il-song Receives Indian Chuche Officials D 4
CPRF Denounces Chon's Remarks on Dialogue D 4
Soldier-Builders Hold Rally for Theaters D 6
    Pak Chong-son's Speech D 7
    Yi Mu-ung's Speech D 9

SOUTH KOREA

Fishing Boat 'Taken Captive' by Soviet Warship E 1
    Diplomatic Efforts Underway E 1
'Missing' Iranian Athletes in Iraqi Consulate E 1
    Departure Attempt 'Stymied' [AFP] E 2
    Discussions With Iran, Iraq [KYODO] E 2

CAMBODIA

Bou Thang Praises Battalion for Downing Enemy Aircraft H 1
VONADK Reports Phnom Penh Grenade Attack 27 Sep H 1
VODK Notes Sihanouk's New York Arrival 27 Sep H 1
VODK: Delegation Denounces SRV Occupation at UNGA H 2

LAOS

Leaders Send National Day Greetings to GDR I 1
PASASON Views Settlement of Cambodian Issue [7 Oct] I 1

THAILAND

Sitthi, PRC UN Envoy Discuss Soviet Proposals J 1
Formal Notice Given on Refugee Camp Closing [BANGKOK POST 8 Oct] J 1
National Security Council Chief Appointed [THE NATION 8 Oct] J 1

VIETNAM

'Text' of Vo Dong Giang's Speech to General Assembly K 1
Army Volunteer Group Holds Party Congress K 6
Cu Chi District Party Organization Holds Congress [NHAN DAN 30 Sep 86] K 9
Thong Duong District Holds 19th Party Congress K 10
Phan Thiet Town Party Organization Holds Congress K 11

AUSTRALASIA

NEW ZEALAND

Minister Assesses Results of Reduced U.S. Cooperation [THE EVENING POST 3 Oct] M 1

INDONESIA

Four Former Communist Leaders Reportedly Executed [AFP] N 1
 9 Leaders Said Executed [AFP] N 1
Murdani Promotes Discipline on Armed Forces Day N 1

PHILIPPINES

NDF Says Talks Can Resume Without Salas' Release [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 7 Oct] P 1
NDF-Cebu Says Talks 'Trap' To Arrest Leaders [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 7 Oct] P 2
Buscayno Says Salas' Release Affects Peace Talks [BUSINESS DAY 7 Oct] P 2
 KMU Urges Salas' Release [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 6 Oct] P 3
Court Receives Habeas Corpus Petition on Salas [THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 4 Oct] P 4
Supreme Court Orders Military To Present Salas P 5
 Ex-Rebel To Testify [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 7 Oct] P 5
Cabinet Approves Higher AFP Budget, Rebel Probe [AFP] P 6
Enrile Calls Talks 'An Exercise in Futility' [BUSINESS DAY 7 Oct] P 7
PC, Police Ordered To Coordinate With Military [MANILA BULLETIN 7 Oct] P 8
NAFP Releases List of Reassigned Senior Officers [THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 6 Oct] P 8
Army Vows To Honor Cease-fire With Muslims [AFP] P 9
Misuari Warns Against Action on Kidnapped Swiss [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 7 Oct] P 9
Local, Legislative Elections To Coincide [AFP] P 10
Con-Com Approves Salary Boost for Top Officials [BUSINESS DAY 7 Oct] P 10
West Negros 'Polarized' as Aquino Visit Nears [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 7 Oct] P 11
Council Asks U.S. Base To Change Flight Paths [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 3 Oct] P 12

ROK ASKS FOR HELP WITH BOAT SEIZED BY USSR

OW081037 Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 8 KYODO -- A Soviet warship captured a South Korean cuttlefish boat with 26 crewmen near Japan Tuesday, Seoul's YONHAP news agency reported Wednesday. The 295-ton "Hwadong 101" was approached and taken away by the Soviet warship while operating 193 kilometers off the coast of the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido the report monitored here said.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said the South Korean Government asked for their assistance to help obtain the release of the boat, as South Korea has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. At the ministry's request, the Japanese Embassy in Moscow is trying to confirm with the Soviet authorities whether they seized the boat and the reason for its seizure. There has been no reply from the Soviets so far, the officials added.

USSR ENVOY SAYS USSR READY TO IMPROVE TIES

OW080725 Tokyo KYODO in English 0703 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 8 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador to Japan Nikolay Solovyev said Wednesday Soviet-Japan relations are going through a turning point and that Moscow is ready to do all it can to improve ties with Tokyo. "We want Japan to take the same attitude," the envoy added in an address to members of the Japan-Soviet parliamentarians league for friendship, who met to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the normalization of bilateral diplomatic relations.

Soviet Communist Party leader Mikhail Gorbachev is expected to visit Japan in the near future, marking the first such trip to Tokyo by a top Kremlin leader.

League Chairman Yoshio Sakurauchi, a former foreign minister and close associate to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, told the meeting the current Tokyo-Moscow ties are in an extremely good state.

AMBASSADOR WALKER'S REMARKS CRITICIZED

SK060444 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 5 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 6 October commentary: "A Reckless Threat of a Coup D'etat"]

[Text] On 30 September, Walker, U.S. ambassador to Seoul who is being recalled home, made remarks to a reporter of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES which cannot be shrugged off.

He suggested that off-stage politicians abandon bargaining with the ruling party and reach a compromise with it through negotiations instead. He said that if South Korea misses its chance of electing a legitimate government, it will face great chaos and will eventually be set back 20 years politically.

He had in mind the DJP's idea about a peaceful change of government when he mentioned the chance of electing a legitimate government. Walker's remarks were published shortly after the NKDP had decided to refuse to participate in the special National Assembly committee dealing with issues concerning the revision of the Constitution, calling the decision the party's official stand. In effect, he forced the NKDP to reach a compromise on the revision of the Constitution through negotiations with the ruling party and agree to the DJP's idea regarding a change of government.

He did not try to hide the fact that he had martial law or a coup d'etat in mind when he referred to the great chaos that would follow a failure to reach a compromise. Walker's remarks provoked an instant reaction among the South Korean puppets.

Speaking in a lecture delivered at Johns Hopkins University, the puppet ambassador in Washington preached a theory on inevitable hard-line measures, that South Korea would have no choice but to take a firmer policy should the situation develop in a way that threatens the country's security.

The DJP said that the NKDP will have to take responsibility for all future situations that develop in South Korea. Even the chief spokesman for Chongwadae spoke to this effect.

The fact that remarks made simultaneously by South Korean puppets in various places had something in common with the remarks by Walker who hinted at the possibility of a coup d'etat demonstrates that they had plotted in advance in this regard.

The theory of a coup d'etat spread by the U.S. imperialists and puppets has been invented to subdue the popular masses' antifascist movement for democratization by conjuring up an atmosphere of terror in society and to bolster the Chon Tu-hwan group's scheme to stay in power longer.

The political situation in South Korea is now very unstable. The South Korean newspaper CHOSON ILBO noted in an editorial carried on 1 October that the political situation in South Korea is so uneasy and confusing, with no breakthrough in sight, that it seems to wander through labyrinths and it is feared that someday there could be a blind bumping of heads in the darkness.

It is none other than the fascist military clique, which is piling up the lack of political rights, economic catastrophe, and hardships on the people's livelihood with each passing hour, and the clique's barbarous rule, that has led to confusion and terror.

Resistance to the dictatorial rule is surging forward not only among the masses of all walks of life, including the youths and students, but also among the off-stage political forces.

The puppets who are at the edge of a precipice, facing mass resistance, are now trying to edge away from it. Though they superficially tout a peaceful change of government in a bid to placate public opinion, the South Korean puppets are in reality still dreaming of staying in power longer.

If they were willing to vacate their place in power, they would not have come up with the idea of the parliamentary cabinet system which seeks to monopolize power while doggedly opposing an amendment to the Constitution favoring a direct presidential election, demanded unanimously by the people.

Walker's comments in a press interview were an expression of the view held by the U.S. ruling class which backs the ruling clique in power in South Korea which pursues a pipe dream of staying in power longer.

They needed the theory of a coup d'etat and imposition of martial laws as instruments to threaten and blackmail the democratic forces. It is no accident that the CHOSON ILBO referred to Walker's threat as calculated words.

Whenever the political crisis intensifies in South Korea, the United States tries to bring the catastrophe facing its colonial rule under control by instigating the fascist military elements to mount a coup d'etat. However, it can neither catch the democratic forces by surprise nor bring a crisis under control by spreading the theory of a coup d'etat. It will only enlarge the contradictions and lead to a new, greater crisis.

This has been proven by the course of historical development in South Korea. Threats and blackmail based on a policy of strength are only a reckless political gamble. It will not bring a profit to those who are devoted to an adventurist policy.

The only breakthrough lies in withdrawing the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, in putting an end to the dictatorial rule there, and in realizing political and social life in South Korea.

Whether the political situation in South Korea will be stabilized or be led into a uncontrollable catastrophe entirely depends on what attitude the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets adopt.

NODONG SINMUN ON SOUTH'S ATTEMPTS TO ENTER UN

SK040149 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 1 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 2 October Commentary: "Filthy Begging Diplomacy by a Splittist"]

[Text] In New York where the 41st meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations is being held, the South Korean minister of foreign affairs is busy conducting divisive diplomacy for entry into the United Nations.

This splittist, who was inspired by and who received new orders from U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Kuranari when he met with them, is calling on delegates from various countries to make a pathetic appeal to support his divisive position using the forum of United Nations. In other words, they are attempting to realize simultaneous entry into the United Nations by the South and North or, if this is impossible, to realize the unilateral entry by the South alone.

This clearly shows that the puppets' maneuvers for permanent division have reached a most mean and unscrupulous level. The puppets are bringing their true shapes as atrocious splittists and as stooges of the imperialists entirely into the light by begging for the divisive plan of simultaneous or unilateral entry into the United Nations regardless of opposition and rejection by all the South Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world.

The South Korean puppets' maneuvers for entry into the United Nations are a product of the U.S. imperialists' policy of two Koreas and the Japanese reactionaries are also most actively participating in these maneuvers.

By permanently dividing Korea and fabricating two Koreas, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to continuously rule South Korea as their colonialist military base, and the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to retrieve their former position as colonial ruler in South Korea.

The South Korean puppet clique's active following of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries' policy of two Koreas results in its attempt to maintain the military fascist regime, which is shaken to its core, and realize its ambition to permanently remain in power.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is raving as if simultaneous entry into the United Nations by the South and North or unilateral entry by the South can help achieve peace and the reunification of Korea. However, this remark is nothing but a smokescreen to conceal its maneuvers for division.

How can dividing one nation like Korea, which has a long history, be a good way to achieve peace and reunification? Instead, this act will only promote confrontation and distrust between the North and South and bring discord and quarrels that will only darken the road toward reunification.

It is not because the North and the South have entered the United Nations but because the country is divided and the U.S. imperialists have forcibly occupied South Korea that the state of division deepens, tensions become aggravated, and dark clouds of war linger heavily. Because of this, the plan for simultaneous entry into the United Nations by the South and the North or unilateral entry by the South faces strong opposition from all the Korean people and becomes a target of denunciation and rejection in the international arena, including the United Nations, by the peace-loving people of the world, the socialist countries, and the nonaligned countries.

Puppet Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Kwang-su unhesitatingly commits shameless acts to reverse black into white to hide their true shape, thus pursuing divisionism. He talks as if they are making efforts for dialogue between the North and South whenever he meets people, laying the blame for suspension of the dialogue between North and South on others. However, this is only a fruitless effort.

It is fact clearly known to the world that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have suspended the various dialogues between the North and South by conducting large-scale military exercises, including the "TEAM SPIRIT-86" joint military exercise, and have rejected the proposal advanced by us for holding talks among military authorities to alleviate tension and to create an atmosphere for the resumption of dialogue.

The stand of our party and the government of the Republic over matters of entry into the United Nations and of dialogue between the North and South is widely known to the world. We have consistently maintained that the North and South should not separately enter the United Nations before the reunification of our country is achieved, but that they should enter as one state under a single name after a federal system is realized. Our effort has received positive support from all the Korean people and the progressive people of the world.

Although the South Korean puppets conduct a begging diplomacy with a bundle of division on their backs, they will never succeed in covering their maneuvers for national division with the veil of the United Nations.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES INDIAN CHUCHE OFFICIALS

SK061042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song today received T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, and his party on a visit to our country. Present there was comrade Hwang Chang-yop.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to President Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song gave a luncheon for the guests. At the luncheon Ramala Mukherjee, chairman of the Delhi, India, Women's Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea, recited before President Kim Il-song her poem "Greetings to the Great Leader President Kim Il-song".

CPRF DENOUNCES CHON'S REMARKS ON DIALOGUE

SK080754 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[CPRF Secretariat information No 357 denouncing "the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's slanders against the northern half of the republic and his instigation of North-South confrontation and war fever" issued on 3 October 1986 in Pyongyang]

[Text] According to a report, in his so-called speech to mark the so-called 1 October Army Day, traitor Chon Tu-hwan wantonly slandered us by babbling that we have unilaterally suspended North-South dialogue, and that we seek an excuse for southward invasion. By so doing, he wildly instigated confrontation and war fever. This is stereotypical counterpropaganda by those who habitually distort the truth.

As for North-South dialogue, it was resumed by our initiative and positive efforts were undertaken and exerted after we took a humanitarian relief measure on behalf of South Korean flood-victims.

This year, cherishing and wishing to rescue dialogue, we repeatedly proposed to cease war exercises staged against the opposite party and took the initial step to discontinue large military exercises in all areas of the northern half of the Republic.

Nonetheless, the U.S. imperialsits and the South Korean puppets have rejected all our sincere proposals and, in defiance of unanimous denunciation at home and abroad, staged the "TEAM SPIRIT-86" joint military exercise, a test nuclear war and a preliminary war to invade our Republic, thus suspending the multifaceted North-South dialogue all at one time.

Even after the "TEAM SPIRIT-86" war exercise, they ceaselessly continued large war exercises such as "TANGBOL," "PIHO," "PANGPAE," AND "ULCHI," thus extremely aggravating the situation and obstructing the resumption of dialogue. At the same time, without reason, they rejected our new peace initiative to hold talks to alleviate tension in our country and to advance dialogue among those who hold real military power in the North and South.

Some time ago, to preserve peace, solidifying it in our country, and to prevent nuclear war, the government of our Republic put forth a proposal to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone. Meanwhile, the KPA Supreme Command has taken the significant measure of having approximately 150,000 troops assigned to frontline areas and guardposts participate in socialist economic construction.

As we take these measures for the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula and peace, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique accelerate nuclear war preparations. They have pursued criminal maneuvers by building approximately 40 underground nuclear armories and by organizing the 7th Air Force and deploying it in South Korea.

All facts clearly show who in Korea exerts true efforts for dialogue and peace and who runs amok making preparations for aggression and war using slogans of false dialogue and hypocritical peace.

Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan clamored as if the responsibility for the suspension of dialogue rests with us and raved about the bogus threat of southward invasion. This is a foolish scheme to evade responsibility for the suspension of dialogue and conceal the criminal act being committee by the U.S. imperialsits and themselves who run amok in seeking to provoke a new war of aggression, a nuclear war, on the Korean peninsula. However, all of this is a useless act. No one in the world is deceived by the two-faced policy sought by those who persist in war exercises and military buildup by deed and rave about peace and dialogue in word alone.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have an interest in peace in Korea and in the resumption of dialogue, they must not persist in military exercises and war maneuvers any longer, but respond to our proposal for talks among military authorities at an early date.

SOLDIER-BUILDERS HOLD RALLY FOR THEATERS

SK20201 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Excerpts] A rally of soldier-builders was held on the spot on the morning of 1 October to accelerate the construction of the Youth Theater and the Grand East Pyongyang Theater amid an emotion-filled environment of the construction of projects for the 13th world youth festival which is in an earnest stage in every corner of the country.

Placed with due respect on the front wall of the meeting site was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Hung in the meeting sites were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long liver the glorious WPK".

Also placed in the meeting site, which was decorated with red and multicolored streamers, were full-view drawings of the magnificently soaring Youth Theater and the Grand East Pyongyang Theater, along with such slogans as "Let us all become theKim Hyoks and Cha Kwang-sus of the Eighties," "Let us create new edifices of the era of the Workers' Party," "All to the construction projects for the 13th World Youth Festival," and "Let us all vigorously accelerate the march of the eighties the way the West Sea lockgate was built." Propaganda pictures calling vigorously for mobilization of all people to the construction of projects for the 13th World Youth Festical were placed in various parts of the meeting site.

Chang Chol, minister of culture and art; Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee; and Sin Il-nam, vice minister of people's security and other functionaries concerned attended the meeting, along with the soldier-builders

The meeting began with the chorus singing of "The Song of General Kim Il-song."

Lieutenant General Pak Chong-son first delivered a report at the meeting. [passage omitted]

Major General Kim Tok-sam and Senior Colonel Kang Hui-yol participated in the discussion.

Those participating in the discussion unanimously noted the need to complete the construction of the Youth Theater and the Grand East Pyongyang Theater in a wonderful way, within the shortest possible period of time, and with the highest level of quality in order to ensure the successful holding of the 13th World Youth Festival, upholding the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's remarks on 30 August 1986.

They also emphatically said that the soldiers manning the guard posts will demonstrate their one-a-match-for-100 combat capabilities even in construction without reservation by completing the construction of projects they are assigned to in a blitzkrieg manner, the way the West Sea lockgate was built.

A letter of resolution was adopted at the meeting.

The meeting came to an end with the chorus singing a song wishing long life and good health to the leader [suryongnim].

Pak Chong-son's Speech

SK020351 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Report on speech by DPRK Lieutenant General Pak Chong-son at the 1 October rally of soldier-builders in Pyongyang at the construction site of the Youth Theater and the Grand East Pyongyang Theater -- with portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin Pak recording] Comrades: Amid an emotion-filled environment in which all the people in the country are vigorously accelerating the march of the eighties the way the West Sea lockgate was built in response to the party's militant appeal, we are gathered here today in a rally to vigorously accelerate the construction of the Youth Theater and the Grand East Pyongyang Theater, upholding the remarks of the dear leader [chinaehanun chidoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il on 30 August 1986.

On 4 September, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, upon receiving a report that we had completed major construction projects -- repairing the roof of the ice rink and paving major asphalt roads -- highly appreciated the work done by the soldiers. For 2 days in a row, on 28 and 30 September, he visited our battlefields, expressed his satisfaction after inspecting every building we had built, and made congratulatory remarks, which we did not deserve, saying: The construction was done well in terms of quality.

On those days the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave us programmatic teachings concerning the construction of projects for the 13th World Youth Festival, including the Youth Theater, the Grand East Pyongyang Theater, the Moranbong subway, and the broadcasting hall for the festival.

On many occasions, including 15 and 31 August, the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, attaching great significance to the festival, dispensed great consideration and concern for the successful holding of the festival.

The 13th World Youth Festival scheduled to be held in the revolutionary capital Pyongyang is a great world-class festival of great significance which will vigorously encourage our people in their struggle for socialist construction and the indpendent and peaceful reunification of the country, develop relations of friendship and cooperation among the peace-aspiring peoples, youths, and students in the countries throughout the world, and energetically drive the antiwar, antinuclear peace movement.

Also, the 13th World Youth Festival will be a historic event particularly significant in broadly spreading the great chuche idea among the world's revolutionary people and in raising the prestige of our country in the international community.

Not only has the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il beckoned us to the preparations for the 13th World Youth Festival, which is so important, but he has also put us in a most responsible position regarding the festival. Not only has he reviewed the drawings of the construction projects we had been assigned to, including the Morabong subway, on many occasions, but he has also organized combat forces for the construction of Grand East Pyongyang Theater and the Youth Theater on 17 September and went so far as to define clearly which construction should be done first and which can be done later so that great construction could be completed with the least forces in a successful way.

He has taught us in detail the contents and methods of the political work to be conducted during the construction and then elucidated for us the directions in which we should follow and methods which we should employ. [end recording]

With great emotion, he cited heartwarming examples of various kinds to describe the great trust and consideration the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is showing to the soldier-builders.

Saying that paying back with great successes in construction to the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's great political trust and consideration is the primary duty of our soldier-builders, he continued:

[Begin recording] All the soldiers should complete the construction of all projects such as the Youth Theater and the Grand East Pyongyang Theater within the shortest possible period of time, at the highest level of quality, by vigorously waging a speed battle in response to the party's militant call for the acceleration of the march of the eighties the way the West Sea lockgate was built.

The party, presenting a militant slogan calling for the acceleration of the march of the eighties the way the West Sea lockgate was built, is now beckoning the entire party and all the people to the implementation of that task.

All commanding officers and soldiers should press forward with the construction boldly and in a revolutionary manner by overcoming all ordeals and difficulties in the indomitable revolutionary spirit and in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle just as the builders of the West Sea lockgate demonstrated.

In particular, all units should create a new construction speed in the course of building by mobilizing all the personnel and equipment, without dispersing them, in the construction of the projects and by waging a loyal assault, a decisive battle in defiance of death.

Under circumstances in which the construction projects are unprecedentedly vast and diverse in their forms and contents, which require complicated technology, it is imperative to decisively raise the level of the combat personnel's skill and technology in order to speed up the construction without interruption. It also requires that the technical renovation movement be launched vigorously.

All soldiers should actively locate new technology and reasonable building methods and apply them to the construction in a bold way by keeping the flames of the mass technical renovation movement burning and pick up the speed twice, three times as high, nay, several times higher by endlessly raising the level of their own skill and technology.

Ensuring the shortest possible period of construction regarding the Youth Theater, the Grand East Pyongyang Theater, and the paving of the asphalt roads is one of the fundamental questions to advocate our party's ideas on architectural beauty in practice and to create new edifices of the era of the Workers' Party.

All the units at all levels should make the soldiers deeply understand the significance of guaranteeing command so as to turn the waging of all combat as defined by technical regulations into the masses' own work.

At the same time, they should ensure that the construction is at the highest quality by strengthening the work of grasping and controlling with a view toward making all the soldiers throughly observe construction regulations and demands of the drawings and by strictly establishing a supervisory system to oversee the quality and inspection.

One of the ways to successfully press forward with the construction of the projects is for the staff offices of the commanding officers to preplan and supervise the combat organization and command.

Commanding officers and staff offices of the units of all levels should establish reasonable construction methods both scientifically and technologically, see that all combat organizations be arranged in a bold and daring way, and see that miracles and renovations are created without interruption.

Commanding officers should remember the demands of the party that the entire party go among the masses, lead the soldier masses by practical examples by constantly staying in the battlefield just as the commanders of [words indistinct] do, and ambitiously conduct command over the combat by suiting themselves to the changing reality.

In particular, the functionaries in charge of supplying materials should see to it that renovations are effected without interruption in all battlefields by decisively raising their own sense of responsibility and role and by giving priority to the supply of materials ahead of the combat process.

Party organizations at all levels and political sections should more energetically kick off political agitation and economic agitation that strike a chord in the soldiers and see to it that the flames of collective renovation burn fiercely in all battlefields by substantially conducting the socialist competition among the units and (?colleagues) in response to the combat personnel's surging revolutionary zeal.

All the commanding officers and soldiers should see to it that renovations be effected, without interruption, in the construction of projects for the 13th World Youth Festival by fully displaying their unrivaled sense of devotion and mass heroism. [shouts of slogans] [end recording]

Yi Mu-ung's Speech

SK020448 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Report on speech by DPRK Major General Yi Mu-ung ;in the debate following Lieutenant General Pak Chong-son's speech at the 1 October Pyongyang rally of solider-builders to accelerate the construction of projects for the 13th World Youth Festival -- with portions recorded]

[Text] Saying that every soldier-builder is full of burning determination to complete the construction of the Youth Theater and the Grand East Pyongyang Theater ahead of schedule at all costs and to make a report of loyalty to the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, Major General Yi Mu-ung, the first speaker in the ensuing debate, stated:

[Begin Yi recording] Today, we are facing a very difficult and vast combat task to complete the construction of the Youth Theater of (?46,000) square meters, the Grand East Pyongang Theater of approximately 30,000 square meters, the Moranbong subway, and a broadcasting hall for the festival ahead of schedule.

As a commanding officer responsible for the construction, I will push ahead with the construction of all projects with vigor by preplanning and supervising the combat organization for the construction of all projects as a whole with a high degree of loyalty to the party.

Under circumstances in which the scale of the construction is large and the construction process is very complicated, I will see that the combat organizations and guidance on construction are more substantially arranged by operating in a bold and daring manner from the beginning.

In particular, upholding the dear leader [chinaehanun chidoja] comrade's remarks on 28 September, I will complete all the projects in a way that makes a dent in the work by clearly defining which work should be done first and which one can be done later and by waging an annihilation battle through the concentration of the combat forces on basic combat projects.

By establishing an orderly commanding system for combat through the staff office and by strictly ensuring the work of grasping and controlling the execution of the combat plans, I will see to it that all battlefields carry out daily, every 10th of the month, and monthly, combat plans without a hitch.

I will see to it that all construction is carried out in a revolutionary manner by emulating the revolutionary attitude and work methods of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Comrade O Chung-ok and will preplan and supervise the combat organization and command corresponding to the reality by eating and sleeping with the soldier masses.

I am determined to lead all combat activities by setting my own examples, by giving priority to the political work -- work with people -- in all aspects of work so as to prod the soldier masses to display more of their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness, and by always taking the lead in all difficult work worthy of a commanding officer of the revolutionary army.

I am determined to complete the construction of projects ahead of schedule by establishing a strict chain of command in the combat organizations and commanding. Thus, I will see to it that I complete the construction of the projects for the 13th World Youth Festival before anyone else does. [end recording]

FISHING BOAT 'TAKEN CAPTIVE' BY SOVIET WARSHIP

SK080240 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 8 (YONHAP) -- A South Korean cuttlefish vessel with 26 crew members aboard was taken captive by a Soviet warship at dawn on Tuesday on the open seas near the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido, the national Fisheries Administration announced Wednesday. The 295-ton vessel "Hwadong 101" was approached and taken away by the Soviet warship at 5 a.m. Tuesday while operating 193 kilometers (120 miles) off the coast of the northen Japanese island of Hokkaido, it was learned from a wireless telegraph message dispatched by another Korean vessel nearby. According to the telegraph message, the seizure of the Korean vessel was made on the open seas, 200 miles out of Soviet jurisdiction.

The "Hwadong" left the port of Pusan last April and was scheduled to return to Korea in January.

Meanwhile, the Korean Fisheries Administration made contacts with the Foreign Ministry for the release of the captive crew members through diplomatic channels of a third country and ordered some 100 Korean vessels operating in the vicinity of the Hokkaido to leave the site. South Korea has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Diplomatic Efforts Underway

SK080547 Seoul YONHAP in English 0541 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 8 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Foreign Affairs Ministry will make diplomatic efforts, through cooperation with its allies, including Japan, to secure the return of a fishing vessel seized Tuesday by a Soviet warship, a ministry spokesman said Wednesday. The ministry instructed the Korean Embassy in Japan to investigate the circumstances surrounding the seizure of the boat as well as the whereabouts of the Korean vessel, the spokesman said. The 295-ton fishing boat and its crew of 26 were captured by the Soviet warship at dawn on Tuesday while operating 193 kilometers off the coast of the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido.

'MISSING' IRANIAN ATHLETES IN IRAQI CONSULATE

SK080857 Seoul YONHAP in English 0837 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct, 8 (YONHAP) -- Four Iranian weightlifters, who had participated in the Seoul Asian games and had been missing since Oct. 2, were in the premises of the Iraqi Consulate General in Seoul, according to authorities concerned here Wednesday. The Iranians, members of the 53-member Iranian Asiad contingent, had been missing from the Iranian group during their departure process at Kimpo International Airport on the morning of Oct. 2, it was learned.

The authorities concerned will handle this matter in accordance with the relevant domestic laws and regulations, the principles of international law and state practices in cooperation with countries concerned. The four Iranians were identified as Siamak Bajand 22, Ardeshir Bahmanyar 21, Samad Montazeri 21, and Mehdi Rezvani 19.

Departure Attempt 'Stymied'

HK070708 Hong Kong AFP in English 0651 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, 7 Oct (AFP) — South Korean authorities have stymied a plan to fly four defecting Iranian athletes to Iraq, reliable sources said. The defectors were on the Iranian squad at the Asian Games which closed here Sunday. They vanished five days ago, but are still holed up here in the consulate of Iraq, Iran's Gulf War adversary, the sources said.

The authorities blocked Iraqi diplomats' attempts to send the fugitives out of the country aboard the chartered jet taking home the 85-member Iraqi team Monday, the sources said.

The South Korean Government has so far made no public statement on the incident and is apparently endeavoring to solve what is viewed as a very delicate problem as quietly as possible without any diplomatic fuss.

The day after the quartet — which includes bronze-medal-winning weightlifter Mehdi Rezvani — disappeared at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, the Iranian People's Mujahedeen Resistance Organization said in Paris that they had sought asylum at the Iraqi Consulate-General in Seoul.

Meanwhile, local press reports said the leader of the Iranian team to the games, Bahram Afshazadeh, was beaten up by a group of Iraqi athletes Monday in the departure lounge of the Kimpo airport.

Discussions With Iran, Iraq

OW081211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 8 KYODO — Seoul authorities confirmed for the first time Wednesday that four Iranian weightlifters missing since October 2 were at the Iraqi Consulate in Seoul. The official also said South Korean authorities are discussing with Iranian and Iraqi officials what is to become of the athletes.

The four weightlifters had finished their competition in the 10th Asian Games and were scheduled to depart from Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, when they were reported missing and seeking asylum at the Iraqi mission.

While Iraq has asked South Korean authorities to recognize Iraq's granting of asylum to the four athletes, Iran has countered with a request that the athletes be returned to Iran. South Korea, perplexed by the predicament, is investigating the possibility of sending the athletes to a third nation.

BOU THANG PRAISES 7TH BATTALION FOR DOWNING ENEMY AIRCRAFT

BK071459 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Defense Ministry's letter of commendation to cadres and combatants of the 7th Battalion, 7th Regiment, 286th Division; signed by Bou Thang, minister of national defense -- date not given]

[Text] Dear cadres and combatants of the 7th Battalion, 7th Regiment, 286th Division: We have learned that all cadres and combatants of the 7th Battalion, 7th Regiment, 286th Division, upheld their sense of resolute and persistent struggle, fought courageously for several days, and succeeded in defeating all enemy attempts to capture our position with the support of Thai aircraft, artillery, and tanks. In this valiant combat, the comrades brought into full play their mastery and self-reliance and dared to make ultimate sacrifices, spurned all hardships, made use of skillful attack tactics against the enemy, and won a great success in the engagement by shooting down enemy aircraft, setting ablaze their tanks, and firmly defending our combat zone.

The Defense Ministry would like to express the greatest admiration and praise for the comrades' heroism and determination to fight and win, and would like to extend best wishes to you. May you enjoy good health and continue to firmly defend your position and further develop these feats of arms. At the same time, we wish you would draw lessons in time in order to spread them among all units, enabling them to implement well the slogan "Fighting while building" in order to advance toward more and greater victories.

[Signed] Bou Thang, minister of national defense

VONADK REPORTS PHNOM PENH GRENADE ATTACK 27 SEP

BK080036 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 7 Oct 86

[From the "Report From Various Battlefields" feature]

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh battlefield: On 27 September, our National Army cooperated with Cambodian soldiers and lobbed grenades at Vietnamese soldiers at Toek Thla market in Phnom Penh, killing two and wounding three, and destroying a B-40 rocket launcher and some war materiel.

Route 4 battlefield: On 4 October, our National Army ambushed a Vietnamese truck carrying troops and materiel in route from Kompong Som to Phnom Penh on Route 4 near Daoh Kanhchor in Phnum Sruoch District [Kompong Speu Province]. We killed 11 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and destroyed all the materiel on the truck. A group of Vietnamese soldiers at a nearby position came to the rescue of their comrades. We ambushed them and killed three on the spot; a number of others were wounded. The remaining soldiers fled. [passage omitted]

VODK NOTES SIHANOUK'S NEW YORK ARRIVAL 27 SEP

BK020642 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and a delegation of the Democratic Kampuchean [as heard] attending the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, arrived in New York on the morning of 27 September 1986.

Upon arriving at the airport, the samdech was cordially welcomed by CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann and DK Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan who arrived in New York earlier. Four girls offered flowers to the samdech and wished him great success in his noble patriotic mission at the United Nations. Among those greeting the samdech at the airport were Li Luye, PRC permanent representative at the United Nations, and his wife; Pak Chol-yung, DPRK permanent observer at the United Nations; and (Ali Temoin), head of the United Nations' Protocol Department, as representative of the UN Secretary General. Brenda O'Connor from the U.S. Protocol Department and various U.S. officials from the State Department also greeted the sandech.

Members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation attending the 41st session of the UN General Assembly includes Ieng Thirith, general secretary of the CGDK Foreign Ministry: Ambassador Thiounn Prasith, DK permanent representative at the United Nations; Ambassador Canh Youran; Ambassador Hing Un;' and other members of the DK permanent mission at the United Nations. All of them were at the airport to warmly greet the samdech president.

As in previous years, many, monks and Cambodians resident in the United States went to the airport to greet the samdech and praise the Democratic Kampuchen president for the successive victories scored by the Cambodian people and the CGDK under the samdech president's leadership in the struggle for national survival and freedom against the Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists. The welcoming ceremony went on in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

VODK: DELEGATION DENOUNCES SRV OCCUPATION AT UNGA

BK030845 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampunchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Station commentary: "The DK Delegation Attending the 41st UN General Assembly Session Denounces Vietnam's Strategy of Swallowing Cambodia Into an Indochinese Federation Under Vietnamese Control"]

[Text] The general debate for the UN General Assembly on the international situation proceeded for 3 days from 22 to 24 September, 1986. In this debate, representatives from more than 20 peace- and justice-loving countries took the floor to vehemently condemn Vietnam for stubbornly refusing to withdraw its agressive troops from Cambodia and allow the Cambodian people to determine their own destiny in accordance with the successive UN General Assembly resolutions since 1979. Delegates once again demanded that Vietnam put an immediate end to its occupation of Cambodia, which seriously threatens peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world. At the same time, many delegates voiced their support for the 8-point peace proposals of the CGDK dated 17 March 1986, regarding them as a correct and suitable basis for negotiations in addition to the UN resolutions and the declaration of the 1981 Internatonal Conference on Kampuchea.

During this general debate, it is clear to all that Vietnam stands accused by the international community. There, Vietnam's representative was greatly embarassed because Vietnam's prestige and honors were badly assaulted. For this reason, he was forced to make a statement before the UN General Assembly on 24 September in an attempt to whitewash the crimes of the Hanoi regime. He arrogantly contended that the Vietnamese troops came to Cambodia to fulfill their so-called internationalist obligation toward the Cambodian people. He also claimed that there exists a so-called bond of special solidarity and friendship among the Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian peoples.

The Hanoi representative also strongly attacked French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who in his speech on the morning of 24 September firmly declared before the UN General Assembly that Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia is another form of colonialism that is even more serious than ever before. The French prime minister went on to say that the Cambodian people, who have a proud history, after liberation will become a factor for peace and unity in the region and Cambodia will certainly not threaten anybody, including Vietnam. In conclusion, Mr Chirac said amid thunderous applause in the UN General Assembly that the aggression and occupation of which Cambodia is the victim are in fact another manifestation of the expansionist war of the past eras. For this reason, France will always join with the international community in demanding that Vietnam put an end to its aggression in Cambodia, and this for the sake of Vietnam itself and in the interests of world peace.

In order to denounce the deceptive statement of the Hanoi representative, Ambassador Chan Youran, member of the DK delegation, took the floor to make a speech lashing out at Vietnam's aggression against and occupation of Cambodia, acts which violate the fundamental principles of the UN Charter. He said that nowhere in the UN Charter is there to be found the so-called internationalist duty that would have given Vietnam an excuse to commit aggression against and occupy Cambodia. Vietnam has talked about this internationalist duty merely in order to cover up its aggression. It is a law of the jungle, a law of brute force, a law used by Vietnam in order to incorporate Cambodia into its Indochinese federation.

After that, Chan Youran expressed heartfelt salutations to the noble representatives of various countries such as the United States, Brazil, Bangladesh, Peru, Togo, Panama, Tunisia, UK, the representatives of the 12 EEC countries, Greece, Japan, Denmark, Portugal, China, France, Costa Rica, Zambia, the Netherlands, and Oman who during the first 3 days of the general debate demanded that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

Chan Youran stressed Vietnam's utter isolation during the general debate of the UN General Assembly. He noted that only the representative of the Soviet Union sided with Hanoi and this, he said, is not surprising as Vietnam has become a lackey of he Soviet Union which has sponsored Vietnam's war of aggression against Cambodia. He said in conclusion: Vietnam has sold itself, body and soul, to the Soviet Union in order to realize its expansionist ambition in Cambodia.

The statement of our DK ambassador completely gagged Vietnam's representative and won the approval of the representatives of many countries who admitted that Vietnam has gained a stinking name because of its expansionist policy toward Cambodia.

LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO GDR

BK071038 Vientiane KPL in English 0852 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR and the People's Supreme Assembly, on Oct. 6, sent a joint telegramme of congratulations to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], president of the Council of State, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber.

The message hailed the founding of the GDR 37 years ago as a turning point in the history of the GDR people and the substantial achievements they have obtained ever since the building their country into a developed socialist one, it said:

"The great achievements made by the GDR people have actively contributed to strengthening the solidarity of the socialist community and safeguarding peace and security in Europe and the world. On this occasion, we wish the GDR people new successes in implementing the resolution of the 11th SED congress, especially the current five-year plan. May the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples be further developed."

Also on this occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the CM [Council of Ministers], minister for foreign affairs, has sent a congratulatory telegrame to his GDR counterpart, Oskar Fischer.

PASASON VIEWS SETTLEMENT OF CAMBODIAN ISSUE

BK071048 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (KPL) -- The leading daily PASASON today notes that a correct settlement of the Kampuchean question will contribute to the promotion of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The paper says in a commentary: "The withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea should be carried out in conjunction with the elimination of the Pol Potist military and political grouping, and this will help substantiate peace and security in the region."

It continues: "The developing trend of peace in Southeast Asia calls for a just and correct solution to this matter. The measures proposed by the Indochinese countries for the settlement of the Kampuchean issue have gained broad public support. Any attempt to reinstate the Pol Potist gang to power in Kampuchea will further strain the regional situation. The Kampuchean people's miraculous revival is irreversible. The proposals made by the Indochinese countries, especially those contained in the communique of their 13th foreign ministers' conference are highly constructive for the settlement of different viewpoints in the region. A positive response to these proposals will help bring Indochina of the regional situation," PASASON concludes.

SITTHI, PRC UN ENVOY DISCUSS SOVIET PROPOSALS

BK071135 Bangkok Television Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Report from station correspondent Narumon Methisuwakun in New York]

[Text] A new trend in Sino-Soviet relations may have developed, it was reported a few days ago. The Soviet Union has demonstrated a compromising attitude toward China by announcing troop withdrawals from Afghanistan and Mongolia as well as along its border with China. It is anticipated that a compromise between the two countries could have an effect on the Cambodian problem, in particular the attitude of China.

The Chinese ambassador to the United Nations, on instructions from the Chinese foreign minister, met with [Thai Foreign Minister] Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the UN building and told the latter that China is still waiting to see the materialization of the Soviet plan to withdraw troops from those areas. So far, the Soviet Union has not done so. Besides, the Soviet Union can send its troops back to Mongolia at any time. At present, Chinese airspace is still being violated.

He stressed that other issues brought up by the Soviet Union are less significant than the settlement of the Cambodian problem. At least, the Soviet Union should not send weapons to Cambodia, and eventually the Vietnamese troops must be pulled out of Cambodia. Meanwhile, political relations between the two countries remain unchanged.

FORMAL NOTICE GIVEN ON REFUGEE CAMP CLOSING

BK080255 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Thailand gave formal notice yesterday to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] that the Khao I-Dang refugee centre will be closed by the end of the year.

The message was delivered to the UNHCR at its 37th session in Geneva by National Security Council [NSC] deputy secretary-General Khachatphai Burutphat who heads the Thai delegation at the meeting.

"After having been denied resettlement opportunities, they (the refugees) should face the fact and come to join their compatriots at the border now living under the supervision of UNBRO [United Nations Border Relief Operation] and waiting for appropriate opportunites to return to their homeland," Mr khachadpai said.

The NSC deputy secretary-general said that Thailand would continue to provide facilities for resettlement countries' representatives wishing to interview the refugees until the camp closes. The 17,000 Khmers now at Khao I-Dang will be moved to new camps along the Thai-Kampuchea border when the camp is closed.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL CHIEF APPOINTED

BK080055 Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Suwit Suthanakun, a long-time career intelligence official, has been named the secretary general of the National Security Council (NSC) -- the country's most powerful security body, the Government House announced yesterday.

It said Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon had approved Suwit's appointment which was acknowledged by the Cabinet during its weekly meeting yesterday. The appointment is effective as of October 3.

Suwit, who was deputy secretary general of the NSC, succeeds Sqd Ldr Prasong Sunsiri who is now secretary general of the prime minister. He was nominated for the post by Prasong.

Suwit's appointment will be legally effective after HM [his majesty] the King issues a royal decree to endorse it.

The new NSC chief told THE NATION yesterday that he felt a little worried about his new responsibility because his predecessors were very competent and outstanding. But he said he was relieved that the NSC is under the PM's [prime minister's] Secretariat which is headed by Prasong.

Suwit, 55, got his bachelor's degree in political science with honour from the Chulalongkon University and studied public administration at the National Institute of Public Administration (NIDA).

He started his civil service as deputy district officer in 1953 and was later moved to the National Intelligence Agency, then known as the Central Intelligence Department. He was later transferred to the Office of the National Security Council in 1965 as division chief. He was promoted to the post of deputy secretary general in 1979.

'TEXT' OF VO DONG GIANG SPEECH TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OW071548 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 7 -- Following is text of the address made by Minister Vo Dong Giang, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the 41st U.N. General Assembly session at the Oct 6 general debate.

First of all, I would like to extend to you my warm congratulations on your election as president of the 41st session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and wish you success in your lofty task. I would also like to express our high appreciation for the frutiful efforts made by the secretary-general of our organization for the cause of peace and international security, for friendship and cooperation among nations.

As we entered the year 1986, there appeared signs giving rise to hopes of a relaxation of international tension. But, while the dawn has come, the sky is still overcast, with the spectre of extermination.

At this session of the General Assembly, convened in the context of the international year of peace, apart from a series of questions included in the agenda, there are many new questions of important significance related to the survival of mankind and its development process. These questions demand that the international community find satisfactory answers and make concerted efforts in order to bring to a bright conclusion in the remaining years of this century and prepare to enter man's third millenium in a new position and with brighter prospects.

The contemporary history of the world from the Second World War up to this time has proved more and more clearly that while the struggle for peace and for man's liberty and happiness is advancing vigorously in spite of difficulties, peace and peaceful co-existence between different socio-political regimes have become an irresistible objective law. This has its root in the ever-stronger awakening of nations and peoples about their very survival and development. That awakening has become a great spiritual and material strength that nothing can subdue, resulting notably in a time span of 40 years in which mankind was spared a world war. Europe, in spite of decades of very tense cold war was still able to establish and maintain a framework of peaceful co-existence in the face of numerous challenges. The recent success of the Stockholm conference has once again confirmed this. However, no one forgets the continuing existence of the world's two strongest opposing military blocs in this continent. The arms race, intensified by the United States, poses a permanent danger of breaking the strategic balance and causing nuclear conflagration, the consequence of which will be the total annihilation of mankind.

In the Asian-Pacific region, where, during the last 40 years, the peoples have never enjoyed real peace, but instead have been successively faced with the longest and bloodiest wars, and which today remains a turbulent region, there have also emerged solid premises for the establishment of a region of peace, friendship and cooperation.

The great and successive victories of the struggle waged by the peoples of the Asian-Pacific region for independence and freedom, for peace and social progress, the exceptional growth of the peace and revolutionary forces have brought about profound changes in the configuration of this region compelling some late-awakening ruling circles to be conscious, day by day, of the realities and the trend of development of history.

The Asian-Pacific peoples' aspirations for peaceful co-existence, cooperation and friendship are becoming more and more of an imperative - a will generating strength to guarantee peace, security for their region and for the whole world. The initiative put forth by the People's Republic of Mongolia towards concluding a treaty on non-use or threat of use of force between states in the region, the initiative put forth by the Soviet Union which strives for a comprehensive security system in the Asian-Pacific region, the efforts towards establishing a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, the initiatives aimed at building a Southeast Asia of peace, stability and cooperation, the initiatives towards establishing nuclear-free zones in Southeast Asia, in the Pacific region and on the Korean peninsula, all these open up great possibilities for regional peace and security based on national independence and sovereignty, for the promotion of mutually beneficial economic, commercial, scientific and technological cooperation among nations of the region and with other countries outside the region.

The world today rejoices, with a note of caution, at the positive developments that have taken place in recent years in the Asian-Pacific area, especially at the brighter and healthier future of the regional political atmosphere. However, because of the policies pursued by certain imperialist and militarist circles to continue speeding up the arms race and causing tension in an attempt to turn Asia into a region of political and military confrontation, there remain in this region factors that may easily lead to explosive situations and the instability, namely, the presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea and attempts to make a permanent division of Korea (including the use of the United Nations to legalize the division of this country) the presence of foreign military bases, the moves to form bilateral or trilateral military alliances, the long-existing obstacles to the convening of a conference on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, the undeclared wars against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the schemes to divide Micronesia and turn it into a neo-colony -- the delayed decolonization of New Caledonia and the continued occupation of East Timor, etc....

Victims of various foreign aggressions, the Vietnamese people earnestly desire peace in order to reconstruct their country. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea want to seek, through dialogue, a political solution to all problems concerning Southeast Asia, including the Kampuchean question. Developments in and around Southeast Asia have shown that confrontation is step by step being replaced by dialogue and the differences are gradually being narrowed. Apart from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, other concerned parties have openly or tacitly agreed that the two fundamental questions for a political solution to the Kampuchean question are the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops an the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique. There remain differences only on a plan to implement them.

Some people have noisily demanded the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea without reference to ending all support to the genoicidal Pol Pot clique who are living in exile in a neighbouring country and nurture an ambition to return to power in Kampuchea.

Some even claim to be friends of the Kampuchean people and champions of "human rights", the right to self-determination, and of the fight against terrorism, and colonialism etc...., deliberately ignoring the fact that the Pol Pot clique (now under the cloak of the "Democratic Coalition") are genocidal criminals unprecendented in history in power for less than 4 years from 1975 to the end of 1978, they massacred nearly half the population of their country, launched attacks against all the neighbouring countries, with the armed conflict against Vietnam, turning into a bloody border war with ambition of expanding their monstrous "civilisation" as far as Ho Chi Minh City. Ignoring this tragedy inflicted on the Kampuchean people, they should ask themselves whose friends they are. Are they defending "human rights" and the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people and other principles of morality, or, are they defending the genocidal clique?

There are those who used to serve as satellites of the imperialists in the war of aggression against Vietnam and supported the Nguyen Van Thieu and Lon Nol puppets, traitors of their nations. They subsequently offered the use of their territory as "sanctuaries", for the remnants of Pol Pot forces and as the spawning ground of the bizarre creature of the "Democratic Kampuchea Coalition", which serve as a cover for the Pol Pot clique, thus fostering the danger of renewed genocide in Kampuchea. It is shameful for them now to lecture Vietnam on struggling against colonialism and ask Vietnam to engage in a strange process of dialogue with the spectre of the genocidal clique under the pretext of realising the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea with a full sense of responsibility, have agreed and many times declared to their own people and people all over the world that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea (which has been partially carried out every year for the past five years) will be completed by the year 1990, when the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces will be strong enough to ensure the security of their country. Therefore, the important thing which remains to be done and which indeed is more practical and useful than clamouring for that which is already being accomplished, is to endeavour together to find an early, satisfactory solution to the Kampuchean problem.

This solution must be based on guaranteeing the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, and on guaranteeing a process of national reconciliation in Kampuchea without the danger of renewed genocide. Such a solution would allow Vietnam to withdraw all its troops before the scheduled 1990 deadline. On the contrary, any solution which demands that Vietnam withdraw its forces before that deadline, without reference to the cessation of all aids to the genocidal clique, is, in fact, a manouever aimed at hindering Vietnam's troop-withdrawal plan and blocking the search for a political solution. That is why the basis of an appropriate solution is definitely not the so-called "8-point proposal" which was supported by only 3 ASEAN countries and another non-ASEAN country at the recent summit of the non-aligned countries in Harare. These eight points are, in fact, only an attempt to use the signboard of political solution in order to bring the genocidal Pol Pot clique back to power in Kampuchea - an attempt that has failed in spite of all efforts, military attempts included, made during the past 8 years.

In the course of the past 7 years, with the item entitled "The Situation in Kampuchea" included in the agendas of successive sessions of the United Nations General Assembly at the request of the ASEAN countries and under direct pressure from a number of unclean hands, the United Nations has adopted erroneous resolutions, in total contradiction to the resolutions on Southeast Asia adopted by two thirds of countries presented here by the consensus at the Seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries in New Delhi and at the recent 8th Summit in Harare. While the objective and constructive resolution of the Non-Aligned Movement on Southeast Asia have encouraged the process of positive dialogue in the region, the United Nations' erroneous resolutions on the situation in Kampuchea have distorted the realities here, and supported the Pol Pot clique, thus running counter to the vital interests of the Kampuchean people and thus hindering and undermining the on-going process of dialogue. As has been stated by the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on various occasions, the debate regarding the situation of Kampuchea" [quotation marks as received] without its consent, constitutes a gross inteference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state and a brazen violation of the United Nations Charter.

In such a situation, a turning-point is necessary in the United Nations and approach to the question of Southeast Asia including that of Kampuchea, so that this organization can bring into full play its role in promoting a process of dialogue which has already started between the parties concerned outside the United Nations framework.

In the search for a political solution to the question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and in the Asian-Pacific region, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China play a very important role. The Vietnamese people greatly treasure the traditional friendship with the Chinese people. In the past, the two peoples united with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The two countries have common interests in peace, independence and development. With the desire to restore normal relations with China, Vietnam has, on several occasions, declared that it is ready to negotiate with China at any level, at any time and anywhere, so as to resolve the substantive questions concerning the relations between the two countries and other matters of mutual concern, in the interests of peace and cooperation of the two peoples and of the whole region. We are of the view that to solve differences through dialogue without preconditions is more likely, more practical and fruitful than to try to solve them in a hostile atmosphere and in the absence of dialogue.

We share the views expressed by some political circles in the ASEAN countries that, the so-called "Kampuchean problem" will, sooner or later solve itself with the growth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. What is of more far-reaching, decisive significance is to have a vision in time and space, envisaging right now a comprehensive solution for Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region as a whole. This will be a necessity in the "post Kampuchea" period -- a period which will have begun by 1990 at the latest with or without a political solution to the Kampuchea problem.

The United States has an important role to play with regard to peace, stability and cooperation in Asian and the Pacific and should therefore have found an appropriate manner. The Vietnamese people are ready to turn to a new chapter and to facilitate the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. Time waits for no one.

Artificial obstacles should be removed more quickly, the process of dialogue and cooperation should be given a new impulse so that we can resolve together in this international year of peace the problems before us in response to the demands of our times when a turbulent century is drawing to a close.

In other regions of the world, especially in Africa, the Middle-East, Central America and the Caribbean as a result of the profound changes which have taken place in line with the trend of history but against the wishes of the imperialist forces, the situation has become more and more inflamed. While imperialism persists in its will to maintain the old order it had imposed, a series of young states have, in turn, come into being, ridding themselves of the colonialist domination, freely choosing their path of development in the very places once considered strategic positions of imperialism.

At the same time, the liberation movements, whose aim is to abolish the last bastions of colonialism and the traitors, their client regimes, are surging forward with unprecedented vigour.

No longer able to rule the roost, the imperialist and colonialist forces are at times obliged to declare their readiness to seek negotiated political settlements, but in fact they have not renounced their policy of use of force to serve their hegemonistic objectives. Although forced to avoid "a second Vietnam", they are prepared to commit armed intervention wherever and whenver possible, carry out proxy wars, state terrorism, political and economic coercion and instigation and organization of subversive activities directed against countries which don't accept their diktat, especially the Republic of Cuba.

Vietnam fully endorses the common position expressed at the recent Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Harare, which vehemently condemned the criminal acts of imperialism, colonialism, apartheid, Zionism and other reactionary forces, and reserved the most resolute support for the struggling peoples more than ever before, extending solidarity and assistance in all fields to the South African and Namibian peoples under the respective leadership of the African National Congress (ANC) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), and to the Front-line States in the struggle to eradicate apartheid has become a common obligation for the entire humanity. Our vigorous support and effective assistance must also go to the Nicaraguan people's struggle to defend their independence and sovereignty, to the Palestinian people whose authentic representative is the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and other Arab peoples in the struggle against the Israeli Zionists and their masters, to the Libyan people who are engaged in a valiant struggle against the policy of state terrorism persued by certain imperialist forces, and to the people of sahraoui in their struggle for the full implementation of the right to self-determination and the peoples of El Salvador and Puetro Rico, etc, who are struggling for their independence and freedom.

Besides the political and military threats, the developing countries find themselves confronted by grave economic challenges as a consequence of colonialism and the existing unjust economic order. In such an economic order and in the conditions of the increasing internationalization of the productive forces and growing international cooperation, the developing countries which have already been heavily exploited will be subjected to even worse exploitation.

The economic challenges not only hinder the development of these countries but also threaten their existence. In an economically interdependent world, economic challenges seriously hurt not only the exploited countries but also the entire world economy. This is precisely why the just resolutions adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations on the establishment of a new international economic order conform to the interests of all nations. In face of the new situation, this can no longer be viewed simply as a long-term direction but as the necessity for urgent action by the international community.

It is time for those who enrich themselves thanks to the world order, those who are in the habit of exploiting others by means of cooperation base on inequality, by using economic coercion as an instrument of hegemony and domination, to reconsider their politics and constructively take part in the realization of the economic programmes and strategies adopted by our organization for the common interests as well as for their own.

The premises now exist for embarking upon the road to a world where humanity can live in equality and freedom, work and cooperate in peace and friendship, where the danger of a nuclear holocaust will be removed, where regional conflicts will be settled not by force but through dialogue and where ideological differences will not impede cooperation for the happiness of man.

In order to realize this noble dream, the Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement has declared in its Harare appeal that, "in fact, the alternative today is not between war or peace, but between life and death. This makes the struggle for peace, for the prevention of nuclear war the principal task of our times." It is imperative to respond with the best goodwill to the peace initiatives which are of vital importance to the fate of the human race and which come from various directions, in particular, the initiative aimed at the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction between now and the year 2000, the initiative towards the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security as well as the New Delhi appeal made by the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania. In the immediate future, it is crucial to respond to the Soviet Union's repeated extensions of its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests. The time has come to support the flowery words about goodwill and peace with concrete actions. It is also high time for the most bellicose ruling circles to reconsider their stubborn positions which run counter to those of peace-loving humanity, namely the intensification of the arms race on earth and in outer space and their attempts to abrogate the important disarmament treaties which were concluded only following difficult and prolonged negotiations. When the whole world is faced with the alternative between life and death, any repudiation of peace initiatives of vital importance to our planet constitutes, in fact, a crime against humanity.

ARMY VOLUNTEER GROUP HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK301415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Report by Phan Thanh Vieng]

[Text] The party organization of the A-79 Vietnamese Army Volunteer Group now on an international mission in Cambodia is holding its congress during these historic September days. Some 250 delegates representing thousands of party members who are now living, fighting, and working in various areas along Cambodia's northwestern border with Thailand as well as in the inland areas attended the congress.

After years and months of busying themselves with the task of joining the army and people in the friendly country in defending and building their country, the delegates now have a chance to meet one another at the congress. They are very happy and excited.

Senior Captain (Truong Duc Mien), a representative of Unit "N" in Area 1 that is taking the brunt in the (Anlong Veng) front, said that in order to score achievements to welcome the front party organization congress, during the past few months his unit had fought many battles with excellent results. On 21 July the 2d Battalion ambushed and killed 18 Polpotist bandits and seized many weapons in the area east of (Don Sa). On 14 August the 9th Company of the 9th Battalion fought outstandingly in a battle along the border, annihilating on the spot 29 enemy soldiers.

At the group party organization congress, the staff organ had prepared a combat situation map with updated notes on daily developments in the enemy's situation and on combat activities of ours and the friendly sides so the delegates could follow the situation. All the news reports dispatched from the front to the congress constituted a burning flow of information for the delegates to analyze and evaluate, thus futher enriching those political documents to be presented before the congress.

Captain (Le Van Nhut), company commander and secretary of the party chapter of the 2d Company, 55th Battalion, B-5 Group, confided: I am very excited because this is the first time I have been selected to attend the front party organization congress. The congress is a place to concentrate the thoughts of those in the party organization on discussing and making constructive suggestions to various important political documents. At the congress, I have learned many useful things. I plan to bring what I have learned from the congress back and build my unit and party chapter to be increasingly steadfast.

Since May, various grass-roots party organizations of the A-79 Front Party Organization have conducted a political drive of self-criticism and criticism and have held party congresses at the grass-roots level and higher with a spirit of urgency and a high sense of responsibility. The results obtained were good. This front party organization congress continues to seek to understand fully and contribute opinions to various political documents of the CPV Central Committee to be presented at the Sixth CPV Congress. It also seeks to understand fully and contribute opinions to the draft political report of the military region party committee and the front party committee, and will issue a resolution assessing the results of the implication of the front's tasks as well as the strengths and weaknesses displayed by the front party organization over the past years, particularly from 1981 until June 1986, and pointing out the orientation, tasks objectives, and leadership measures to be adopted by the front party organization in the years to come.

The congress will elect a new executive committee and send a delegation to attend the military region party organization congress.

With a communist spirit and attitude, the participating delegates have discussed scrupulously various political documents of the party. The congress holds an identical veiw with the CPV Central Committee's appraisal on the situation, tasks, and objectives as outlined in its draft political report and with its revision of the party statutes. During their discussion, the delegates have further contributed their opinions about those objective reasons leading to the difficulties and impediments encountered while achieving socioeconomic objectives and revising troubleshooting solutions.

The congress has suggested that the party and state study a policy toward the Armed Forces, especially toward those cadres and combatants who are performing their duties at the border and on offshore islands or are fulfilling their international obligations. Many opinions have been brought to the attention of higher echelons through the congress; they deal with a number of tasks and measures to be taken to achieve satisfactorily the objectives and tasks for the years to come.

What is most realistic is that the congress has discussed many actual problems confronting the military region and the front. Twenty-seven people have aired their views and all of them have concentrated on evaluating the results of the implementation of various political tasks of the military region and the front and on assessing the relations between people in the rear and those on the frontline, and the implementation of cadre work, party-building work, the task of providing assistance to the friendly country, technical support work, various systems and policies, and so forth.

Looking directly at the reality of the party organization in the field of success, the congress noted: All the frutiful achievements scored by the front since 1981 are regarded as important successes by which the front has contributed to the great, all-round, and strategically significant victories of the Cambodian revolution and to shaping a combat array at the border and in the inland areas in order to help the friendly country. The front has also joined the friendly side in achieving the three strategic goals of the Cambodian revolution.

Through their combat and work, many units and organs at the front have matured in a relatively comprehensive manner. Many delegates have straightforwardly pointed out and analyzed the weaknessess and deficiencies displayed by the party organization over the past 5 years, saying that these have limited the results of work implementation. A representative of the staff organ spoke about the limitations in combat effectiveness and about the need to increase the fighting strength of troops and activities aimed at providing assistance to the friendly country. Delegates from the B-5, B-2, and B-9 Groups discussed many matters ranging from combat and unit-building to the observance of discipline on the battlefield, the deficiencies and weaknesses in the appointment and use of cadres for party and political work as well as for work involving the fulfillment of military obligations at the rear.

Delegates from the B-5 and B-4 Groups in charge of providing assistance of the friendly country in the local area contributed their opinions about the operating method to be adopted by the army volunteer units while operating in various villages. A delegate from the medical staff called for resolving satisfactorily various systems for wounded and sick soldiers, reducing inconveniences in paperwork, giving more care to the health of troops, especially in those areas with a high proportion of malaria cases, and reinforcing the contingent of medical cadres and men for the frontline.

Delegates from the technical and rear service department, in a serious manner, reviewed the state of losses, damage, and wasteful use of material-technical bases in combat and life and, at the same time, suggested to many units and organs the many urgent steps to be taken to intensify management and to store and use satisfactorily their allocated goods.

The substance of the congress and the ideas contributed to it reflected a single objective: to outstandingly fulfill the national duty and the glorious international obligation entrusted by the party.

Addressing the congress, the comrade secretary of the military region's party committee highly appreciated the working spirit of the congress and commended the front for its successes during the years it performed its international duty in Cambodia. The advice of the elderly party member, who had once worked closely with cadres and combatants on the battlefield, on the responsibility and duty of a party member to settle the relations between personal sentiments and the great cause captured the attention of all delegates.

The party organization expressed its determination and promised to the party and the fatherland to assist the Cambodian friends to completely achieve their three strategic objectives. At the same time, the party organization will actively strive to build the armed forces of the entire front into regular, modern, well-trained, and elite units in order to meet the requirements of the task of building and defending the fatherland.

However, the practical and concrete daily task of all party bases, all party and youth union members, and all cadres and combatants at present is to clearly realize the common situation and duties of the party organization; strengthen unity and singlemindedness; firmly define the national and international obligations; enhance efficiency in fighting and work; assist the Cambodian friends and join them in building and consolidating basic village and hamlet units; build the armed forces; build pure, firm, and strong party bases to serve as the hard-core for building regular units which stand ready to fight and fight victoriously; strictly maintain army discipline and the state law; and seriously observe the 10 regulations of Vietnamese Army volunteers in the friendly country.

The militant activities of the congress and the results of the cadres and combatants of Front A-79 in combat, official work, and productive labor are practical achievements dedicated to the congress of the military region's party organization, the all-army party congress, and the sixth national party congress.

CU CHI DISTRICT PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONGRESS

BK010901 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Station correspondent's article on Cu Chi District party organization congress published in 30 September issue of NHAN DAN]

[Excerpts] The party organization of Cu Chi District held its congress on 24 and 25 September. In the past 3 years, despite fierce war destruction and the poverty of material bases, the party organization and people of Cu Chi District have perseveringly and courageously struggled to overcome countless difficulties to rebuild the district step by step, making it increasingly firm and strong. [passage omitted]

The congress reviewed the cooperativization movement in the district, criticized formalism, ostentatiousness, and hastiness in the transformation of agriculture, and the failure to link the transformation of agriculture closely with the development of agricultural production and the building of a new countryside, and to develop the peasantry's collective mastery. Many cooperatives have made unfair distribution for the mere sake of formality. The management committees of some cooperatives have been lacking in democracy and have interfered with and pressed the peasants for personal interest.

The congress further criticized bureaucratism that alienates cadres and party members from the masses, and condemned some cases of privileges and special rights and boasting about past merits among some cadres and party members, including the party committee echelons, which concern the distribution of materials, the construction of houses, the purchases of motor vehicles, and illegal income.

The congress of the Cu Chi District party organization asserted the guidelines for building the district's economic agroindustrial structure, outlined the socioeconomic development objectives for the coming three years, and decided on the structure of investment in primary support of agricultural production with the emphasis placed on intensive cultivation and multicropping to increase the productivity of crops and animals, vigorously developing short-term industrial plants in support of export, and stablizing production in high-yield rice areas. [passage omitted]

With respect to party development, the congress considered the primary tasks of training and educating all the party organization members on the working class stand, thoroughly understanding the central viewpoints and lines, strengthening internal unity and solidarity especially among party committee echelons, renovating working methods, opposing petty bourgeois manifestations and actions, forging a sense of organization and discipline, and struggling against excessive boasting about past achievements, departmentalism, localism, and individualism. [passage omitted]

TUONG DUONG DISTRICT HOLDS 19TH PARTY CONGRESS

BK071625 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Dear friends: Tuong Duong District party organization in Nghe Tinh Province held its 19th congress to put forth the main tasks, objectives, and measures for socialist construction to be carried out by the district during the period 1986-88 and the ensuing years. The district will have to try to ensure, among other things, an average per-capita grain output of 300 kg per year; positively expand the arable land; carry out multicropping; introduce new, short-term, high-yield rice varieties in production; revise the cultivation patterns of certain crops, particularly corn; regard intensive cultivation as a duty; comply strictly with the system of zoning off areas for rotating crops in slash-and-burn areas; and introduce vigorously such industrial crops as peanuts and tea. The district also put forth criteria for developing the animal husbandry and forestry business and for efforts to care for, protect, zone off, and nurture forests as a fundamental part of planned reforestation and forest exploitation. Meanwhile, efforts must be made to develop handicraft production, processing industries, and the production of constructive materials.

On this occasion and while proceeding toward the sixth national party congress, the party organization and the people of various nationalities in Tuong Duong District exerted great efforts in working productively to score more achievements to welcome the national party congress. Here is Comrade (Vi Vo Tuan), secretary of the party committee of Tuong Duong District, Nghe Tinh Province, speaking of this emulation movement:

[Begin recording] We have launched an emulation movement within the party organization to score achievements marking the upcoming national and provincial party congresses and especially the recent 19th district party organization congress. Objectives to be achieved include caring for and fertilizing 7,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, including 250 hectares of flooded ricefields and 100 hectares of flat [as heard] farmland. Thus far, rice in these two areas has begun growing ears and even ripening in certain areas -- preparations are being made there for the rice harvest.

This year's 10th-month rice is developing favorably and has good prospects thanks to favorable weather conditions. As for traffic and water conservation projects, we are carrying them out at a fast speed. We are building the Cua Rao suspension bridge project which is dubbed by our district as the project of the century. The cost of this bridge is 10 million dong, and more than half of this is being obtained through loans and contributions by the local people. The province has provided 1 million dong for this project; the construction value thus far has been estimated at over 7 million dong. The bridge is scheduled to be completed by the end of this year.

Meanwhile, we are striving to complete construction of three water conservation and hydroelectric power projects, including the Ban Chan project which is intended to channel water into ricefields. This required the construction of irrigation ditches and a pumping station. This project has been completed and has been put into use during this 10th-month planting season. One part of the (?Khai Tri) water conservation-hydroelectric power project in Thach Giam village involving farmland irrigation has been completed. We are preparing for the installment of a 12-kw generator in order to provide electricity to the people and the district hospital. With regard to the Binh Phong project, as a gesture to welcome the district party congress, we completed some concrete pouring work for building a bridge. This is our second greatest objective. Our third greatest objective, as already discussed at the district party congress, is to rebuild our forests. In order to welcome the congress, we have mobilized the entire population to plant such trees as Santalum Album to be used as supporting poles in mining activities as planned. Local state organs have so far planted nearly 10,000 Santalum Album trees. [end recording]

PHAN THIET TOWN PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONGRESS

BK060624 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The party organization of Phan Thiet town, Thuan Hai Province, recently held its congress. During the congress, special attention was paid to the catching and procurement of sea fish. In recent years, Phan Thiet town has continuously fulfilled all the norms for catching and procuring maritime products. Compared with the 3-year period, 1980-1982, the catch has increased by 16 percent and procurement by 58 percent. However, in comparison with labor and money currently available, Phan Thiet town can incease its catch by one and a half or even twice as much. In the recent past, the maritime products sector has not received due attention. The tasks of making in-depth investment, improving tools, and applying technical and scientific innovations have been performed irregularly and slowly. Only catching has been emphasized while the raising and processing of maritime products are still neglected.

The congress clearly specified: In economic development, it is necessary to redetermine the economic structure along the fishery-agriculture-industry-service line, using the maritime products sector as an economic spearhead in order to develop other trades and jobs such as industry, handicrafts, agriculture and service. In-depth investment must be focused on trawlers and catching techniques in order to expand the fishing field and catch many types of sea bottom fish and, at the same time, to develop the catching of cuttlefish and other marine products processing sectors.

Efforts must be made to annually increase the value of catching output by 10 percent so that for the 3-year period, 1986-1988, Phan Thiet town will be able to achieve the total catch output of 95,000 metric tons of maritime products including 64,000 tons to be procured for the state.

NEW ZEALAND

MINISTER ASSESSES RESULTS OF REDUCED U.S. COOPERATION

HK080707 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 3 Oct 86 p 8

[Text] New Zealand Press Agency -- New Zealand defence capabilities had not been "greatly inconvenienced" by the reduction in United States' cooperation, acting Defense Minister Fraser Colman said yesterday.

The Ministry of Defence told a select committee hearing on Wednesday that the armed forces would suffer a fall in professional standards because they could not longer train with the U.S.

It was particularly concerned that the loss of intelligence information meant the maritime defence commander now had an "incomplete picture" of ship movements.

National MP Doug Kidd (Marlborough) yesterday asked Mr Colman what steps the Government was taking in view of the ministry's comments.

Mr Colman replied that the "true position in relation to supply of spares and logistic support is that the processes are slower than they used to be, but still entirely consistent with U.S. Military rules and regulations.

"We are not being greatly inconvenienced.

"The position is simply that, as the defence statement makes clear, shortcuts are no longer available to us. That does not mean... we are being discriminated against."

Mr Colman said the Government was moving to build a greater degree of defence self-reliance, in association with Australia.

To a question from Geoff Braybrooke (Lab Napier), Mr Colman said all New Zealand requests for purchases of military equipment from the U.S. has been met.

Outside the House, Mr Kidd said in a statement Mr Colman's comments were "disgracefully inadequate."

"His answer shows that the Government's head remains firmly buried in the sand...in spite of the clear advice being tendered to it by its professional military advisers."

FOUR FORMER COMMUNIST LEADERS REPORTEDLY EXECUTED

BK020839 Hong Kong AFP in English 0827 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 2 (AFP) — Four former leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) who were arrested between 1967 and 1971 have been executed recently in Jakarta, diplomatic sources said Thursday.

The sources, quoting senior Indonesian officials, said another four communist leaders are also to be executed in the coming days.

The identities of the four, executed in the past few days, were not revealed.

A source of Cipinang prison in Jakarta, where 19 former communist leaders were held after being condemned to death more than 15 years ago, said three convicts had left their cells on September 24 and never returned. He named them as Bono, 60, and Supono, 65, and Sam Kamaruzaman.

A guard assigned to other PKI convicts told the prisoners that they had been shot on September 26, the sources said.

No immediate confirmation was available.

The families of Mr Bono and Mr Sam do not live in Jakarta, while Mr Supono's wife, who lives in the capital, has not returned home since Saturday.

A human-rights lawyer said the last execution may have taken place Wednesday, but the identity of the executed person could not be clearly established.

9 Leaders Said Executed

BK070730 Hong Kong AFP in English 0723 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 7 (AFP) -- Nine former leaders of the banned Indonesian Communist Party were recently executed by firing squad, diplomats said here Tuesday, citing official sources. They could not name the nine leaders, nor give an exact date for the executions.

All nine had been under sentence of death for more than 15 years since they were convicted of attempting to overthrow the government in an abortive coup on September 30, 1965, during which five army generals and a captain were killed.

MURDANI PROMOTES DISCIPLINE ON ARMED FORCES DAY

BK061227 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Indonesian Armed Forces Commander, General L.B. Murdani, has ordered all Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) personnel to strengthen determination and vigilance of ABRI in supporting the New Order, either by making efforts to realize the national goal or to overcome all obstacles thwarting the current national development program.

Today [5 October] Gen L.B. Murdani, who is also the commander of the Security and Order Restoration Command, reiterated the order of the day given in his nationwide address carried by Radio Television Republic Indonesia (TVRI) last night [4 October], marking the 41st anniversary of the Armed Forces Day. He encouraged ABRI to step up efforts to control discipline, increase efficiency in productivity while maintaining national stability, and be moderate in all activities. He also said that ABRI personnel should be well orientated with the significance of the 17 August proclamation, the Pancasila ideology, and the 1945 Constitution as the basic foundation for every step taken by them. The Armed Forces personnel should be resolute soldiers in upholding the Sapta Marga [Armed Forces Code of Conduct], abide by the soldier's pledge, and be united with the people. He said ABRI should step up its role as a defense and security force as well as a sociopolitical development force in ensuring peace for the country and the people in the whole Nusantara area. According to Gen Murdani, the values contained in the order of the day are the main thrust of ABRI's duty in ensuring unity between ABRI and the people. In view of that, with the support of all Indonesians, ABRI believes that the people's expectations of ABRI will always be realized. Gen Murdani said that the Indonesians' struggle in the future will be tough.

[Begin Murdani recording] In facing the tough challenges in our national struggle, the Indonesia people should always be brave, remain confident, and should always trust in their ability to overcome whatever obstacles they face. For that reason, ABRI, which is known for its fighting spirit, would like to urge all Indonesians, under the protection of the New Order, to have no fear in facing tough challenges either now or in the future. ABRI, which is bound by that spirit for struggling, would like to invite all Indonesians to join hands with ABRI in promoting national discipline, increasing work productivity in each individual sector, and maintaining existing national stability by being loyal to all norms and regulations, as well as establishing efficiency and moderation in every action taken. Bound by the spirit of unity between ABRI and the people, ABRI believes that this call to the people can lead to the formation of a national movement for the sake of national struggle as required by the New Order. The national movement to promote national discipline and maintain national stability in particular will be significant to Indonesians in their effort to ensure the success of the 1987 general election. [end recording]

The theme for today's 41st anniversary of Indonesian Armed Forces Day is: ABRI is ready to make the 1987 general election a success and maintain national security for the continuity of national development through its fighting spirit that will bow to no one. According to Gen L.B. Murdani, the theme for Indonesian Armed Forces Day and the Armed Forces order of the day show ABRI's great responsibility and commitment to Indonesia's national struggle.

NDF SAYS TALKS CAN RESUME WITHOUT SALAS' RELEASE

HK071458 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] has not set the release of captured communist leader Rodolfo Salas as one of several conditions for resuming its derailed peace talks with the government.

Lawyer [as published] for the communist-led NDF, clarifying an earlier stand given to the press, said the release of Salas, his wife Josefina and escort Jose Concepcion could be on top of the agenda once the peace talks are resumed.

Lawyer Arno Sanidad, who did not say when the talks would resume, said the "safety and immunity guarantee" for rebel negotiators and their staff would also be on top of the agenda.

Sanidad said the release of Salas, alias Kumander [Commander] Bilog and alleged chairman of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines, and his two companions "should be taken in the context of the safety guarantee."

Government negotiator Ramon Mitra, Jr., meantime, said yesterday he has lost contact with NDF negotiators Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel, both of whom were reported to have hurriedly left Metro Manila after Salas's capture Monday night.

Salas's capture has put the talks, ongoing the past two months, on the verge of collapse and the government, in rejecting the NDF demand for his release, assumed a hard-line stance and said it was non-negotiable.

But President Aquino left the door to the ceasefire talks open and the NDF, although initially appearing to call off the talks, has apparently softened its stand on Salas's release.

The NDF had demanded in a statement issued Oct. 2 that the Aquino government must show sincerity and create an atmosphere for mutual trust and goodwill.

Three days after his arrest, Salas and his two comrades were charged with rebellion by the Ministry of Justice before the Manila Regional Trial Court. But lawyers for the three filed last week a writ of habeas corpus with the Supreme Court questioning their arrest and continued detention.

Sanidad and Romeo Capulong, the other NDF counsel, maintained that the safety and guarantees for the NDF panel, staff, security escorts and other members of the panel actively and directly involved in the peace talks must be approved.

"What guarantee would be given to the people who are involved in the peace talks if the proposal would not [be] approved by the government?" Sanidad asked.

Capulong, on the other hand, said the release of the three rebels is now in the hands of the military and political leadership of the government.

They said they are still studying the rebellion charges filed against their clients. The other counsel for the NDF are lawyers Ramos Cura and Ed Pamintuan.

NDF-CEBU SAYS TALKS 'TRAP' TO ARREST LEADERS

HK071502 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Oct 86 p 7

[Text] Cebu City -- The National Democratic Front [NDF] -- Cebu yesterday hinted that the peace talks initiated by the government was designed to trap and arrest the leaders and members of the revolutionary movement even as it demanded the immediate release of alledged CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] chairman Rodolfo Salas.

The NDF warned that should the peace talks fail, it will not be the responsibility of the revolutionary forces.

In a statement signed by NDF spokeswoman Adora Sales made available to the local press, the NDF also reiterated the demands of its national leadership asking the government to order the military to stop "sabotaging" the conciliation efforts and to grant safety and immunity guarantee for the NDF representatives.

"Even if the military has made public announcements that they want peace, this turned out to be an ostentatious gesture to hide their fascist character," the NDF added.

It cited the recent moves by a group of soldiers led by Col. Tiburcio Fusillero calling for civil disobedience against the Aquino government.

The military action, which the NDF claimed was supported by Enrile and Ramos, increased the suspicion of a posible restoration of military rule saying that it was a prelude to a coup d'etat, the NDF noted.

The NDF also denied that there is an impending purge among the local CPP/NPA cadres as reported by Col. Edgardo Abenina, Central Visayas regional commander.

The NDF charged that Abenina's statement is part of a psy-war campaign against the rebels made accessible to the press through paid agents posing as legitimate newsmen.

BUSCAYNO SAYS SALAS' RELEASE AFFECTS PEACE TALKS

HK071352 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Oct 86 p 22

[Text] Baguio City -- The success of the peace talks between the government and the communist rebels hinges on the release of captures alleged Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] chairman Rodolfo Salas, alias "Kumander Bilog," a former rebel official said.

Bernabe Buscayno alias "Kumander Dante," former New People's Army (NPA) chairman, told a student forum here Friday that he believes in the sincerity of President Corazon C. Aquino in seeking a genuine peace.

Buscayno said the alternative to peace talks is a political settlement, the legalization of the CPP to enable it to participate in a political process and the widening of the people's democratic rights.

He said political settlement will be realized if the government will absorb the National Democratic Front's (NDF) policies and programs and recognize its leaders.

"NDF is a force that cannot be ignored anymore because of its mass means, armed forces, policies and programs," Buscayno said.

Buscayno said the peace dialog was affected by the capture of Salas because Salas is a consultant of the negotiating panel being a top NDF official, and this explains why he was in Manila.

For the peace talks to succeed, the government should free Salas and the military led by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel Ramos should stop interfering and sabotaging the proceedings by halting its surveillance operations and pulling out its troops in areas where the NPA is operating, Buscayno said.

"That way, skirmishes and ambuscades will be avoided," Buscayno said.

Buscayno said one of the biggest mistakes of President Aquino is by appointing Constitutional Commission [Con-Com]. "The Con-Com members should have been elected so that the real aspirations of the people will be enshrined in the constitution."

He also admitted to the PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY that he is a ranking official of the new Partido ng Bayan (PB) [People's Party] and he has hopes to run in the forthcoming polls.

Meanwhile, the Katipunan ng mga Gurong Makabayan (Kaguma) [Association of Nationalist Teachers] said, "Regardless of what the Aquino government says, the arrest last Sept. 29 of alleged Communist Party of the Philippines chairman Rodolfo Salas, his wife Josefina Cruz and security escort Jose Concepcion serves as a massive stumbling block to the continuation of the peace talks between the Aquino government and the National Democratic Front."

The way things have turned out, it appears that the NDF negotiating panel, their escorts, and consultants have been subjected to surveillance while the talks were in progress, Kaguma stressed in a press statement.

"How can the talks possibly go on in an atmosphere where the NDF panel and their escorts are underhandedly used as trailers to track down their consultants and other associates?" Kaguma added.

The Kaguma statement said:

"Rodolfo Salas was scheduled to confer with them on September 30. For this reason, Jose Concepcion was with him on the night of the arrest, Sept. 29. Apparently, Concepcion was surveilled by the military intelligence. This, despite the safe conduct pass issued last July 19 by Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos for Ocampo and Zumel and "their personal security escorts." [quotes as published]

KMU Urges Salas' Release

HK071101 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 6 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] The Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU -- 1 May Movement], a big Left labor center, yesterday sought the release of top communist leader, Rodolfo Salas alias Kumander [Commander] Bilog, to defuse the tension between the Aquino government and the National Democratic Front [NDF].

The KMU said in a press statement the arrest of Salas, his wife, Josefina Cruz, and his aide, Jose Concepcion, "Has placed a cloud of doubt on the sincerity of the government" in peaceably settling the 17-year communist insurgency.

The labor group also denounced the military for arresting Salas, alleged commander-in-chief of the New People's Army, saying that it was intended to derail the negotiations between the government and the NDF.

"The arrest only heightened the mutual distrust and suspicion between the NDF and the government since it came at a time when the NDF sought for safety guarantees for its members during the initial stages of the negotiation," KMU spokesman Crispin Beltran said.

Stressing that labor groups identified with the Left support President Aquino's peace initiative, Beltran accused the military and some quarters of the government of attempting to block the truce talks.

Beltran also appealed to the President to reconsider her earlier decision to uphold the arrest of Salas and his two companions and have them tried before a civilian court. [passage omitted]

COURT RECEIVES HABEAS CORPUS PETITION ON SALAS

HK070835 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 4 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court was asked yesterday to free from military detention Rodolfo C. Salas, alleged New People's Army chieftain, his wife Josefina Cruz and bodyguard Jose Concepcion in a habeas corpus petition aimed at testing the legality of their arrest last Monday.

This developed as the Manila Regional Trial Court [RTC] set for Oct. 14 the arraignment of the three on rebellion charges filed by the justice ministry last Thursday.

Lawyers of the NDF [National Democratic Front], meanwhile, assailed yesterday the military for the alleged torture of Salas, who is now detained under maximum security section at Camp Crame.

Through a battery of lawyers led by Arno Sanidad and Romeo Capulong of the NDF, Salas said his arrest was illegal, saying that he is a member of the NDF panel which is negotiating with government emissaries for a possible ceasefire.

He said he is therefore covered by the safe conduct passes which the government issued in favor of NDF negotiators Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo.

Filed by Salas' mother, Beatriz Salas, his mother-in-law, Lucia Cruz and Concepcion's sister, Aida Concepcion Paniza, the habeas corpus petition named as respondents, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief Fidel Ramos, Capcom [Capital Command] chief Ramon Montano and Col. Virgilio Saldajeno, of the PC [Philippines Constabulary] judge advocate's office.

In the petition, Salas and his companions disclosed that he was included as an additional member of the NDF panel by virtue of the dicision by Ocampo and Zumel. Salas said he would have come out in the open had the government agreed to the safety and immunity guarantees proposed by the NDF on Aug. 18.

The RTC set yesterday the arraignment of Salas, his wife and bodyguard on Oct. 14.

RTC Judge Procoro Donato was assigned the rebellion case in a raffle.

The three are accused of "rising publicly and taking up arms "against the republic government for the purpose of overthrowing the present government together with the members and followers of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]. [passage omitted]

SUPREME COURT ORDERS MILITARY TO PRESENT SALAS

HK080233 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The Supreme Court yesterday [7 October] ordered the military to present Rodolfo Salas, the alleged chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], his wife Josefina and his aide Jose Concepcion, at a hearing scheduled Tuesday next week. The order was issued as the high court resolved to hear the petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed by Salas and his group and their relatives. The Supreme Court also ordered the military to let his relatives visit Salas and his group and let the detainees be treated by their doctors and accorded their full constitutional rights, including the right to counsel. The Supreme Court resolution stemmed from the habeas corpus petition filed by Salas' relatives and his group last Friday asking the Supreme Court to order the military to release them.

Ex-Rebel To Testify

HK071432 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 7 Oct 86 p 6

[By Carlos D. Marquez, Jr]

[Text] Cabanatuan City -- Government prosecutors have a willing witness against captured chairman Rodolfo Salas of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), now facing rebellion charges.

Willie Lucerto Jr., 36, told the 'CHRONICLE' he was willing to testify on his experiences while he was a field commander of the New People's Army when Salas, alias "Commander Bilog," headed the CPP Central Luzon regional committee.

Lucero said Salas sent him to the "Sandatahang Yunit ng Propaganda" [Armed Unit for Propaganda] training of the NPA in Mexico, Pampanga, in 1976, when he led the movement in eastern Pangasinan and Nueva Ecija.

He said his alias "Ka [Comrade] Silpan" came from "Silangan Pangasinan [East Pangasinan]-Aurora-Nueva Ecija," though he was also called "Ka Von," "Ka Waldo," "Ka Arbenz," and "Ka Vicar."

He was captured in Sto. Domingo, Nueva Ecija, in 1984.

Lucero also said peace negotiations are futile because the National Democratic Front (NDF) is not the proper representative of the CPP, while the NPA will not sacrifice its armed struggle for a parliamentary one.

He also said the NPA and NDF are on equal footing as mere factions of the CPP.

He added that President Aquino is sincere about peace but the talks would fail because of the indifference of some Cabinet ministers.

CABINET APPROVES HIGHER AFP BUDGET, REBEL PROBE

HK080938 Hong Kong AFP in English 0922 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Oct 8 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino and her cabinet agreed Wednesday to boost the Philippines Armed Forces' budget and to probe rebel atrocities as part of a strategy against communist insurgents, it was announced.

The moves were proposed by Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos and "unanimously approved" by the ministers, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said after the two-hour cabinet meeting. He added, without giving details, that the strategy against the 16,000-strong New People's Army (NPA) -- part of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) -- would likely be carried out by a new body.

Mrs Aquino told her coalition cabinet, which has been openly divided on the anti-insurgency effort, to unite on the issue, which she said requires a "total strategy," Mr Benigno said. "What the president indicated was that members of the government should present a more unified stand before the public," he said. [passage omitted]

Mr Benigno said Gen Ramos' recommendations included:

-- Adoption of a "national strategy based on agreed national objectives, priorities, resources and assignment of roles" on the insurgency problem.

-- "Increased budgetary support" for the Armed Forces, although Mr Benigno said Gen. Ramos proposed no specific budget for 1987.

-- Official policies on amnesty and rehabilitation of surrendered rebels, and investigation of "insurgent human rights violations."

The military had been pressing for an inquiry into rebel atrocities side by side with a current investigation of military abuses by a presidential panel, whose chairman Jose Diokno has repeatedly rejected the idea.

The military has gotten the lion's share of the national budget since the 1972-81 martial-law years under former President Ferdinand Marcos. Budget Ministry sources have said the defense budget was 8.85 billion pesos (431 million dollars) in 1985 and 10.6 billion pesos (517 million dollars) this year.

Gen. Ramos said 16,000 NPA guerillas were scattered in 47 fronts or areas of operation, and that nearly one in five of the country's 41,744 villages were under varying degrees of communist influence. In another development, Mrs Aquino named recently-retired Major General Jose Magno, former military commander on Southern Mindanao Island, as her adviser on the communist insurgency, Mr Benigno said.

ENRILE CALLS TALKS 'AN EXERCISE IN FUTILITY'

HK071348 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Oct 86 p 24

[By reporter Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday expressed impatience over the government policy of "exhausting all peaceful means towards peace and reconciliation with the rebels."

"Just how long will that exhaustion take before we act?" a seemingly impatient Enrile asked during yesterday's meeting of the Rotary and Inner Wheel Clubs of Quezon City at the Quezon City Sports Club.

"Eight months have already elapsed since the February revolution," he said, adding: "That to my mind is ample time to test the sincerity of the other side. Do we need another eight months? More importantly, do we have the time for another eight months?"

Enrile, however, admitted that "time is relative and what could be a long time for me might be short for others."

He insisted though that "we should not wait for the problem to become too great or overwhelming."

"That was what happened to other countries which had similar insurgency problem," he noted. "They dealt with the problem decisively only when it was too late."

The defense minister said he hopes to be proven wrong, but the possibility of a peaceful solution to the insurgency problem "seems quite slim, is not very bright and in fact, looks increasingly dim."

Because of this, Enrile warned that the people should not expect a peaceful solution to the problem.

"I would like to believe that this thing could be resolved peacefully but I must be candid. I have my doubts," Enrile said.

"The struggle is far from over," he said. "Unlike in the miracle of the February revolution, our freedom now perhaps shall not be won without a fight," Enrile said.

If the Filipino people as a whole and the government in particular do not act early enough, "the level of violence could eventually transcend street encounters with stones or tear gas," he said.

"It will no longer be a simple matter of an enraged people driving off despotism in an effort lasting three of four days," he warned.

"The battle could run far into the future and it will be long and hard. And if we do not wage this battle decisively now, it could well erupt into a total war tht would give us neither a moment of calm nor a moment of respite, but greater misery and death for many of our countrymen," he said.

During the open forum following his speech, Enrile also pointed out that the number of the communist backed insurgents is growing "at an alarming rate."

He dismissed the ongoing government-initiated peace talks with the National Democratic Front (NDF), the political arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) as "an exercise in futility."

On his "feelings" about the possible release of captured CPP chairman Rodolfo Salas, alias Kumander Bilog, Enrile said his feelings are immaterial but warned that if the CPP leader is released, "it could cause tremendous resistance in the military."

PC, POLICE ORDERED TO COORDINATE WITH MILITARY

HK071426 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 7 Oct 86 p 8

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] Camp Olivas, Pampanga -- Constabulary soldiers and policemen have been directed to coordinate with the military command or unit in the areas where they are conducting security and police operations to avoid "misencounters" with friendly forces, it was learned yesterday.

Maj. Gen. Renato de villa, PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief and Integrated National Police (INP) director-general, has issued the directive in the wake of clashes and shootouts between the PC soldiers and policemen and the elements of other major services in the Armed Forces.

The incidents, the PC chief said, have put the military in "great embarrassments" and if not unchecked, may "eventually lead the civilian populace to "lose faith and confidence" [quotes as published] in the PC-INP as a law enforcer agency and the NAFP [New Armed Forces of the Philippines] as a whole.

NAFP RELEASES LIST OF REASSIGNED SENIOR OFFICERS

HK061451 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 6 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Camp Aguinaldo released yesterday the complete list of newly-assigned officers in the New AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] following the retirement last week of several generals.

The officers and their positions are: Brig. Gen. Antonio E. Sotelo as commanding general of the Air Force vice Maj. Gen. Ramon Farolan, retired; Brig. Gen. Luis G. San Andres, deputy chief of staff for Civil Military-Operation (J-7), vice retired Brig. Gen. Jose Almonte; Col. Honesto Islata, commanding officer of Civil Relations Service and Public Information Officer vice Brig. Gen. San Andres; Colonel Oscar Zalamea, as acting deputy chief of staff for logistics, vice retired Brig. Gen. Antonio Lukban; Col. Juan Cabrera Jr., as commanding officer of the Logistics Command vice retired Brig. Gen. Levy Malto; Brig. Gen. Roland Pattugalan as commandant of the AFP Command and Staff College vice Brig. Gen. Felix Brawner who was reassigned to head the 5th Infantry Division and commanding general of Regional Unified Command [RUC] 2.

Brig Gen. Hermogenes Peralta as inspector general vice Brig. Gen. Cesar Tapia, who was designated as commander of the Southern Command and concurrent acting commander of RUC 9; Navy Capt. Virgilio Marcelo as commanding officer of the GHQ Headquarters and Headquarters Service Command vice Pedro Juachon, who was designated as the provost marshal general; Col. Pedro Maligat, as commander officer of the 15th Strike Wing vice Brig. Gen. Sotelo; and Col. Javier Carbonnel as commander of the GHQ Brigade vice Col. Eugene Ocampo, who was reassigned as PC [Philippine Constabulary] Recom [Regional Command] 3 commander.

ARMY VOWS TO HONOR CEASE-FIRE WITH MUSLIMS

HK080729 Hong Kong AFP in English 0653 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Darapanan, Philippines, Oct 8 (AFP) -- A moslem rebel leader has asked his men to "keep a firm grip on your guns" as the group prepared to hold peace talks with the government of President Corazon Aquino. "While your representatives sit at the negotiation table, keep a firm grip on your guns and be ready to face any eventuality," Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) chief Hashim Salamat said.

His message was read for him by an aide during an ongoing MILF congress in this southern Philippine town Tuesday.

The MILF, which broke away from the pro-secession Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) eight years ago, is preparing to hold negotiations with the Aquino Government.

Mr. Salamat, who is based in the Middle East, also asked his followers to exercise vigilance to prevent "history from repeating itself." Moslem guerrillas forged a ceasefire with the now-deposed government of Ferdinand Marcos in 1976, but the truce broke down and the MNLF thereafter campaigned for a separate state for the Moslem minority in the southern islands.

Regional military chief Brigadier General Jesus Hermosa, who spoke before the rebel Moslem group Tuesday, vowed to apply the ceasefire forged September 5 between Mrs. Aquino and MNLF Chairman Nur Misuari to the pro-autonomy MILF. "My comand will not take actions which may imperil the de facto ceasefire," Brig. Gen. Hermosa told the huge crowd of rebels and their sympathizers in this Moslem-dominated town.

MISUARI WARNS AGAINST ACTION ON KIDNAPPED SWISS

HK071438 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 7 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Davao City — "Kidnap victim Hans Kunzli will die if the military initiates hostilities in Jolo."

This warning was aired by Nur Misuari, chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in an interview Saturday in this city.

Misuari was referring to the rescue operation that was supposed to be launched by the Southern Command (Southcom) troops last week but was called off following the change of command at Southcom. Its chief, Maj. General Jose Magno, Jr. was retired last Thursday.

LOCAL, LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS TO COINCIDE

HK080543 Hong Kong AFP in English 0450 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 8 (AFP) -- Legislative and local elections in the Philippines next year will be held simultaneously, an election official said Wednesday. The decision was reached during a meeting between the Commission on Elections (Comelec) and President Corazon Aquino on Monday, Comelec Chairman Ramon Felipe said.

The decision by a commission drafting a new charter to set the date for legislative elections on May 11 and the clamour for immediate local elections were some of the reasons for the simultaneous poll, he said.

Mrs Aquino chose to synchronize the two elections instead of holding local elections at a later date, Mr Felipe said. "It would be cheaper to hold one exercise for two elections," he added.

But since simultaneous elections would require voters to write 45 to 50 names on their ballots, Mr Felipe said Comelec proposed that voting be extended to two days. He said the proposal on extended voting days and the date of the simultaneous elections would be finalized once the new charter was ratified in a plebiscite, proposed to be held in January.

CON-COM RULES ON AQUINO, LAUREL TERMS

HK080227 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] The Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] last night [7 October] voted to give President Aquino and Vice President Laurel up to June 30, 1992, or a 4-month extension in office. It was understood that the 4-month extension is designed to synchronize with the national elections. The presidential snap election was held last February 7, 1986, and President Aquino and Vice President Laurel assumed office on February 25, 1986. The 6-year term would have ended on February 25, 1992. The Con-Com set the elections on the second Monday of May. The provision was approved on the affirmative vote of 37 member, with 4 against and 2 abstaining. Those who voted against were all members of the opposition, namely Blas Ople, Regalado Maambong, Rustico Delos Reyes and Teodulo Natividad.

Concerning the elections, the Comelec [Commission on Elections] said yesterday that the first national and local elections under the Aquino government will be held simultaneously, probably on May 11 and 12. The Comelec said the dates of the simultaneous polls will be decided by President Aquino. Comelec Chairman Ramon Felipe said the economy and the promise of political elections which the elections would bring necessitated the holding of simultaneous national and local polls. He said some P400,000,000 will be saved by the government by holding the elections at the same time. There will be more savings in the expenses of parties and candidates.

CON-COM APPROVES SALARY BOOST FOR TOP OFFICIALS

HK071344 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Oct 86 p 24

[Text] The Constitutional Commission (Con-Com) yesterday approved to increase by almost three times the salaries of the President, Vice-president and other top government officials.

Voting 26-6, the Con-Com approved the following new pay scale: President, P300,000 per annum or P25,000 per month; Vice-president, P240,000 per annum or P20,000 a month; the Senate president and the speaker of the House of Representatives will receive P240,000 each year or P20,000 a month; senators and congressmen will receive the same rate of pay of P204,000 or P17,000 a month.

The chief justice of the Supreme Court will receive P240,00 a year or P20,000 a month; associate justices of the said court will get P204,000 or P17,000 a month, while the chairmen of the commission on Audit, Civil Service Commission and Commission on Elections will receive P204,000 per annum or P17,000 a month each. Their assistant commissioners will receive P180,000 a year or P15,000 a month each.

Commissioner Jose Bengzon Jr., author of the pay increase provision, said the present P110,000 and P90,000 a year salaries of the President and Vice-president, respectively are not reflective of the true cost of living and not enough to keep their dignity.

The new pay scale is commensurate to their duties and will generate efficient and honest public service, Bengzon added.

To balance the pay increase given to the top government officials, the Con-Con unanimously approved the proposal made by commissioner Vicente Foz mandating the government at the earliest possible time to upgrade the salary scale of other officials and employees of the national government.

Foz explained that due to economic hardships there is a need to increase the salaries of the rank and file employees of government to give them justice and to allow them to meet today's high cost of living.

WEST NEGROS 'POLARIZED' AS AQUINO VISIT NEARS

HK071404 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Oct 86 p 15

[By Benjie Guevarra]

[Text] The brewing propaganda war between right-wing and leftist groups in Negros Occidental has intensified within a few weeks before President Aquino's scheduled visit to this poverty-stricken Visayan province.

Manifestos obtained by MALAYA yesterday showed that a recent "anti-communist" rally in Bacolod City which was attended by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile have polarized practically all sectors of society in this once flourishing province.

A manifesto issued by 7 groups led by the Negros Movement for Peace and the Negros Anti-communist Crusade have accused various political, civic and religious leaders, including Bacolod Bishop Antonio Fortich, of being "communists" and "devils."

The rightist groups claimed that Fortich and at least five other Catholic priests have infiltrated the church in order to spread "their classless ideology."

The management of La Salle College and West Negros College, two of the leading educational institutions in the province, have allowed their schools to become replicas of the "Stalin University," they said, while several hardcore leftists have also infiltrated the local government.

The groups also branded three newsmen running the COBRA-ANS NEWS SERVICE including MALAYA correspondent Edgar Cadagat, of being "propagandists" of the National Democratic Front [NDF] out to control the local media facilities.

The NDF regional liaison office was quick, however, in countering what it described as the political maneuvers of local "warmongers" backing Enrile.

"The anti-communist 'crusaders', the Negros Foundation for Peace and Democracy spearheaded by Aurelio Servando Jr, Sonny Cosulluela, Monit Lacson and Bob Cuenca are the very people responsible for... the starvation of our people... and the ceaseless slaughter of... militants, revolutionaries, trade unionists and community organizers," the NDF said.

Claiming that the anti-communist campaign is meant to draw away the masses from the revolutionary social change, the NDF noted that its oranizers are the "same people who have been stubbornly and stiffly opposing the diversification of sugarlands, land-sharing schemes, food crop production, and voluntary land transfer of idle and abandoned lands."

The NDF said the affair only proved that the remnants of the Marcos "dictatorship," particularly Enrile and local warlords Armando Gustilo and Antonio Gatuslao, "are well-off than ever and are fighting by all means for the come-back of the deposed regime, using all their advantages in resources, machineries, media access and military power."

COUNCIL ASKS U.S. BASE TO CHANGE FLIGHT PATHS

HK031241 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 3 Oct 86 p 10

[Excerpt] Mabalacat, Pampanga -- The Mabalacat municipal council has requested Clark Air Force Base [CAFB] authorities to change the flight paths of aircrafts due to the deleterious impact on the health of residents by noise pollution.

Floor leader Reynaldo Candelaria said if this cannot be done, CAFB officials should relocate the runaways to solve this longstanding problem.

He said U.S. Air Force planes, especially jets, produce high decibel noises that often are beyond the tolerance level of residents.

Candelaria quoted a study which shows that eight barangays of the town are directly below the flight path of U.S. aircrafts when they take off or land at Clark Air Base.

Mabalacat residents have lodged several protests so far, Candelaria disclosed. [passage omitted]